2019

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

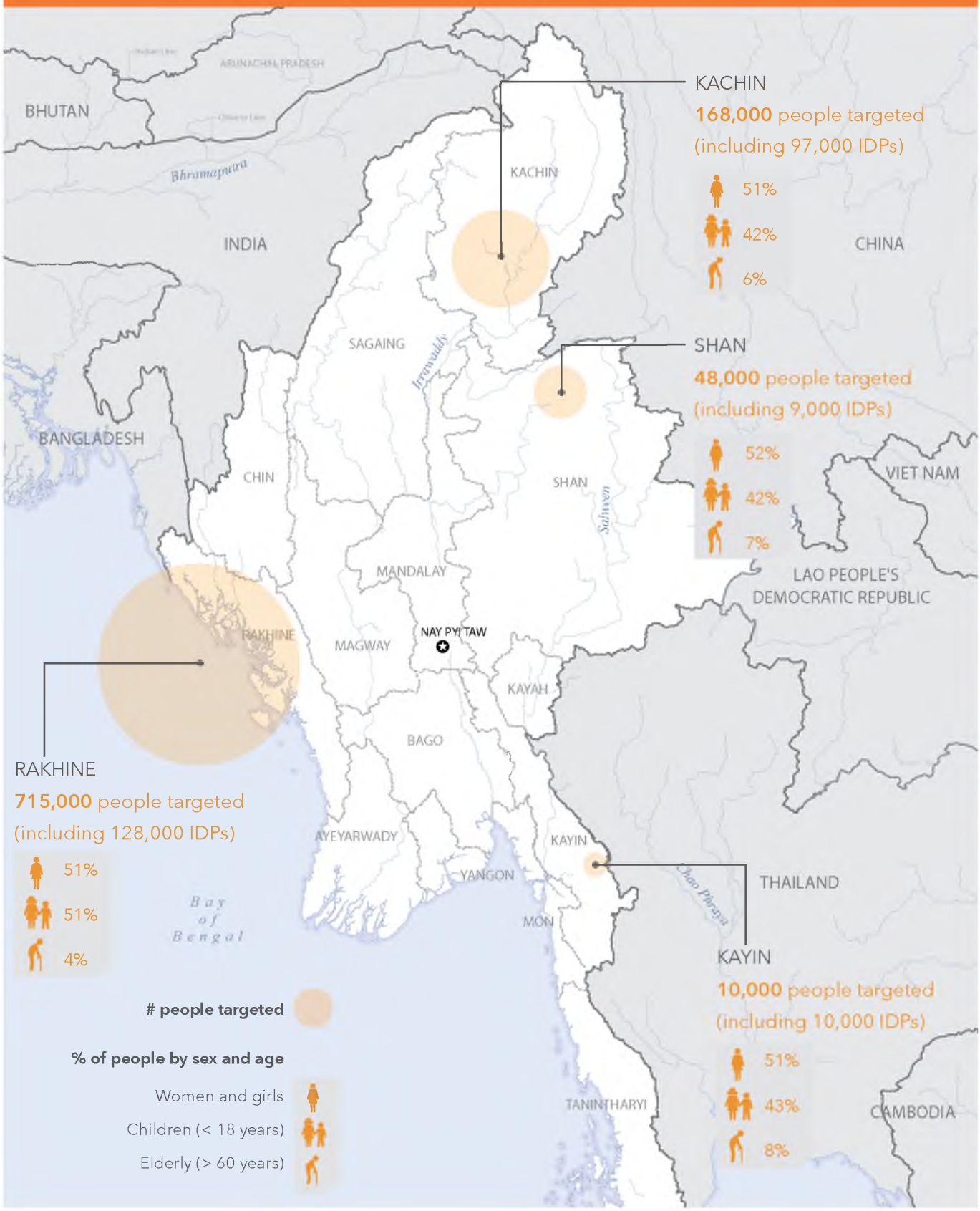
UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS / HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM / DEC 2018

MYANMAR

UNITED NATIONS

Photo: UNICEF/Brown

TOTAL POPULATION OF MYANMAR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$) MILLIONS	HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS
53.8M	941,000	941,000	$202.2M	62



FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

While much of Myanmar's population continues to benefit from the ongoing process of political and economic reforms, there are close to one million people who remain in need of emergency assistance and protection as a result of ongoing crises in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. In addition, despite significant progress and investments in disaster risk reduction, millions of people in different parts of Myanmar face the ever-present risk of natural disasters in one of Asia's most disaster-prone countries.

The aim of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan is to assist the Government in ensuring that these emergency needs are met and that, as the political transition in the country continues, not one single man, woman or child is left behind.

The response plan sets out the framework within which the United Nations and its partners will respond to the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected people in Myanmar. The plan has been jointly developed by members of the Humanitarian Country Team in Myanmar, in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including Government counterparts, local civil society, representatives of affected communities including the Rohingya, development actors, donors and others.

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes that humanitarian action is one 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 Myanmar in a holistic fashion. To this end, the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan is aligned with other key documents and strategies that aim to enhance coherence and complementarity across these sectors, such as the Final Report and Recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State (August 2017) and the Strategic Framework for International Engagement in Rakhine (April 2018).

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan is based on information from many different sources, including the Government, national institutions, United Nations agencies, international organizations and local civil society partners engaged in humanitarian response. The overall funding requested for the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan is US$202 million, to assist approximately 941,000 vulnerable, crisis-affected people. The plan is based on the information available at the time of writing. If there are significant new developments in the coming months, or if new information becomes available that requires an adjustment in the assumptions and planning figures, the plan will be revised accordingly.

The 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 is committed to providing needs-based humanitarian assistance and protection, in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and without any adverse distinction based on region, ethnicity, religion or citizenship status.

Humanitarian partners remain committed 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. We look forward to supporting strengthened national capacities to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

Finally, I would like to thank all those donors and partners who continue to support our collective efforts to address humanitarian needs in Myanmar. Your continued support is vital to ensure that vulnerable, crisis-affected people get the humanitarian assistance and protection that they need.

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

A WOMAN CARRYING WATER IN A JAR IN KAUNG DOKE KHAR CAMP IN SITTWE

Photo: UNICEF/Brown

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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Promote respect for human rights, ensure protection of civilians, and support durable solutions for internally displaced people and other crisis-affected populations

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Ensure that vulnerable, crisis-affected people have access to assistance, services and livelihoods opportunities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Contribute to strengthening the resilience of communities and building national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies

PEOPLE IN NEED

941,000

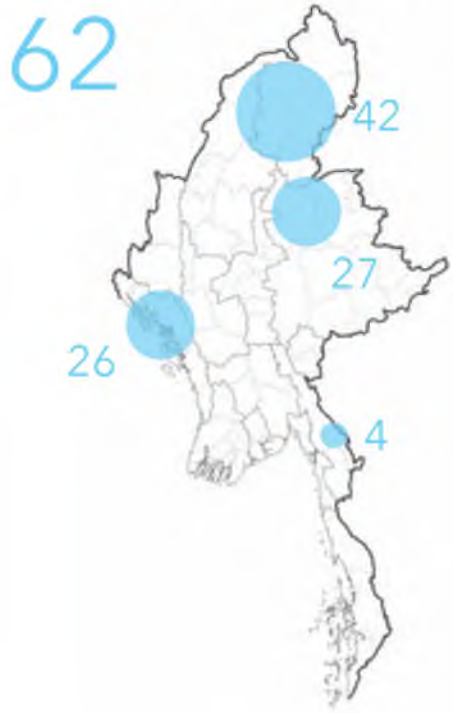
PEOPLE TARGETED

941,000

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

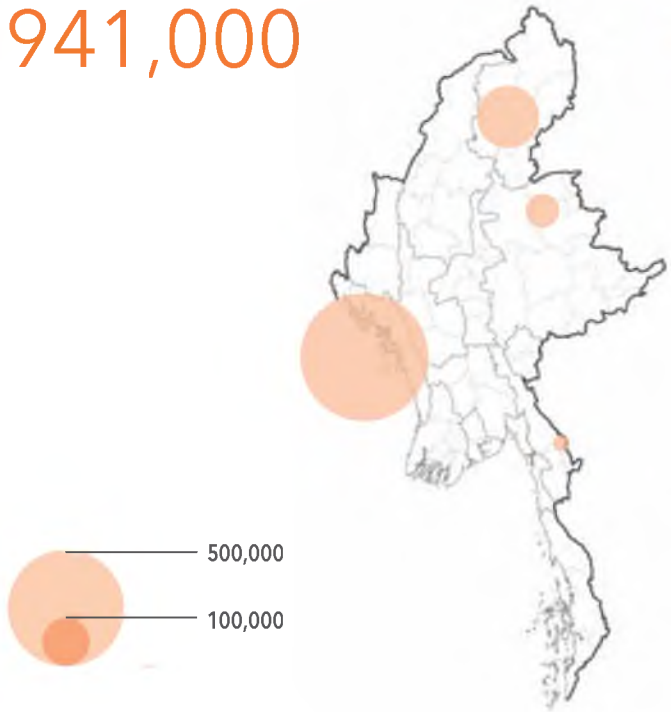
$202.2M

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS



PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

941,000



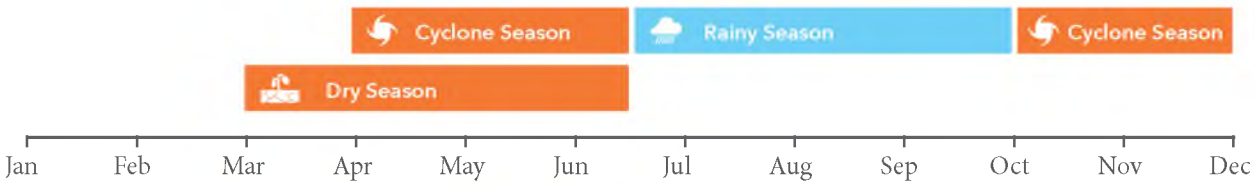
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

244,000

NON DISPLACED

697,000

CRITICAL EVENTS TIMELINE FOR 2019



OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Myanmar's democratically-elected government took office at the end of March 2016 with a popular mandate, generating unprecedented optimism. However, two years on, the government faces enormous challenges, particularly with regards to the peace process and Rakhine State. In Rakhine, the situation remains tense following the armed attacks and subsequent military operations and violence in 2017 that led to the exodus of over 700,000 people – mostly Muslims who self-identify as Rohingya[1] – to Bangladesh. The Rohingya population that remains in Rakhine continues to face discriminatory policies and practices, including segregation, severe movement restrictions and denial of rights. In some areas, fear, distrust and hostility continues between communities, which particularly affects women and children. Incidents of intimidation, harassment, extortion and abuse continue to be reported across the state. The combination of protracted displacement, statelessness, segregation, limited access to livelihoods opportunities and quality services (such as health and education) exposes people to many risks and has led to widespread psychosocial distress and a high level of dependency on humanitarian assistance. In Kachin and Shan, armed conflict has intensified since the beginning of 2018, causing new and secondary displacement and putting many civilians at risk. Meanwhile, humanitarian partners – both national and international – continue to face challenges in carrying out their activities, particularly due to access constraints. The continued presence of landmines and explosive remnants of war also continue to pose a major threat to civilians while hampering access to livelihood opportunities and sustainable solutions. Floods in some parts of Myanmar in 2018 have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and caused additional relief needs in several states.

Drivers and underlying factors

Humanitarian needs in Myanmar are characterized by a complex combination of vulnerability to natural disasters, food insecurity, armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, statelessness, institutionalised discrimination, protracted displacement, human trafficking and risky migration. The situation is compounded further by chronic poverty, intensified violence especially against children and women, and underlying inequalities, that exacerbate needs, vulnerabilities and marginalization of affected people in many parts of the country.

The Government of Myanmar has made notable commitments and progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women and girls including through its National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women 2013-2022 with a dedicated focus on "women in emergencies". However, due to restrictive socio-cultural norms and practices, gender disparities persist across the country, leaving women and girls in subordinate positions in households, communities, workplaces and society, undermining their overall capacities, potential and rights.

Gender discrimination against women and girls across all areas of life prevents their equitable access to relief services, information, resources, justice, decision making, education, work and overall opportunities to participate in public life beyond the domestic sphere.

Myanmar is ranked 85 out of 187 on the Gender Inequality Index, with only half of its women in the workforce, compared to 85 per cent of men. Women are also impacted by discriminatory formal and customary practices that inhibit their rights to land tenure, property ownership and inheritance as well as the overall justice system and legal services. Women's networks, civil society organizations and gender equality advocates, including in conflict affected states, have identified the lack of capacities and opportunities for women to engage in planning, implementation and decision-making for humanitarian action, recovery and peace building, as a key gap for these processes to be effective, accountable and evidence-based.

The challenges faced by women and girls are particularly pronounced in remote and conflict-affected areas, where they

1. The term Rohingya Muslims is used in this document in recognition of the right of people to self-identify. Since there are both Rohingya and non-Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine, in some cases the more general term Muslims is used. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

are exposed to protection risks and human rights violations including gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, early and forced marriage, trafficking as well as gendered barriers to accessing relief, services, information, income generating activities, community participation and decision making at all levels. Levels of maternal mortality are particularly high in remote and conflict-affected areas. Marginalization is further compounded for women and girls who are stateless, internally displaced, from ethnic/religious minority groups or who have disabilities. Others who often face challenges are pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls, young women, female heads of households, older women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex persons.

Humanitarian action in the country has provided opportunities to support the Government in transforming gender relations through the leadership and empowerment of women and girls, which is key to response effectiveness and communities' longer-term resilience and social cohesion[2]. In the nexus between humanitarian response and development efforts, government representatives, including health service providers and officials of the Myanmar Police Force, are working together with United Nations agencies to address areas of reform in their response to and mainstreaming of gender-based violence.

Child trafficking is a great concern especially for girls, who are reported to be sold as child-brides, including cross-border with China. Grave human rights violations especially against women and children, also remain a concern in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine. The highest number of documented incidents in 2017 related to recruitment and use of children, followed by killing and maiming by landmines. These accounted for over 35 per cent of the reported incidents, followed by abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and sexual violence.

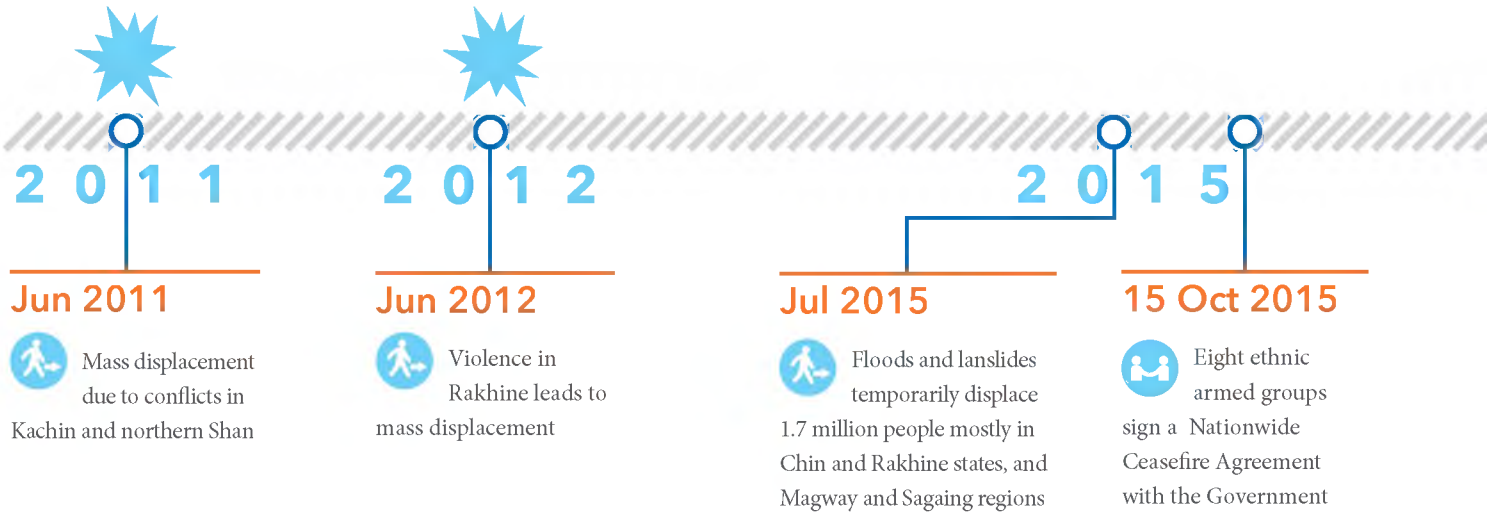
Verifiable data is not available on the number of children still associated with armed actors. The United Nations and the Government of Myanmar signed a Joint Action Plan in June 2012 to end and prevent the use and recruitment of children by the Myanmar Military (Tatmadaw). Following the signature of the Joint Action Plan, the pace of release and reintegration of children has accelerated significantly. From June 2012 to August 2018, over 900 children and youths were released by the Tatmadaw under the framework of the Joint Action Plan, with the support of the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting. At least 683 of these children and youths have received support for their reintegration. An additional 88 children and young people, recruited while they were under-age, were released outside of the Joint Action Plan framework since its signature. Release and reintegration of children associated with non-state armed groups has progressed at a slower pace and in a non-systematic manner. Increased efforts and resources are required to ensure that affected children can be released and reintegrated with the necessary support. The Government of Myanmar has shown interest in receiving training on the six grave violations, which will be an essential step towards preventing grave violations against children in armed conflicts. The efforts of the Government and its progress towards ending and preventing recruitment and use of children should also be acknowledged.

Myanmar has the lowest life expectancy and the second-highest rate of infant and child mortality among the ASEAN countries. According to the Myanmar Living Condition Survey (2017), one in 25 children dies before their first birthday. In addition, 29 per cent of children under five are moderately stunted and 8 per cent are severely stunted.

Persons with disabilities are also disproportionately affected in humanitarian emergencies, and face multiple barriers in accessing protection services and humanitarian assistance. They are particularly exposed to protection risks, particularly gender-based violence, including early marriage, exploitation

2. Myanmar ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 22 July 1997.

TIMELINE OF RECENT EVENTS



Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar

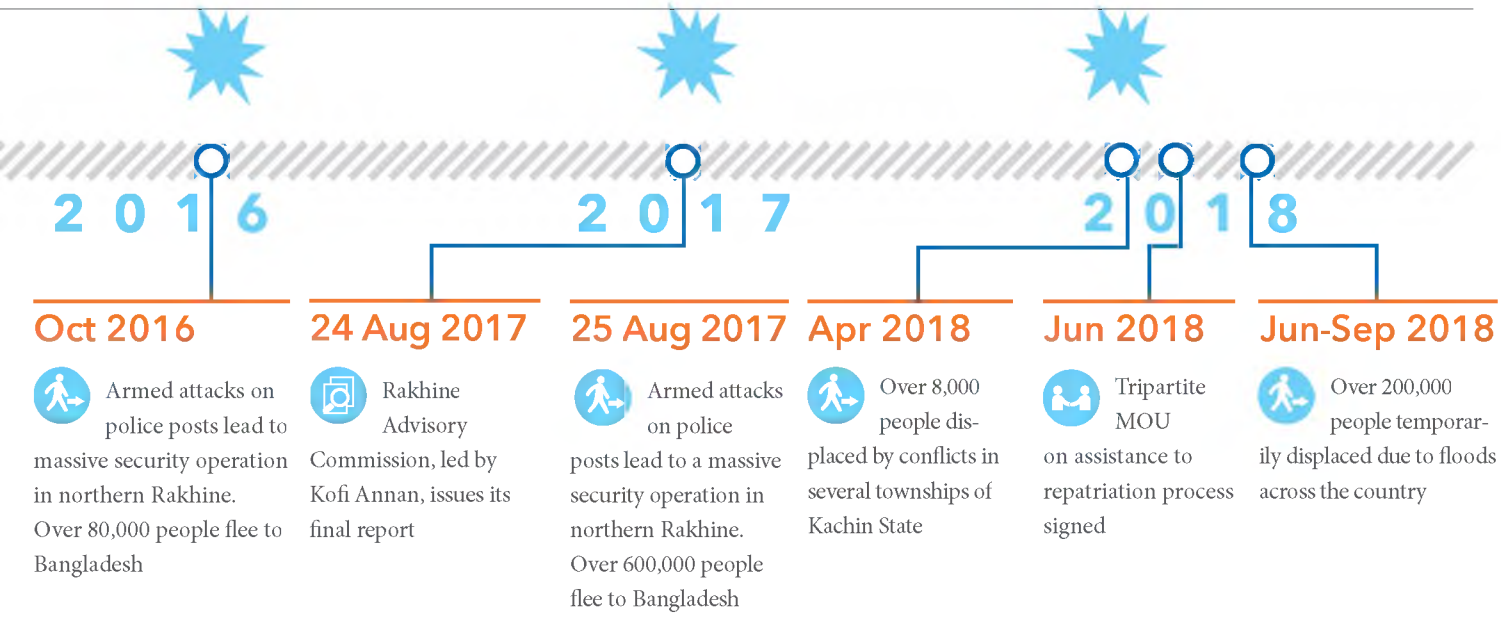
In September 2018, an Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar established by the Human Rights Council issued a report providing its detailed findings and recommendations. The report describes serious violations of human rights law as well as international humanitarian law in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states. This includes the systematic targeting of civilians, including women and children, threatening their safety and dignity, and driving acute humanitarian need as a result of protracted or repeated displacement. The report concludes that many violations amount to the gravest crimes under international law.

The report details instances of "forced displacement, confiscation and destruction of property, and denial of humanitarian assistance". The report also notes that the lack of humanitarian access has led to "dire conditions" in some displacement camps in Kachin and Shan, "contributing to trafficking and raising other protection concerns". The report notes that Muslim people living in central Rakhine face oppressive movement restrictions which limit their access to livelihoods, food and basic services including healthcare. In northern Rakhine, the report notes that similarly humanitarian access constraints have had "a serious adverse impact on the population, who are left without critical and lifesaving assistance, including access to food and health services."

The Myanmar Government objected to the formation of the Fact-Finding Mission and has expressed its serious concerns over the report.

and abuse, as well as trafficking. They often lack confidence and receive limited support to engage in decision-making processes that affect them in humanitarian emergencies. According to the 2014 Census, the nation's disability rate is 4.6 per cent, representing a total of 2.3 million people, and the prevalence of disability increased with age and is more common among women, rural populations and the poorest older people. Both boys and girls with disabilities are less likely to attend school than children without disabilities. Labour force participation is lower for males and females with disabilities (22.9 per cent) when compared to the populations without disabilities (67.6 per cent).

Some assessments carried out in Rakhine indicate that 64 per cent of persons living with a disability feel abandoned by their community and that their life is harder compared to others. In Kachin, recent situational analysis showed that 81 per cent of persons with a disability do not have any source of income in areas targeted by the assessment. While all displaced people in general are suffering from lack of livelihoods opportunities, displaced people with disabilities are further marginalized. The lack of access to medical services and difficulties in paying for health and physical rehabilitation services are the main factors contributing to long term impairments among the IDP population.



Rakhine State

Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar and has a diverse ethnic and religious population. Rakhine Buddhists make up the largest group. Muslims[3] constitute the second largest group, the majority being stateless Rohingya, while a smaller number are Kaman. Other ethnic minorities include Chin, Daingnet, Khami, Maramagyi, Mro, Thet and Hindus. The United Nations and its humanitarian and development partners have been working in Rakhine for many years, addressing not only the specific needs of the stateless Rohingya population, but focusing also on addressing the needs of all communities.

In August 2017, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, established by the Myanmar Government and led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, issued its final report, providing detailed recommendations aimed at achieving "a peaceful, fair and prosperous future for the people of Rakhine". 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 emphasizes that Rakhine represents not only a development crisis and a security crisis affecting all communities, but also a human rights crisis. The report states the following: "While all communities have suffered from violence and abuse, protracted statelessness and profound discrimination have made the Muslim community particularly vulnerable to human rights violations… The community faces a number of restrictions which affect basic rights and many aspects of their daily lives".

Entrenched gender inequality and socio-cultural norms in all communities magnifies the impact of discrimination especially on women and girls, exacerbating their specific needs, creating barriers to their equitable access to information, services (including life-saving health services such as sexual and reproductive health interventions), aid, education, livelihoods, community engagement and overall decision making and leadership, and rendering them at greater risk of violence and hardship. Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence, including trafficking, transactional sex, sexual exploitation and abuse, child marriage and forced marriage, while men and boys are more at risk of arrest, detention and forced labour.

There are an estimated 596,000 stateless Rohingya who remain in Rakhine State following the armed attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and the subsequent security operations led by the Myanmar Military that resulted in the exodus of refugees – mostly stateless Rohingya – to Bangladesh in 2016-18 (over 90,000 between October 2016 and August 2017, and over 700,000 more since August 2017). The violence in 2016 and 2017 also led to the temporary internal displacement of about 25,000 Rakhine Buddhists and people from ethnic minority groups, but all of these people subsequently returned or were resettled by the Government. Approximately 128,000 Muslims (of whom about 126,000 are stateless Rohingya) remain in camps or camp-like settings in central Rakhine, as a result of the violence in 2012. Children make up at least 53 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 78 per cent. The remaining estimated 470,000 non-displaced stateless Rohingya are spread across ten townships.

In addition to the stateless Rohingya, there are an estimated 117,000 people who continue to have humanitarian needs as a result of the violence in 2012, 2016 and 2017, and in view of the continued conflict, inter-communal tensions and insecurity. This includes vulnerable people in the ethnic Rakhine community and amongst ethnic minority groups, who are in need of humanitarian support as a result of food insecurity, inadequate access to healthcare and other factors. This humanitarian support is complemented by development assistance targeting all communities.

The humanitarian situation in the three northern townships (Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung) remains dire. Of particular concern is the scale and complexity of the needs in the Maungdaw area, largely as a result of the dramatic escalation in violence following the October 2016 and August 2017 attacks and subsequent security operations. While the pace of departures has significantly slowed in 2018, continued departures from the northern townships into Bangladesh indicate an ongoing protection and human rights crisis with over 13,000 people crossing the border between January and August 2018. New refugees arriving in Bangladesh cited concerns for their own security and the pressure exerted on them to apply for the Identity Card for National Verification as main reasons for departing. Restrictions linked to citizenship status and documentation continue to severely affect freedom of movement and impact access to basic services and livelihoods for people, along with challenging local dynamics including inter-communal tensions and profound mistrust.

In northern Rakhine, the Red Cross Movement and some UN staff have been granted access, along with staff from some other organizations such as the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (AHA-Centre). However, severe access restrictions since 25 August 2017 have prevented most humanitarian agencies from conducting independent assessments and have challenged the provision of critical life-saving assistance and protection services to affected communities.

In June 2018, UNHCR and UNDP signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Myanmar to support the Government's efforts in creating conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh and strengthening resilience and livelihoods for all communities living in

3. The term Rohingya Muslims is used in this document in recognition of the right of people to self-identify. Since there are both Rohingya and non-Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine, in some cases the more general term Muslims is used. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

Rakhine State. Currently, the UN does not consider conducive conditions in the northern part of Rakhine State are in place for the voluntary and sustainable return of refugees in safety and dignity. Significant efforts must be made to work towards improving the conditions of all communities in Rakhine State, and on fostering peaceful co-existence as well as addressing root causes by implementing the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission as endorsed by the Government, including those related to freedom of movement and a clear, voluntary and equal pathway to citizenship for all eligible individuals. Considering the scale of the protection crisis in Rakhine State and until there is concrete progress to address root causes – including freedom of movement, pathway to citizenship and inter-communal relations – sustainable, voluntary and dignified return of refugees to their places of origin or choice will remain elusive in 2019.

In central Rakhine, Muslims (both Rohingya and Kaman) are increasingly isolated. They have been segregated since 2012 and continue to face severe restrictions on their freedom of movement, limiting their access to livelihoods and essential services, including formal education and healthcare. This has exposed them to a wide range of protection risks and it has left them heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. Lack of sufficient land in IDP camps, including sites located below sea-level, is a major challenge, hampering efforts to improve the living condition of IDPs. This results in overcrowding, poor environmental health conditions and has a disproportionate impact on women and children. Protracted displacement combined with the exposure to harsh weather conditions results in a constant need for shelter repairs. While IDPs continue to face overcrowding, significant efforts have been made in 2017-18 to repair or reconstruct all IDP shelters in camps in central Rakhine, and further efforts are being made to mitigate protection risks and to improve weather resilience. Despite these efforts, inadequate privacy continues to create additional stress and risks for families and communities. It also exacerbates existing gender inequalities and has led to an increase in the incidence and severity of various forms of gender-based violence towards women and children, including intimate partner violence. The over-crowding also increases the risk of exposure to communicable diseases.

Although there has long been a pattern of protection incidents (particularly those involving gender-based violence) being under-reported, from January to June 2018, a total of 117 protection incidents affecting over 3,100 victims were reported in central Rakhine. This represents twice the number of incidents recorded during the same period the year before, with the total number of victims seven times higher. The incidents

include physical assaults, abduction, arbitrary arrests and other serious human rights violations. The most frequently reported violation affecting the largest number of displaced people continues to be extortion. In some cases, protection incidents, especially those related to extortion and gender-based violence, have involved Camp Management Committees members and leaders. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners continue to advocate for the reform of the Camp Management Committees.

Protracted displacement, segregation, inter-communal tensions and widespread protection violations have a deep impact on the safety and psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers. Children are reported to be at increased risk of being separated from their families, trafficked, forcibly married and recruited, exploited, sexually abused, neglected and severely mistreated by their families. In addition, there are reports of girls and women, especially belonging to the Muslim population, being sold as brides. The protracted exposure to these threats, coupled with the lack of a supportive family and community network, has a detrimental effect on the development of children and are likely to lead to the development of severe forms of psychosocial distress.

The limited access to education also remains a great concern. A combination of movement restrictions, limited number of schools, teachers' absenteeism and the protracted displacement crisis prevents many Muslim children from fully participating in the formal education system. The temporary learning spaces supported by humanitarian partners are under-resourced, lacking adequate materials and qualified teachers. Post-primary education – including middle school, high school, and university – is extremely limited for Muslim students. Options to attend these types of schools are all but non-existent for those living outside of Sittwe Township. For Muslims living in camp areas in Sittwe, some Government-run middle schools and one high school are available; however, these schools are severely under resourced and over-crowded. Restrictions make it extremely difficult for Muslim students to enrol in universities. The Ministry of Education is setting up distance education programmes to overcome some restriction of movement barriers, nevertheless the efficacy and outreach of these programmes will need to be evaluated. A lack of female educators at all levels limits the educational opportunities for Muslim girls, creating a self-perpetuating cycle of gender disparity.

School drop-out and limited secondary education opportunities, along with the ongoing movement restrictions, has contributed to increased dysfunctional coping mechanisms among children and especially adolescents. Risky migration practices and the lack of documentation are contributing factors to family separation, child abuse, child trafficking, child labour exploitation and arbitrary arrest and detention of children.

In its final report released in August 2017, among the total 88 recommendations, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State called upon the Government, with support from international partners, to ensure dignified living conditions in IDP camps pending the realization of sustainable solutions for the displaced. In an effort to support the Government, humanitarian partners started implementing a series of interventions aiming at improving living conditions in the camps and reducing protection risks. These efforts have been combined with advocacy for durable solutions to displacement.

Meanwhile, the Government has taken measures to close some of the IDP camps in Rakhine and has been consulting the United Nations on its efforts to develop a national strategy for closure of camps. While the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State recommended the closure of IDP camps, it insisted that this should be in line with international standards and that "the aim should be to facilitate returns to places of origin as a matter of priority, or otherwise respect the choices of the displaced". While the international community welcomes the development of a national strategy for the closure of camps and the consultations held with the UN to ensure the strategy is in line with international protection standards, the relocation processes to date across central Rakhine raise many concerns, the greatest of which is the risk of permanent segregation of the stateless Rohingya community. For example, in Myebon, IDPs were not given the option of returning to their places of origin and were instead relocated by the Government to a site adjacent to their existing camp and with no additional measures being taken to remove restrictions on freedom of movement. Indeed, unless the fundamental issue of freedom of movement is addressed, whatever improvements are made to the living conditions of displaced people – such as shelter upgrades – will not offer sustainable nor dignified solutions. Also, as underlined in the Commission's final report, IDPs' agreement to relocation to a new site should not be interpreted as a renunciation of their right to return to their place of origin once conditions are conducive.

The United Nations and its partners continue to advocate for all people in Rakhine State to have unimpeded, sustained and timely access to healthcare, education, water/sanitation services, and livelihoods, irrespective of ethnicity, religion, citizenship status as well as gender, age, disability and other factors. Restrictions on freedom of movement and other restrictive policies and practices affecting the Rohingya community in central Rakhine mean that they are not able to travel freely to the nearest township hospital, even during medical emergencies, a situation which has led to increased risk of preventable morbidities and mortalities. This has a particularly severe impact on women seeking obstetric care, 15 per cent of whom need emergency services. The Rakhine Advisory Commission recommended the expansion of primary health care services through an increased number of mobile

health clinics. Humanitarian organizations have been assisting the Ministry of Health and Sports to provide mobile clinics and other alternative solutions, but these are difficult to sustain and there are still gaps in healthcare services.

Kachin State

In Kachin State, as a result of the intensification of armed conflict in 2011 and ongoing hostilities since then, over 97,000 people remain displaced across 140 camps or camp-like settings. Children make up about 46 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 75 per cent. About 40 per cent of the displaced people are located in areas outside of the effective control of Government.

In the first half of 2018, the conflict escalated across Kachin State both in terms of intensity and frequency with the use of heavy weapons, aerial bombardment and artillery in several areas. These clashes resulted in an additional displacement of more than 14,000 people across Chipwi, Hpakant, Injangyang, Mogaung, Momauk, Sumprabum, Tanai and Waingmaw townships, as well as the Laiza area. In some areas, fighting has occurred in or in close proximity to civilian areas, including villages and IDP camps. Lack of respect by parties to the conflict for the provisions of International Humanitarian Law on the protection of civilians remains a serious concern, and among those most vulnerable to violations are women, elderly people, children and people with disabilities.

Civilians have been killed or injured in the fighting and shelling of villages. In addition, there are frequent reports of human rights violations and abuses, including arbitrary arrest and intimidation of those fleeing violence, forced recruitment (including of children), gender-based violence and restrictions on freedom of movement, including denial of safe passage. These risks also negatively impact the ability of displaced people to achieve self-reliance by hindering livelihoods activities.

Among the risks to physical safety, landmines are a critical concern. UNICEF and the Mine Risk Working Group documented 185 mine-related casualties in the period from January to July 2018. Landmine incidents increased by 40 per cent and landmine casualties by 17 per cent over the same period in 2017. Due to access constraints, many casualties were unrecorded in conflict areas. Kachin has one of the highest rates of landmine incidents reported in the country and indeed the world, with civilians, including children, frequently killed or maimed due to explosions. In 2017, Kachin State represented 44 per cent of total incidents and 43 per cent of total casualties reported in Myanmar.

Grave child rights violations remain key concerns in conflict-affected areas, where incidents of recruitment and use of children by armed actors and killing and maiming of children have been documented. Violence and abuse against children are also widespread, in addition to exploitation of child labour and child trafficking, the latter affecting mainly girls. Malnourishment, sexual violence and neglect are also reported to be significant risks for boys and girls living in the State. Moreover, negative effects of recent and protracted displacement (e.g. loss of belongings, distressing experiences and challenging living conditions) are observed on children and caregivers' psychosocial well-being. Prolonged and temporary family separation has also been reported as a key concern jeopardizing the safety of children.

Kachin State also has the highest rate of children dropping out of school in the country; with 83 per cent of drop-outs occurring before grade five and almost 50 per cent before the last primary school grade. Children living in rural areas are 100 times more likely to drop-out of school compared to children living in urban areas. Poverty, child labour exploitation, and displacement due to conflict are among the contributing factors. Drop-out rates of displaced children aged 10-16 years are also considerably higher than most of the other States in Myanmar, including due to language barriers and unavailability of schools.

The protracted nature of conflict and displacement is aggravating pre-existing vulnerabilities of persons with specific needs among the displaced, especially women, children, elderly people and persons with disabilities. Their situation is further compounded by extremely limited access to assistance and protection services as a result of decreasing humanitarian access and funding shortfalls. The result of this is a heightened vulnerability to risky migration practices leading to human trafficking, separation of children from primary caregivers who must migrate for work, early/forced marriage and other negative coping mechanisms manifesting in increased drug abuse and violence as well as in high rates of HIV transmission.

With the ongoing conflict and lack of tangible progress on a reinstated ceasefire or the peace process, there has been little progress in finding durable solutions for the majority of the displaced people, most of whom have now been living in camps for seven years. There is a lack of consistent support to enable them to transition out of displacement and the lack of livelihood opportunities is one of the main challenges; women face particular challenges in accessing livelihoods. The loss of land and property in areas of origin, due to alleged appropriation of land by both internal and external actors, as well as burning of homes and the failure of the existing legal and judicial mechanisms to adequately protect the rights of those forcibly displaced from their lands, also pose serious challenges to the attainment of durable solutions to displacement.

Against the backdrop of worsening security, humanitarian partners—national and international—have been facing increasing challenges in accessing affected people in Kachin State. The United Nations has not been permitted by the Government to travel to areas beyond Government control since June 2016,

inhibiting delivery of assistance, needs assessment and capacity building of local partners. While some international actors and local humanitarian organizations continue to operate, their activities are increasingly constrained. Access to areas within government control has also dramatically declined with most permissions for international staff only granted to the main towns, effectively cutting-off access to many displaced people who reside outside the main town centres.

While local partners remain at the centre of humanitarian response in Kachin and have been able to deliver assistance to some remote areas inaccessible to international staff, sustained support is still needed to complement and enhance local efforts, given the growing humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement and renewed conflict. Humanitarian access constraints continue to undermine the quantity, quality and sustainability of assistance and services provided to displaced people, further exhausting their coping mechanisms after seven years of displacement.

Shan State

In northern Shan State, over 8,800 people remain displaced across 32 camps or camp-like settings. Children make up at least 48 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 77 per cent. Since the beginning of 2018, there has been increased fighting in northern Shan state, which has resulted in civilian casualties and additional displacement in several conflict-affected townships. Most of the displacement was caused either by conflict between ethnic armed groups and the Myanmar army/militias, or as a result of fighting between different ethnic armed groups, illustrating the complexity of the situation. Temporary displacement followed by return to areas of origin once fighting subsides continues to be a key characteristic of displacement in northern Shan state, which presents challenges in humanitarian planning, response, and monitoring of the protection risks faced by returnees.

In February and March 2018, about 5,000 civilians were temporarily displaced as a result of fighting. This includes fighting between the Military and Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) in Hseni, Kutkai and Namtu townships and clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) and TNLA in Kyaukme, Namhsan and Namtu townships. In July 2018, about 3,000 people were temporarily displaced in Mongkaing and Namtu townships following fighting between the RCSS/SSA and TNLA, and another 2,000 people were temporarily displaced due to fighting between and among different armed groups in August and September 2018.

There are many protection concerns in northern Shan State related to the protracted nature of the conflict and continued and often multiple displacement. The most commonly reported protection threats include gender-based violence, forced recruitment, recruitment and use of children by armed forces, forced labour and portering, extremely limited access to humanitarian and other essential services (such as health and education), lack of documentation, appropriation of land or occupation of places of origin by parties to the conflict, and human trafficking particularly of women and children across the border to China. Informal reports indicate that child survivors of sexual violence are often forced to marry their perpetrator to protect the family against social shame. If the perpetrator is a member of an armed group, families are paid not to disclose the incident. Children are also reported to be at risk of unsafe migration and arbitrary detention.

Landmine and unexploded ordinance contamination remains of great concern. Shan has one of the highest rates of landmine incidents reported in the country. In 2017, Shan State accounted for 37.8 per cent of total incidents and 43.2 per cent of total casualties reported in Myanmar. Out of 76 casualties in 2018 which represents 41 per cent of countrywide casualties, 23 were children and eight of them died.

Psychosocial distress and a feeling of hopelessness are also reported to be a major concern for children and families. Children affected by trafficking, exploitation and violence are likely to develop severe forms of distress if their needs for protection and psychosocial support are not met in a timely manner. Dysfunctional coping mechanisms among children, such as consumption of drugs, were also found to be common. In addition, children are often emotionally affected due to the lack of parental care or mistreatment experienced in their family, at school and in boarding houses.

A Child Protection baseline survey recently conducted among displaced people living in camps showed that physical and emotional abuse are common, followed by neglect, sexual violence and harassment, and child marriage. Situations of highest risks for children are reported to be during firewood collection, at the boarding houses, in schools and at home. Unsafe facilities, such as WASH facilities, also contribute to increasing the risk of sexual assaults and violence against children. Outcomes from the survey indicate that children below 14 years are the most affected by violence and abuse.

As in Kachin, 2018 saw a further deterioration in access for humanitarian organizations in Shan State, leaving some locations which were previously accessible now off-limits. Access challenges have resulted in a reduction in the quantity and quality of humanitarian support to displaced people and other vulnerable communities. Such difficulties have resulted in the under-reporting of violations of International Humanitarian Law and human rights violations and abuses by parties to the conflict, hindering a comprehensive analysis of the threats faced by civilians affected by conflict. Furthermore, 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. With reduced livelihood opportunities for displaced people, there is a risk of more people resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol abuse, which are leading risk factors for gender-based violence and trafficking in the region with disproportionate impacts on women and girls. The ongoing conflict and related displacement also continue to strain the coping capacities of host communities.

Chin State

Situated in the remote mountain ranges of the western part of the country, Chin State is the poorest in Myanmar. It has limited roads, electricity, employment opportunities, health and education facilities and some people face food insecurity. Living conditions are challenging, but the conflict that had led to the flight of tens of thousands of Chin people to Malaysia, India and elsewhere ended with the signing of a ceasefire agreement between the Chin National Army and the Chin State Government in January 2012. Since November 2017, there have been some small-scale localized clashes between the Myanmar Military and the Arakan Army in Paletwa, Chin State, resulting in the displacement of hundreds of people within Chin State and also into neighbouring India. The IDPs have not yet been able to return home, with concerns over their safety and due to the threat of landmines. IDPs are receiving assistance from the Government and local organizations.

South-eastern Myanmar

South-eastern Myanmar has been affected by decades of armed conflict and multiple waves of displacement both inside the country and across the border into Thailand. Currently some 120,000 persons are estimated to be in situation of protracted displacement throughout the south-east and close to 100,000 refugees remain in nine temporary shelters in Thailand along the Myanmar border. Myanmar's political and economic transition which began in 2010 was further bolstered by the signing of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in October 2015. While this agreement does not include all non-state actors, it does include key non-state actors in the south-east, including the Karen National Union (KNU), Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and Karen National Liberation Army - Peace Council (KPC), which are present in areas of refugee and IDP return. In February 2018, the New Mon State Party (NMSP) also signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. Groups that have not signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement, such as the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), have bilateral ceasefire agreements which remain in effect.

Although the signing of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and ongoing political dialogue through the '21st Century Panglong Peace Conference' process are positive steps towards

peace and reconciliation and have led to significant decline in violent conflict and increased stability in many parts, many areas of south-eastern Myanmar are not under direct government control and the presence of the military and other armed groups continues to have an impact on peace and development.

South-eastern Myanmar presents a unique context in Myanmar to further the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This is based on an expectation that the socio-political and economic situation in the area may improve and further progress will be made in facilitating the return and reintegration of those displaced by conflict. There is also an expectation of further peace-building across different ethnic groups.

While the overall situation is not yet conducive to the promotion of large-scale returns, spontaneous returns have been ongoing for several years in south-eastern Myanmar, and the option of facilitated return has been available since 2016 for verified refugees in Thailand. So far, two facilitated return exercises of refugees have taken place facilitated by the Royal Thai Government and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, with the support of UNHCR and partners. This involved 71 individuals in October 2016 and 93 individuals in May 2018. Currently a few hundred refugees have signed up to return to Myanmar through the facilitated process and are awaiting clearance to repatriate. UNHCR expects returns to continue at a slow but steady pace.

While efforts to achieve a nationwide peace are continuing, there remains a risk of further conflict and instability. Sporadic clashes occurred in Kayin State in 2016 and 2018, preventing any large-scale return of IDP or refugees to their homes and displacing some 6,000 persons in Myain Ngi Ngu, 2,300 persons in Lel Mu Paw and approximately 2,000 IDPs in Ei Thu Tha, Hpapun. These displaced people are being supported by local authorities, community members and UN/NGOs.

The needs of the population in south-eastern Myanmar are closely interlinked with peace and state-building agendas and include civil documentation, landmine risks, land ownership, equal access to public services and livelihoods. 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. Women continue to have limited opportunities to contribute to the ongoing peace-building and recovery process to ensure their specific needs are met and voices heard. Moving forward, support is needed for a strategy that includes facilitating the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs as well as to address the social needs and development aspirations of all citizens in the area.

Natural Disasters

Myanmar is one of the most disaster-prone countries in Asia. It ranks third 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. The country is prone to a range of 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.

Monsoon seasonal floods triggered by heavy rains in 2018 affected several states and regions in Myanmar. Since June 2018, about 268,000 people have been displaced by flooding and at least 57 people have died, according to the Government's Department of Disaster Management. While the vast majority of those displaced have been able to return home, several thousand remain displaced in evacuation sites across Bago, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi and Magway as of September 2018. The Government continues to lead the response, in cooperation with state/regional authorities and with the support of national and international humanitarian organizations.

The frequent exposure of an already vulnerable population to natural disasters – floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes – underlines the critical importance of building resilience. This includes investing more in disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of local and national organizations (government and non-government) to reduce risk, plan for and manage disaster response. Women, 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, and are, therefore, often disproportionately impacted by disasters including experiencing gender-based violence. Disaggregated data from past disasters have shown particular high rates of female mortality from disasters (e.g. female mortality accounted for 61 per cent from Cyclone Nargis in 2008). The elderly are also at heightened risk. Accordingly, any disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response activities must prioritize the equitable participation of all groups, particularly young people, and adopt a gender-responsive and inclusive approach.

KEY ISSUES

- Protection of civilians and durable solutions for displaced people
- Access of vulnerable, crisis-affected people to assistance, services and livelihoods
- Strengthening the resilience of communities and national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies

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 2019:

1 Promote respect for human rights, ensure protection of civilians, and support durable solutions for internally displaced people and other crisis-affected populations

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

2 Ensure that vulnerable, crisis-affected people have access to assistance, services and livelihoods opportunities

Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable people (both displaced and non-displaced 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 Contribute to strengthening the resilience of communities and building national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies

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 a "new way of working" that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability in the longer-term. This requires close cooperation between humanitarian and development partners, while at the same time ensuring respect for their respective operating principles. Mitigating 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. It specifically references people affected by humanitarian emergencies and 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 Country Team also remains committed to implementing "Agenda for Humanity" in line with the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

Scope and priorities

The Humanitarian Response Plan focuses primarily on Kachin, Shan, Rakhine and Kayin states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from conflict, movement restrictions and discriminatory policies/practices. The Humanitarian Country Team in Myanmar has focused the plan to prioritize the most critical needs of approximately 941,000 people. Children make up about 49 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 76 per cent. This prioritization is based on a number of factors including requests for support from the Government, consultations with affected people, response capacities of the Government and national institutions, access constraints, as well as the capacities of other key actors to contribute to the humanitarian response.

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. To this end, this Humanitarian Response Plan is aligned with other relevant documents and strategies, such as the Final Report and Recommendations of the Advisory Commission in Rakhine State (August 2017) and the Strategic Framework for International Engagement in Rakhine (April 2018). The aim is to support the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to address protection risks and reduce humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. The focus is on strengthening the resilience of communities and supporting joint efforts to address the drivers of vulnerabilities and underlying structural issues in partnership with development and peacebuilding partners.

The plan prioritizes the provision of life-saving support for the most vulnerable crisis-affected women, men, boys and girls and programmes to ensure equitable access to essential services, without discrimination of any kind, including on grounds of sex, gender, ethnicity, religion, abilities, ages or other factors. The plan also focuses on achieving durable solutions to internal displacement in line with international protection standards. It takes account of broader, longer-term development needs of communities to increase their resilience to potential future shocks and seeks to ensure that humanitarian action links up effectively with wider development efforts. The plan also aims 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 the northern part of Rakhine State, UNHCR and UNDP signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in June 2018 with the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to support the Government's efforts to find comprehensive and durable solutions to the crisis in Rakhine State and create conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees to their places of origin or choice in Rakhine State. Currently, the UN does not consider that appropriate conditions are in place

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

Life-saving

Vulnerability

Time critical

Geography

in the northern part of Rakhine State for return. This MoU is a first and necessary step to change that situation by improving the conditions of those remaining, fostering social cohesion and strengthening recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine State. In line with the MoU, root causes need to be addressed by implementing the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission as endorsed by the Government, including those related to freedom of movement and a clear, voluntary and equal pathway to citizenship for all eligible individuals.

In terms of overall coordination in Rakhine, the Rakhine Coordination Group (chaired by the UN Senior Advisor) serves as an all-of-Rakhine forum, providing coordination and information-sharing pertaining to all areas of the state, and aims to be an integrated coordination forum, across the humanitarian, human rights, development, and peacebuilding efforts in Rakhine State, allowing UN agencies, INGOs and other development partners to follow individual mandates while strengthening inter-group coordination for a 'whole of Rakhine' approach. The coordination of humanitarian action in Rakhine State includes area-based coordination bodies, i.e. the Maungdaw Inter Agency Group (MIAG) and the Sittwe-based Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) supported by other technical working groups under the strategic leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Rakhine Coordination Group. These area-based coordination bodies will operate in full respect of the mandated roles and responsibilities of all partners, including UNHCR's responsibility in relation to States' compliance with their international obligations toward refugees and stateless persons, enabling complementarity and collaborative actions based on operational capacity and resources.

In the case of south-eastern Myanmar, where much of the displacement occurred decades ago, humanitarian needs are closely inter-linked with the on-going peace process and 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.

Promoting respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and for humanitarian principles

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 noted that far more needs to be done to improve compliance and accountability for violations of international law.

Cognizant of the findings and recommendations of various international human rights mechanisms regarding the situation in Myanmar, the Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the importance of ensuring respect for international law. This includes promoting and protecting human rights, ensuring accountability of perpetrators for violations of human rights regardless of official position, and providing redress to victims, including through restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition. Specifically in relation to humanitarian action, this includes expanding the understanding of international humanitarian and human rights law; working to protect civilians from the effects of hostilities; supporting the Government to prevent, monitor, report on and respond to grave violations against children and gender-based violence; assisting in providing essential services in conflict areas; and assisting 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". The Plan of Action calls for a continuing assessment of the risks and threats to populations alongside a human rights analysis in defining actions to be taken by relevant UN entities at the national, regional and global levels to achieve identified priority objectives.

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.

Ensuring the centrality of protection

In line with the Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in 2013, 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. This will be achieved through, inter alia, all clusters/sectors partners' continued commitment to mainstream protection throughout their programmes. The newly adopted Humanitarian Country Team's protection strategy provides a framework for addressing the most urgent and serious protection risks, as well as for preventing the recurrence of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Ensuring gender equality in humanitarian action

The Humanitarian Country Team will implement the new IASC Policy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls, as well as overall IASC gender in humanitarian action guidance. This includes particular focus on joint analysis of needs, experiences and perspectives of women and girls, as well as men and boys of different ages, abilities, gender identities, sexual orientations, ethnicities, religions and other diversities are identified and integrated into the humanitarian programme cycle. The Humanitarian Country Team will ensure the use of gender mainstreaming and targeted action for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in preparedness, response, recovery and resilience building. In addition, the Humanitarian Country Team will promote women's leadership, meaningful participation and equal representation in humanitarian planning and response, as well as in longer-term peace and development processes, including through gender transformative approaches. Engagement of women's CSOs and other key partners will be critical to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The Humanitarian Country Team will promote financial provisions to fully resource programming gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

The Humanitarian Country Team commits to sustained collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated data to inform interventions which aim to ensure women have equal and safe access to relief, information, cash programmes, sustainable livelihoods, training opportunities, which will be key components of the humanitarian response. The Humanitarian Country Team will also support women's economic empowerment through livelihoods and employment interventions which are accessible and minimize risk to women and girls. Importantly, the Humanitarian Country Team will also promote working with men and boys to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian action, and to address the prevalence of gender-based violence, as well as promoting positive masculinities. 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. It is also critical to address the specific needs and to harness the energy and capacities of young people in emergency preparedness and humanitarian response.

The Humanitarian Country Team is also committed to strengthening inclusion in the humanitarian programming cycle. This includes strengthening interventions supporting the needs and rights of crisis-affected people with disabilities, including displaced people. In addition to this, the Humanitarian Country Team will also focus on better addressing the needs, rights and protection concerns, including gender-based violence, of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex (LGBTI) community during emergencies. Strengthening engagement with and support for disability and LGBTI rights organisations will be key to ensuring an accountable, transformative and rights-based approach based on the priorities and informed choices of affected communities, including women and girls.

Protecting people from sexual exploitation and abuse

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to creating an operating environment in which there is zero tolerance for any form of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, of staff, or affected populations. In particular, the Humanitarian Country Team commits to putting in place measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian personnel against affected women, girls, boys and men. Recognising the power disparities between those who provide aid and those in need of assistance, the Humanitarian Country Team commits to strengthen awareness raising with affected populations regarding their rights and where to report and seek support; training of staff to know their roles and responsibilities; develop and promote guidelines, including for interagency reporting on sexual exploitation and abuse cases, victim/survivor support and protection, and support coordination of interagency approaches, including effectively supporting the Prevention on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Focal Points Network.

Preventing and responding to gender-based violence

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the importance of preventing and responding to gender-based violence. The Humanitarian Country Team also recognizes the responsibility of all humanitarian actors to implement gender-based violence mitigation and prevention measures and the rights of all survivors to access quality multi-sectoral services – including legal, health and psychosocial services. The Humanitarian Country Team commits to continue engaging with all stakeholders at both the union and state levels to strengthen accountability and capacities to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

Ensuring a conflict-sensitive approach

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 primarily 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 and development initiatives. It will strive to adopt a conflict-sensitive, 'Do No Harm' approach to all its work.

Seeking durable solutions for displaced people

In all its work, the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to prioritize the search for durable solutions for internally displaced people which are in line with international protection standards. The Country Team will continue engaging the Government at both Union and State levels, in close collaboration with other key stakeholders. Whenever and wherever feasible and appropriate, 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.

Ensuring privacy for affected people

The provision of humanitarian assistance must take account of the particular needs of women, girls and other persons with special needs. While this takes many forms, it is essential that all programme responses must 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, which women are provided with space to advocate for an increased role within family decision-making, as well as 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 gender-based violence for women and girls, and in particular adolescent girls.

Ensuring accountability to affected people and their meaningful participation in planning and decision-making

Being accountable to people affected by crises remains a priority of the Humanitarian Country Team. Face-to-face interaction has often been highlighted by communities as their preferred means of providing feedback to agencies. Humanitarian actors are exploring optimal ways of communicating with affected people to ensure high quality, principled and accountable humanitarian action. While efforts have been made to strengthen channels of communication with communities at all stages of the programme cycle, in 2019 stronger emphasis will be placed on timely follow-up and feedback to communities and

individuals. As part of the 2019 planning process, some focus group discussions took place in several displacement camps to have a better understanding of the priority needs and types of assistance preferred by different segments of the population, especially the most vulnerable. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group has committed to enhance these efforts in 2019. Towards achieving the Strategic Objectives outlined in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, the Humanitarian Country Team will promote accountability to affected people through the following actions: (1) strong advocacy on the need for proper consultations with displaced people before, during and after return and relocation processes; (2) continue ongoing efforts to enhance affected communities' participation in planning and periodic monitoring processes; (3) strengthen mechanisms for preventing, and protecting affected people from, sexual exploitation and abuse and (4) build on existing mechanisms for communicating with communities as part of interagency disaster preparedness, to ensure an effective coordinated response to new emergencies.

Strengthening community resilience and localization efforts

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.

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 and monitoring etc. 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. 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 and young people.

Enhancing emergency response preparedness

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

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, pursing 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. In the case of northern Rakhine, while there has been some slight improvement in access for some humanitarian staff recently, it remains severely restricted for the United Nations and humanitarian partners. In this regard, the Country Team's response plan may be further revised once comprehensive needs assessments are conducted 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 approval of access, the Country Team's response plan will be updated accordingly.

Enhancing the use of cash transfer programming

In line with the Grand Bargain goals, the Humanitarian Country Team, the Government and other partners recognize the enormous potential of cash-based assistance during crisis. In 2018 alone, more than 200,000 crises-affected people were to be reached with humanitarian cash transfers valued at about US$8 million, and in 2019 cash programmes will continue to increase the flexibility of humanitarian responses through manual or digital payments. Although key operational constraints related to security concerns and limited mobile network coverage remain, local contexts are evolving quickly and the expansion of financial services will support the scale up of e-cash programmes. In September 2018, an interagency cash feasibility update was initiated to provide updated information on potential risks of implementing cash-based assistance in the Sittwe area and identify possible mitigation measures collectively and feasibility updates will continue to inform decisions about the most appropriate response options. Humanitarian actors will also continue to explore the possibility of piloting more joint multi-purpose cash programmes. This builds on successful pilots such as a joint cash programme involving unconditional unrestricted cash transfers implemented by UNICEF and WFP to address food and WASH needs in the aftermath of floods in South-eastern Myanmar in 2018. Acknowledging the importance of local contexts, cash working groups at sub-national level will continue to help streamline operational standards and technical guidelines for cash programming, facilitate information sharing among key actors and promote the humanitarian-development nexus. Other priorities will be to draw lessons from the roll-out of the Government's Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme in Rakhine State as well as to strengthen linkages with the Social Protection actors to contribute to national social protection systems and the Government's engagement in creating a shock-responsive social protection system.

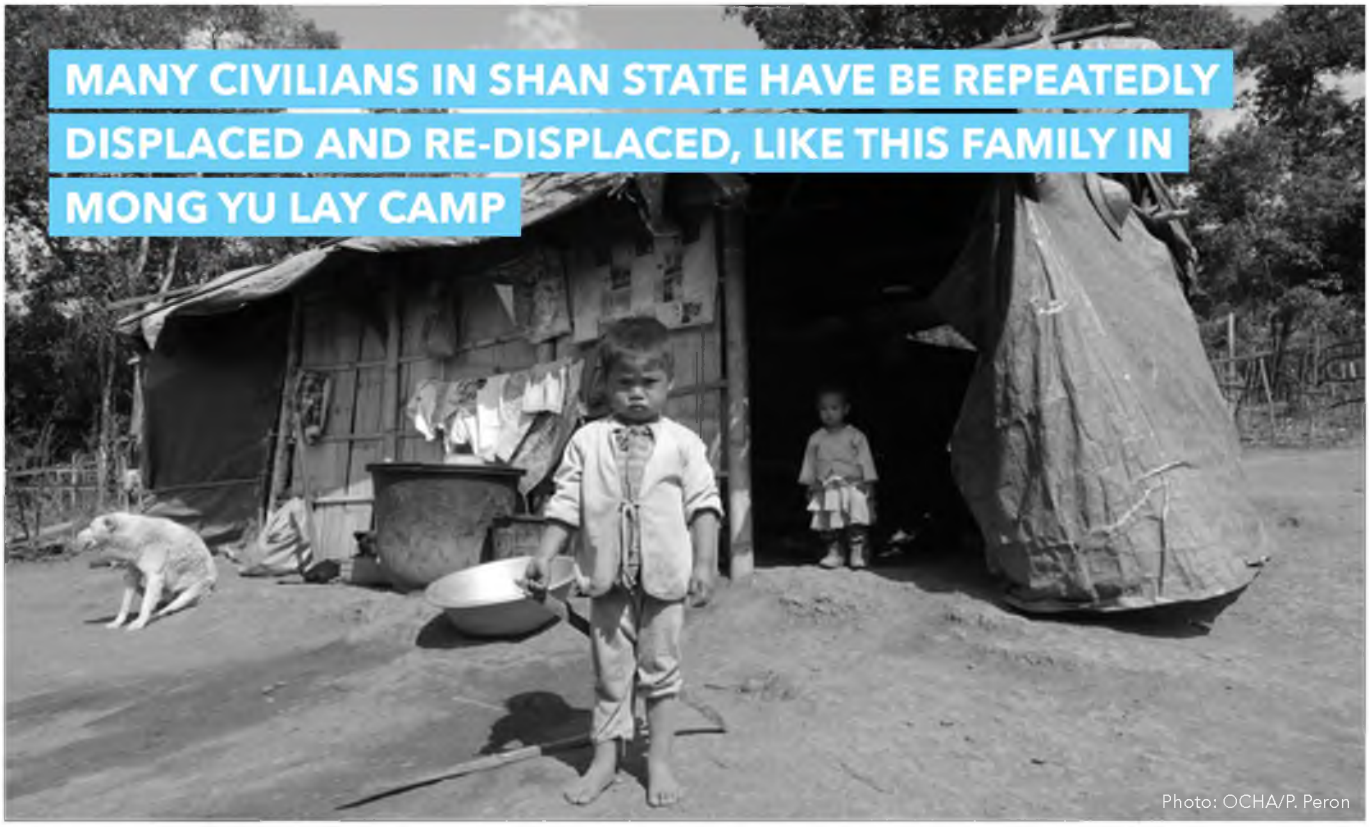


Photo: OCHA/P. Peron

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

National and local capacity

The Government is the primary duty bearer in the provision of protection and assistance to people in Myanmar. It has the capacity to assess and respond to a wide variety of humanitarian needs across the country in collaboration with its ministries at both the Union and state/region level as well as with the General Administration Department at different levels. Humanitarian partners will continue to support Government-led efforts to effectively address the needs of crisis-affected people.

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 the State Counsellor; second, the Implementation Committee on the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine, 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.

In Kachin and Shan, while the Government remains the primary duty bearer, in areas affected by armed conflict and in areas beyond Government control, non-State actors are accountable under international law for ensuring the protection and well-being of civilians in areas under their effective control. National organizations and local civil society also have a big role to play. The Joint Strategic Team (JST), comprised of nine local NGOs, continues to provide the bulk of the humanitarian response, especially in conflict-affected areas in Kachin State. 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. Local women's organisations are also important actors in the humanitarian response in Kachin and Shan states.

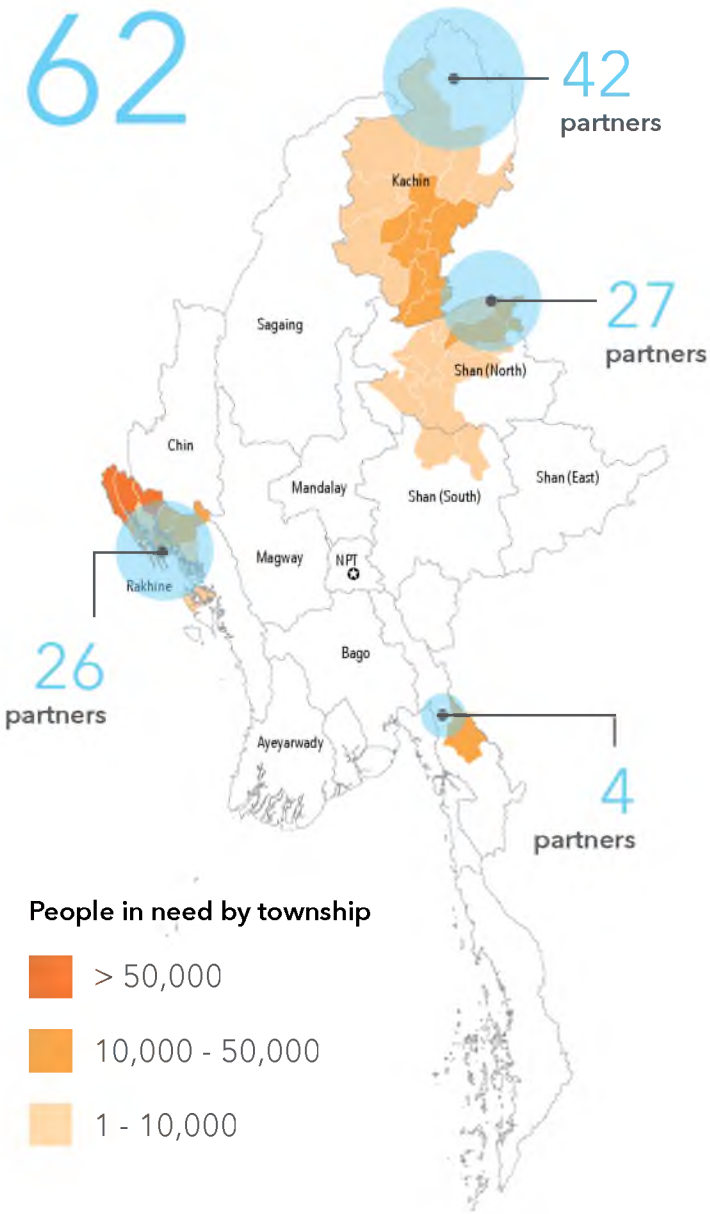
For natural disasters, the Government established the Emergency Operations Centre under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to support early warning and response in coordination with national and international partners. A private sector network for disaster preparedness and response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

As of August 2018, humanitarian activities of 18 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 2018, 32 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and eight United Nations organizations reported humanitarian 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

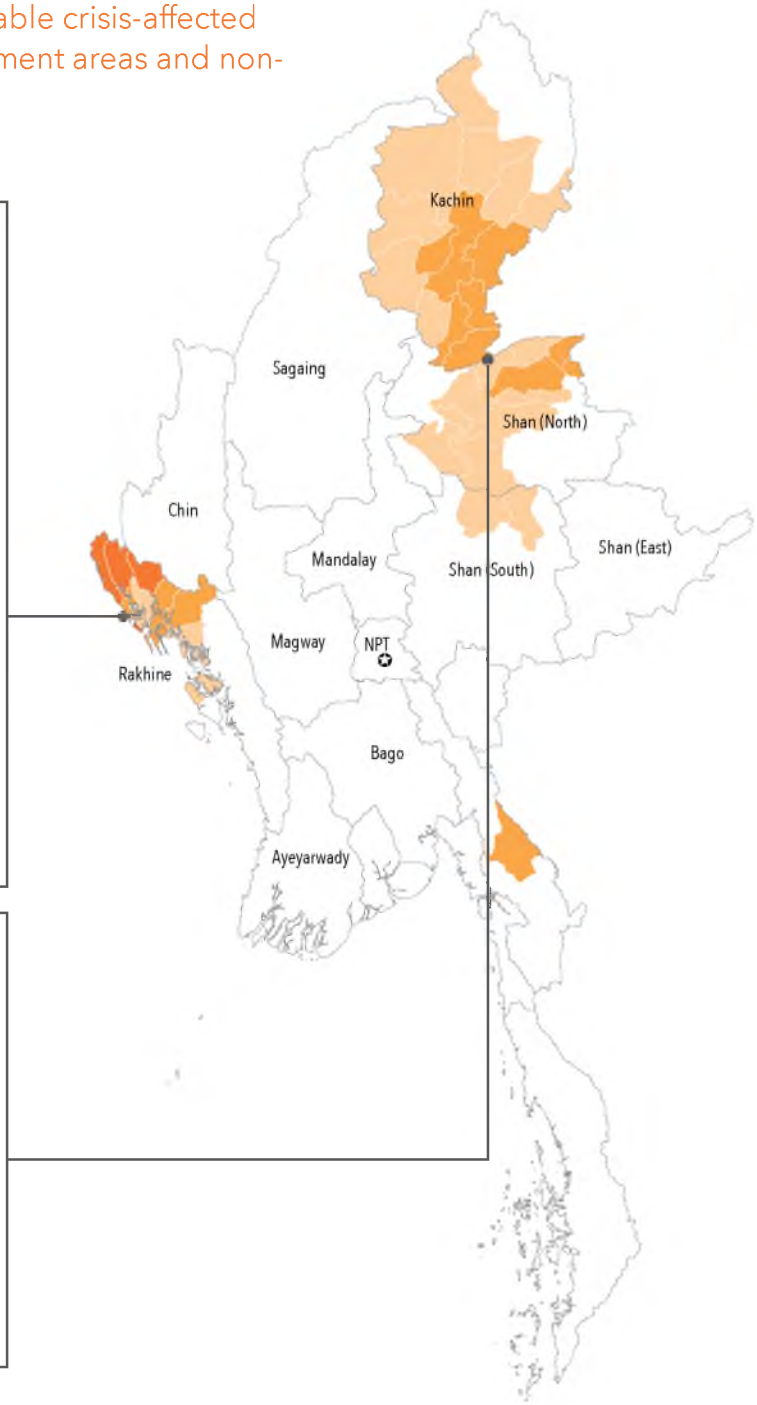
Independent and impartial humanitarian organizations have varying levels of access to vulnerable crisis-affected people in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states. Access is determined by the authorities at Union and State levels. In some areas, humanitarian organizations face significant access constraints, 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 due to 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 State

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 continue to face access constraints. In northern Rakhine, humanitarian access has been severely constrained since 25 August 2017, with a considerable number of humanitarian partners (50 per cent) unable to access affected areas, challenging the provision of critical relief assistance and protection services to all communities in need. Among organizations that have been authorized to access field sites, obstacles remain including time-bound authorizations, geographic limitations, restrictions on the types of activities carried out, and bureaucratic administrative procedures. The unpredictable nature of the granting of access continues to have implications for organizations' ability to scale-up activities at short notice as well as retain qualified staff and local capacity building efforts. 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, humanitarian access to vulnerable people in Government-controlled areas has declined over the last three years, with most permissions for international staff only granted to main towns. The United Nations has not been permitted by the Government to deliver assistance to people in need in areas beyond Government control since June 2016. While national partners continue to have some limited and unpredictable access to areas beyond Government control, the UN and nearly all international NGOs cannot monitor or support them in their activities. Humanitarian access constraints continue to undermine the quantity, quality and sustainability of assistance and services provided to IDPs, further exhausting their coping mechanisms after seven years of displacement.



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.

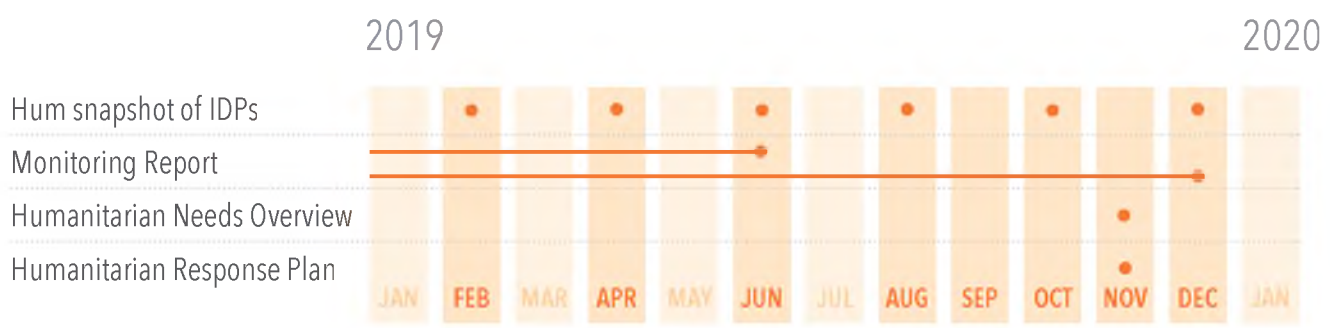
In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team monitoring reports, individual sectors/clusters or agencies produce a range of monitoring reports throughout the year, and reports on multi-sector inter-agency assessment missions are shared with the Humanitarian Country Team. Publicly available monitoring 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 2019:

- Advocate for comprehensive multi-sector needs assessments in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states;
- Produce bi-annual monitoring reports;
- Strengthen the data collection and analysis on the situation 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, to inform activities aimed at addressing obstacles to effective delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Collect and analyse sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) across all clusters/sectors and strengthen protection and gender analysis;
- Use reliable and regularly updated data to feed into information products and to inform decision making.

HUMANITARIAN REPORTING TIMELINE



SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

The Humanitarian Country Team estimates that US$ 202.2 million will be required in 2019 to address the humanitarian protection and assistance needs of some 941,300 people as indicated below:

PEOPLE IN NEED

941,300

Kachin: 168,000
Shan: 48,000
Rakhine: 715,000
Kayin: 10,300

PEOPLE TARGETED

941,300

Kachin: 168,000
Shan: 48,000
Rakhine: 715,000
Kayin: 10,300

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

202.2M

Kachin: 43 M
Shan: 12.9 M
Rakhine: 145.5 M
Kayin: 0.8 M

SECTOR	TOTAL	BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED									FUNDING NEEDS (US$)
	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Internally displaced persons	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	BY SEX	BY AGE			
							% Female	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
EDUCATION	278,200	135,598	69,191	2,470	47,762	16,175	55	97.4	2.6	-	17M
FOOD SECURITY	823,587	623,200	221,800	12,000	258,000	131,400	51	49	46	5	56.8M
HEALTH	941,351	931,051	234,183	12,475	470,000	214,393	55	30	65	5	32.6M
NUTRITION	181,271	138,346	39,966	934	72,380	25,066	52	70	30	-	10.5M
PROTECTION	931,050	838,166	234,183	12,475	470,000	121,508	51	49	46	5	31.7M
CCCM/ SHELTER/ NFIS	266,658	247,956	229,956	-	-	18,000	52	48	46	6	22.4M
WASH	915,603	487,648	203,446	100	195,348	88,754	51	49	46	5	27.2M
COORDINATION & COMMON SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0M
TOTAL											202.2M

CONTACT DETAILS OF FOCAL POINTS

NATIONAL-LEVEL CLUSTER/SECTOR COORDINATORS		
SECTOR/CLUSTER	NAME	EMAIL
Education in Emergencies Sector	Elisa Radisone	elisa.radisone@savethechildren.org
Food Security Sector	Andrea Berloffa Soi Lang Seng	andrea.berloffa@fao.org soilang.seng@wfp.org
Health Cluster	Win Bo	bow@who.int
Nutrition Sector	Jecinter Oketch	jaoketch@unicef.org
Protection Sector **Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector** **Gender-based violence (GBV) Sub-Sector**	Geraldine Salducci Petruccelli Cecile Marchand (CP) Miriam Ciscar (GBV)	salducci@unhcr.org cmarchand@unicef.org ciscarblat@unfpa.org
Shelter/Non-food-items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster	Geraldine Salducci Petruccelli	salducci@unhcr.org
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster	Sunny Guidotti	sguidotti@unicef.org
Multi-sectoral response for northern Rakhine (MIAG)	Gwenolenn Le Couster	lecouste@unhcr.org

AREA-BASED COORDINATION MECHANISMS			
REGION	MECHANISM	NAME	EMAIL
Rakhine State	**Rakhine Coordination Group (RCG)**	Andreas Indregard	andreas.indregard@one.un.org
Rakhine State (northern Rakhine)	**Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group (MIAG)**	Fumiko Kashiwa	kashiwaf@unhcr.org
Central Rakhine	**Sittwe-based Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (Sittwe ICCG)**	Gloria Lazic	lazic@un.org
Kachin State – AHCT Northern Shan – GCM	**Area Humanitarian Country Team (AHCT), Kachin State & Lashio-based General Coordination Meeting (GCM)**	Cecil Dunne	dunnec@un.org

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

PEOPLE IN NEED

278,200
Kachin: 53,100
Shan: 11,700
Rakhine: 210,000
Kayin: 3,400

PEOPLE TARGETED

135,598
Kachin: 43,226
Shan: 6,003
Rakhine: 82,969
Kayin: 3,400

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

17M
Kachin: 4.2 M
Shan: 1.1 M
Rakhine: 11.6 M
Kayin: 0.1 M

OF PARTNERS

12

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Crisis-affected children 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, SO3

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

EDUCATION

The Education in Emergencies (EiE) sector will continue supporting access to quality and protective learning opportunities to children affected by crisis. This will be complemented by an increased focus on strengthening the Humanitarian Development Nexus, through linking the EiE sector interventions with the National Education Strategic Plan and strengthening engagement with the Ministry of Education (MoE) at all levels to jointly explore solutions that can offer sustainable, equitable and inclusive access to education opportunities to children affected by crisis. The engagement with MoE will also focus on enhancing joint preparedness for emergency response and setting up mechanisms for increased coordination between MoE and EiE Sector partners at all levels. EiE partners access in northern Rakhine remains extremely limited, undermining the sector's targeting process with the number of boys and girls targeted for assistance in northern Rakhine being small compared to the overall needs.

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

EiE sector partners will continue ensuring children have access to safe and equipped learning spaces - either in improved temporary learning classrooms (TLCs) or in Government schools hosting displaced and other vulnerable crisis-affected children. Priority activities will include: provision of teaching and learning materials to students, teachers or schools; rehabilitation of TLCs or Government schools and strengthening Parent Teachers' Associations (PTA) capacity to support school/TLCs management. An increased focus on EiE cash-based interventions will also be prioritized, wherever feasible and appropriate, particularly for Kachin and northern Shan. Through a combination of direct service delivery in areas where MoE is currently unable to provide services or through the support of Government schools that are providing services to stateless or displaced children, partners will support increased access to Early Childhood Care and Development, primary education (formal and non-formal primary education, equivalency programme), formal post-primary and non-formal post-primary education opportunities (life skills, literacy and numeracy and vocational). A specific focus will be given to programmes that support adolescents, in particular girls to access meaningful education opportunities (formal and non-formal), including through safe transportation. Adolescent girls are a particularly excluded group, at risk of early and child marriage, and need tailored interventions that provide them with meaningful opportunities for engaging in society. Options for the provision of educational access during short-term displacement in Kachin and northern Shan will also be explored.

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

EiE partners will continue strengthening the capacity of volunteer teachers, especially females, and school management to ensure that children have access to a protective learning environment. The support will include the facilitation of access to MoE pre-and in-service capacity development opportunities, including the roll-out of the new national primary education curriculum, training of teachers in identification of protection issues and reporting through referral pathways (in camps and through the Department of Social Welfare in villages) as well as gender-responsive teaching practices. Essential life skills will be included in volunteer teachers' trainings and PTA awareness raising to promote inclusion and social cohesion in school communities and beyond.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		40,000	100	-	13,000	53,100	49	98	2	-
	Shan		3,800	2,800	-	5,100	11,700	49	97	3	-
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	63,700	16,800	80,500	49	97	3	-
		Central	63,600	-	59,500	6,400	129,500	49	97	3	-
		Total	63,600	-	123,200	23,200	210,000	49	98	2	-
	Kayin		3,400	-	-	-	3,400	49	98	2	-
Total			110,800	2,900	123,200	41,300	278,200	49	98	2	-
People targeted	Kachin		36,425	-	-	6,801	43,226	55	98	2	-
	Shan		3,363	2,470	-	170	6,003	55	97	3	-
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	11,110	3,200	14,310	55	97	3	-
		Central	26,003	-	36,652	6,004	68,659	55	97	3	-
		Total	26,003	-	47,762	9,204	82,969	55	98	2	-
	Kayin		3,400	-	-	-	3,400	49	98	2	-
Total			69,191	2,470	47,762	16,175	135,598	55	97	3	-

PEOPLE IN NEED

823,587
Kachin: 132,813
Shan: 34,469
Rakhine: 646,005
Kayin: 10,300

PEOPLE TARGETED

623,200
Kachin: 87,400
Shan: 34,000
Rakhine: 491,800
Kayin: 10,000

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

56.8M
Kachin: 10.3 M
Shan: 4 M
Rakhine: 41.8 M
Kayin: 0.7 M

OF PARTNERS

27

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 SO2

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Enhance resilience of targeted communities to restore, protect and improve livelihood opportunities

RELATES TO SO2, SO3

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 3:

3 Improve timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of food security sector response through food security analysis and dissemination

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

FOOD SECURITY

The Food Security Sector (FSS) will continue to address the needs of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men in Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Rakhine affected by natural and human induced crises. Interventions will improve households' physical and economic access to food, enhance their capacity to produce and utilize diversified foods all year round and increase their resilience to natural disasters.

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

FSS will provide life-saving food and/or cash assistance to displaced and vulnerable women, girls, boys, and men, including those living in camps or camp-like settings in Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Rakhine, given their protracted displacement and ongoing movement restrictions that impede equal access to food, and/or income generation to cover basic food needs. In areas beyond government control in Kachin and northern Shan, FSS will continue to assist the displaced and most vulnerable crisis-affected people with food assistance through local or community-based organizations. Returnees/relocated people will also be supported with a one-time return package followed by cash-for-work activities to rehabilitate community assets by filling seasonal food gaps whenever feasible.

FSS will ensure that vulnerable crisis-affected people in northern Rakhine have access to safe and nutritious food through the provision of emergency food assistance. Through coordination with state and local authorities, the targeting of food-insecure villages and vulnerable food-insecure households will commence when feasible. Among targeted groups, female-headed households with a high number of dependents, households with disabled members and elderly will be prioritized for assistance.

Enhance resilience of targeted communities to restore, protect and improve livelihood opportunities

Interventions that will aim at improving economic access, increasing the availability of quality and diversified food and reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms are of critical importance for FSS. Interventions should address immediate needs promoting cash transfer modalities to increase access to food and agriculture inputs and promote self-reliance.

Small-scale farmers, livestock owners and fishing communities should receive agriculture inputs that can support the crop, livestock, fishery and aquaculture production and productivity. Cash interventions should be considered for the rehabilitation and enhancement of community productive assets, aiming at increasing the community's capacity to withstand natural disaster. Agriculture and non-agriculture livelihoods programs should 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 people, but also on the non-displaced communities living in areas affected by natural and human induced disasters, as well as the host communities. Women, including female-headed households, will be specifically targeted for engagement in livelihoods opportunities by promoting gender-transformative and non-household based activities to advocate for women's economic empowerment, resilience and self-reliance.

Improve timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of food security sector response through food security analysis and dissemination

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

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		97,227	475	-	35,111	132,813	51	44	49	7
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	13,654	34,469	52	44	49	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	51	51	45	4
		Central	128,141	-	161,000	32,864	322,005	51	51	45	4
		Total	128,141	-	401,000	116,864	646,005	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		10,300	-	-	-	10,300	51	43	49	8
Total			244,483	12,475	401,000	165,629	823,587	51	49	46	5
People targeted	Kachin		75,000	400	-	12,000	87,400	51	44	49	7
	Shan		8,800	11,600	-	13,600	34,000	52	44	49	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	205,000	73,000	278,000	51	51	45	4
		Central	128,000	-	53,000	32,800	213,800	51	51	45	4
		Total	128,000	-	258,000	105,800	491,800	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		10,000	-	-	-	10,000	51	43	49	8
Total			221,800	12,000	258,000	131,400	623,200	51	49	46	5

PEOPLE IN NEED

941,351
Kachin: 167,923
Shan: 48,123
Rakhine: 715,005
Kayin: 10,300

PEOPLE TARGETED

931,051
Kachin: 167,923
Shan: 48,123
Rakhine: 715,005

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

32.6M
Kachin: 5.9 M
Shan: 1.7 M
Rakhine: 25 M

OF PARTNERS

23

HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1:

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

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

HEALTH

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

The Health Cluster is committed to strengthening its preparedness and response capacity in conflict-affected and underserved areas in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, including commensurate response to acute emergencies, through improving equitable access to inclusive health care. This will be achieved in nine priority areas: (1) ensuring a minimum package of primary health care services including sexual and reproductive health and the emergency health care to land mine victims wherever feasible; (2) ensuring emergency referrals including specific services such as gender-based violence (GBV) services; (3) expanding immunization coverage; (4) strengthening disease surveillance and response; (5) strengthening of mental health and psychosocial support services from health actors; (6) improving preparedness capacity for emergencies and disasters including disaster risk reduction within the Health Cluster; (7) strengthening advocacy to promote equitable access to inclusive healthcare; (8) ensuring availability of contingency medical supplies; (9) expanding health services through mobile clinics or revitalization of health facilities.

Primary health care, including sexual and reproductive health care through the community outreach with support for menstrual hygiene management, will ensure that women, adolescent girls and children will continue to receive the highest possible level of care. Immunization program will cover people in hard-to-reach areas. 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, children, people with disabilities, child survivors of GBV, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people living with HIV, people under TB treatment, and those with non-communicable, chronic diseases will be integrated into response efforts.

Referrals to higher level of health care will be expanded, recognizing that emergency, life-saving interventions must come from the nearest, most appropriate health-facility able to render the required service. The cluster will support the Government with capacity-building on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction within the health sector context. The cluster will also ensure availability of contingency medical supplies and logistics support to respond to emergencies or disasters. Advocacy efforts to ensure equitable access to health services for all populations will be strengthened. The community will be involved and informed, particularly women and girls, in decision on accessibility to health services. Specifically, for Rakhine State, priority areas will be harmonized with the implementation of the health-related recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission. Sustained leadership and effective coordination will be ensured at national and sub-national levels. Where feasible, the cluster will integrate humanitarian and development goals, align with national health plan, and support the expansion of national healthcare service towards achieving the Universal Health Coverage by 2030.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		97,227	475	-	70,221	167,923	55	30	65	5
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	27,308	48,123	55	30	65	5
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	55	30	65	5
		Central	128,141	-	230,000	32,864	391,005	55	30	65	5
		Total	128,141	-	470,000	116,864	715,005	55	30	65	5
	Kayin		10,300	-	-	-	10,300	55	30	65	5
Total			244,483	12,475	470,000	214,393	941,351	55	30	65	5
People targeted	Kachin		97,227	475	-	70,221	167,923	55	30	65	5
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	27,308	48,123	55	30	65	5
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	55	30	65	5
		Central	128,141	-	230,000	32,864	391,005	55	30	65	5
		Total	128,141	-	470,000	116,864	715,005	55	30	65	5
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			234,183	12,475	470,000	214,393	931,051	55	30	65	5

PEOPLE IN NEED

181,271
Kachin: 22,670
Shan: 6,833
Rakhine: 150,151
Kayin: 1,617

PEOPLE TARGETED

138,346
Kachin: 17,792
Shan: 4,164
Rakhine: 116,390

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

10.5M
Kachin: 1.5 M
Shan: 0.5 M
Rakhine: 8.5 M

OF PARTNERS

7

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Children and women with acute malnutrition access appropriate management services

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Nutritionally vulnerable children and women access preventive nutrition-specific services

RELATES TO SO2, SO3

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 3:

3 Timely nutritional assessment and surveillance systems are strengthened and reinforced

RELATES TO SO2, SO3

NUTRITION

The Nutrition Sector aims to reduce the risk of excessive mortality and morbidity by improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups (children aged 0-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)), through treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency.

Children and women with acute malnutrition access appropriate management services

The Nutrition sector partners will target 32,142 children under-five years with acute malnutrition, 5,391 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 29,100 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) as well as 3,042 PLW to cover 50 per cent of the total number of estimated global acute malnutrition (GAM) burden among affected population. In Rakhine, the sector will target children between 5-9 years[4] with SAM, particularly in northern townships where the prevalence of GAM among children 6-59 months old is above 15 per cent (WHO emergency threshold). Approximately 30 per cent of the Government's health facility in Rakhine will be supported to provide integrated management of cute malnutrition services. In addition, 64,000 children and 22,500 PLW will be targeted for blanket supplementary feeding programme to prevent nutritional deterioration among vulnerable people in need of humanitarian support.

Nutritionally vulnerable children and women access preventive nutrition-specific services

To support safe and appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) care and practices, nutrition sector plans to reach some 40,000 PLW and caregiver of children 0-24 months with counseling in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. Monitoring/ assessment/observation of IYCF practices and appropriate practices will be reinforced through behavior change communication, cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations. For prevention of micronutrient deficiency, 50,326 children 6-59 months will be reached with multiple micronutrient powder/sprinkles for home fortification of their complementary foods. Similarly, 108,866 children under-five will receive vitamin A and deworming tablets through bi-annual nutrition campaigns around affected areas. Additionally, nutrition sector partners plan to reach 16,633 PLW with multiple micronutrient supplementation.

Timely nutritional assessment and surveillance systems are strengthened and reinforced

Active nutrition screening will be conducted to detect acute malnutrition and ensure safe and timely access to nutrition services in the inpatient/outpatient and targeted supplementary feeding programmes facilities/ sites. Nutrition sector plans to strengthen nutrition information system for real time action. Additionally, SMART survey will be conducted in Rakhine to determine any changes in nutritional status of children under-five and PLW for evidence-based planning of nutrition response. With continuous monitoring and coordination, the nutrition sector will also support emergency preparedness and response planning through prepositioning of emergency supplies and building capacities of government and partners to respond and deliver quality nutrition services at scale.

Multi sector integration focus; (1) Strengthening community engagement and behavior change communications in relation to utilization of nutrition services, (2) Health - integration of appropriate nutrition services into the mobile clinics of health cluster partners, including nutrition support for PLW, (3) WASH - support rehabilitation of WASH facilities- hand-washing, safe waste disposal and hygiene kits, (4) Food Security - support provided through general food distribution or cash transfer to enhance nutrition outcomes, (5) child protection- safe and supportive spaces for IYCF and early stimulation.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		13,126	64	-	9,480	22,670	52	70	30	-
	Shan		1,252	1,704	-	3,878	6,833	53	72	28	-
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	50,400	17,640	68,040	51	67	33	-
		Central	26,910	-	48,300	6,901	82,111	51	67	33	-
		Total	26,910	-	98,700	24,541	150,151	51	67	33	-
	Kayin		1,617	-	-	-	1,617	51	75	25	-
Total			42,904	1,768	98,700	37,899	181,271	51	67	33	-
People targeted	Kachin		12,737	34	-	5,021	17,792	52	58	42	-
	Shan		1,216	900	-	2,048	4,164	52	52	48	-
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	36,960	12,936	49,896	52	69	31	-
		Central	26,013	-	35,420	5,061	66,494	52	72	28	-
		Total	26,013	-	72,380	17,997	116,390	52	72	28	-
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			39,966	934	72,380	25,066	138,346	52	70	30	-

4. Depending on capacity, partners may treat SAM children older than five years if identified

PEOPLE IN NEED

931,050
Kachin: 167,923
Shan: 48,123
Rakhine: 715,004

PEOPLE TARGETED

838,166
Kachin: 104,702
Shan: 48,123
Rakhine: 685,341

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

31.7M
Kachin: 7.3 M
Shan: 2.9 M
Rakhine: 21.5 M

OF PARTNERS

30

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Affected people have improved access to inclusive protection services

RELATES TO SO2

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2:

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

RELATES TO SO2, SO3

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 3:

3 Durable solutions to internal displacement are promoted and realised in line with international standards

RELATES TO SO1

PROTECTION

Affected people have improved access to inclusive protection services

A key priority for the Protection Sector in 2019 will be to ensure that persons with specific needs across Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine states have access to services tailored to their needs and capacities. Building on efforts undertaken over the past few years, protection partners will strengthen data collection on the needs and constraints that vulnerable groups face in accessing assistance and services. This will be achieved through strengthened information management systems (CPIMS, GBVIMS, etc.), increased protection monitoring interventions, an expansion of analysis of barriers and closer collaboration with all clusters/sectors. Tailored response to specific needs will also be scaled-up through the strengthening of referral mechanisms; high quality integrated protection services as a result of capacity-building activities; robust protection mainstreaming; and the delivery of direct assistance - in-kind and/or cash - for landmine victims, persons with disabilities, gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, and other persons with specific needs. Efforts will also continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls and persons with disabilities living in displacement.

The protection environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety

The dramatic deterioration of the protection environment in Myanmar with reports of gross human rights violations call for renewed advocacy efforts and the strengthening of communities' capacities to prevent and mitigate protection threats. The expansion of existing incident monitoring systems (e.g. Protection Incident Monitoring System, Monitoring and Reporting on grave violations against children, Mine Risk) with the involvement of a greater number of actors will provide strong evidence-based data to support advocacy interventions on respect for international humanitarian and human rights law, including on the five pillars of mine action, with a range of key stakeholders at the state/region, national, regional and international level. Protection actors will also promote integrated protection capacity-building initiatives targeting all duty bearers at state and union level. Enhancing communities' capacities to prevent protection risks will also remain a key priority. This will require the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms; women, elderly, persons with disabilities and young people's greater participation in public life, as well as socio-economic empowerment and leadership programming in close collaboration with relevant experts and other sectors.

Durable solutions to internal displacement are promoted and realized in line with international protection standards

While the ongoing active armed conflict in Kachin and northern Shan is not conducive to large-scale solutions, opportunities for small-scale durable or transitional solutions will continue to arise. Protection actors will advocate for these to adhere to international protection standards and for displaced people to be able to live in safety and dignity, access basic services, and achieve self-reliance. Another key operational priority for protection actors in 2019 will be to support displaced people to register land use rights in areas of return/local integration/resettlement. In Rakhine, the protection sector will continue promoting the comprehensive implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission's recommendations through evidence-based advocacy with key stakeholders. In light of the serious concerns arising from the latest developments in central Rakhine, the greatest concern being the risk of permanent segregation of all Muslims displaced people, the vast majority of whom are stateless, and the potential to perpetuate such segregation, the protection sector will continue supporting the re-orientation of the humanitarian community's engagement in central Rakhine, in line with the IASC Policy on the Centrality of Protection and the Human Rights up Front Initiative.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		97,227	475	-	70,221	167,923	51	42	52	6
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	27,308	48,123	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	51	52	44	4
		Central	128,141	-	230,000	32,863	391,004	51	50	46	4
		Total	128,141	-	470,000	116,863	715,004	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			234,183	12,475	470,000	214,392	931,050	51	49	46	5
People targeted	Kachin		97,227	475	-	7,000	104,702	51	42	52	6
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	27,308	48,123	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	51	52	44	4
		Central	128,141	-	230,000	3,200	361,341	51	50	46	4
		Total	128,141	-	470,000	87,200	685,341	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			234,183	12,475	470,000	121,508	838,166	51	49	46	5

Throughout its work, the Protection Sector will continue to foster the operationalization of the Centrality of Protection as well as transition to early recovery and development response across all areas of operations.

Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector

The Child Protection response strategy for 2019 aims at addressing the most urgent needs of 279,719 affected people (56 percent girls and women), whose 153,845 are children and 125,874 caregivers. Focus will be on prevention and response to key issues affecting the safety, well-being and full development of children, while building protective social systems.

Three key strategies will support the effective delivery of services in the most-affected areas:

- Strengthening inter-agency coordination and standards operating procedures (i.e. case management systems and referrals) and monitoring capacity (i.e. improving data collection, quality assurance and analysis).
- Enhancing community-based child protection mechanisms, including through increased community participation, adolescent empowerment, awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse and violations.
- Mainstreaming mental health and psychosocial services across child protection interventions (i.e. reintegration of children / youths associated with armed groups/forces, assistance to mine victims, survivors of abuse and violence, broader case management, parenting support, onset response to natural disasters, etc.). This will be achieved through focused and non-focused age-/gender-appropriate services aimed at ensuring the holistic and sustained well-being of affected children (i.e. the Child Survivor Initiative) and their primary caregivers.

Accelerated effort will be made to scale up the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism through increased reporting from a wider range of actors, within the broader agenda of preventing and responding to the six grave child rights violations. The Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting will continue its close engagement with all the listed parties to the conflict in an effort to end and prevent under-age recruitment and other grave violations.

Lastly, a localization strategy will be contextualized to Myanmar, based on the needs and opportunities identified across all areas of operation. CP sub-sector will explore a fit-for-purpose modality to engage and support local actors with a view to achieve greater and more sustainable impact of the child protection in emergency programming.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Sector

The 2019 humanitarian GBV prevention and response plan aims to ensure that GBV risks are mitigated and prevented, and that GBV survivors can access specialized multi-sectorial services (health, psychosocial, legal, and safety and security). This will be achieved through the following interventions:

- Emphasis on quality of services to support the delivery of quality health, mental health and psycho-social services, case management and other services. Service providers will be trained and supported to improve their response to GBV survivors.
- Services will be inclusive and consider the specific needs and vulnerabilities of people living with disabilities, elderly, adolescents, and female-headed households including women who are divorced or widowed.
- Partners will expand the availability of GBV services including through women and girls' centers, by improving mobile responses to hard-to-reach populations particularly those affected by movement restrictions. The strengthening of referral pathways to support timely referral and access to services will also be a key priority.
- GBV mitigation and prevention strategies will focus on community engagement strategies (especially with men and boys), promotion of women and girls' empowerment, and continued GBV mainstreaming across sectors/clusters. Safety audits and assessments will be conducted and its recommendations implemented.
- Needs for menstrual hygiene management and other items to promote dignity, mobility and security for women and adolescents will be prioritized.
- Partners will be supported to safely collect, store and analyze reported GBV incident data; safe and ethical sharing of this data will be facilitated.

Lastly, GBV actors will strengthen support to government and non-government counterparts to raise awareness on UN Security Council resolutions regarding conflict-related sexual violence.

Photo: OCHA/P. Peron

PEOPLE IN NEED

266,658
Kachin: 111,702
Shan: 26,815
Rakhine: 128,141

PEOPLE TARGETED

247,956
Kachin: 101,000
Shan: 18,815
Rakhine: 128,141

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

22.4M
Kachin: 6.4 M
Shan: 1.5 M
Rakhine: 14.5 M

OF PARTNERS

31

SHELTER (NFI) OBJECTIVE 1:

1 IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through provision of NFIs and emergency, temporary or semi-permanent shelter where appropriate

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

CCCM OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Support management and service provision in IDP camps to improve IDPs' quality of life

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

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

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

In Kachin/Shan, the cluster will provide emergency assistance to newly displaced people through shelter and NFI interventions and address remaining shelter gaps that could not be addressed in 2018. Interventions will also be carried out to replace sub-standard/no longer habitable shelters to ensure minimum standards are met and protection risks associated with overcrowding and lack of privacy such as gender-based violence (GBV) are mitigated. In 2019, the cluster plans to provide/rehabilitate approximately 5,600 shelter units for some 28,000 people inside and outside of camp sites. Since NFI needs have been addressed over the past years, distributions in 2019 will only target newly displaced and persons with specific needs. In addition, shelter and NFI interventions will support the realization of small-scale solutions for IDPs wherever feasible and appropriate, in close coordination with other actors and in consultation with women and vulnerable groups.

In central Rakhine, the cluster will prioritize the rehabilitation of some 900 shelter units for 40,000 people. These include shelters over two years old, 25 per cent of shelters reconstructed in 2017, and full-coverage using the upgraded 2018 design in the two largest camps in Sittwe. These upgrades aim to reduce protection risks and improve shelters' resilience to harsh weather conditions. However, in view of the risk of permanent segregation of Muslims in central Rakhine, the Cluster will not carry out any shelter activities in the "relocation sites" established by the Government as part of its "closure of camps" plan. Another key priority for the cluster will be the installation of solar lighting in the camps as part of efforts to improve IDPs' living conditions and mitigate protection risks, especially gender-based violence in the camps. These interventions will also benefit surrounding communities. In the absence of needs assessments due to lack of authorizations, NFI blanket distributions will be carried out for 14,000 families.

CCCM: Support management and service provision

Across Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan, the CCCM cluster's key priorities will be to strengthen site monitoring and beneficiaries' access to information so as to ensure that IDPs and their host communities have inclusive access to basic services and that persons with specific needs receive assistance tailored to their needs and capacities. Capacity-building of community groups as well as state/township/local CCCM authorities, with particular focus on government camp focal points and appointed Camp Management Committees (CMC), will aim to improve the representative nature, gender-balanced and effectiveness of camp committees and community groups and ensure that community-based development approaches are integrated into planning and implementation. Another key priority will be to enhance joint humanitarian and government emergency preparedness and capacity also on gender and GBV.

In central Rakhine, constructive advocacy with the Government will continue for the comprehensive implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission's recommendations, including those relating to the CMC reform that has been pending since February 2017. However, as mentioned above, given the risk of permanent segregation of all Muslims, some of the CCCM activities will not be implemented in the new relocation/IDP sites. The Cluster will continue contributing to the discussion on the principles that should underpin the humanitarian community's future engagement in central Rakhine and will develop a CCCM transition plan accordingly, in close collaboration with other clusters/sectors.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		97,227	475	-	14,000	111,702	52	45	48	7
	Shan		8,815	-	-	18,000	26,815	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Central	128,141	-	-	-	128,141	51	53	43	4
		Total	128,141	-	-	-	128,141	51	53	43	4
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			234,183	475	-	32,000	266,658	52	48	46	6
People targeted	Kachin		93,000	-	-	8,000	101,000	52	45	48	7
	Shan		8,815	-	-	10,000	18,815	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Central	128,141	-	-	-	128,141	51	53	43	4
		Total	128,141	-	-	-	128,141	51	53	43	4
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			229,956	-	-	18,000	247,956	52	48	46	6

PEOPLE IN NEED

915,603
Kachin: 142,175
Shan: 48,123
Rakhine: 715,005
Kayin: 10,300

PEOPLE TARGETED

487,648
Kachin: 101,974
Shan: 15,138
Rakhine: 370,536

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

27.2M
Kachin: 6.6 M
Shan: 0.9 M
Rakhine: 19.7 M

OF PARTNERS

27

WASH OVERALL OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Improve the targeted population health-seeking behaviour and dignity by ensuring safe and equitable access to WASH services, goods, information/ knowledge and facilities

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Improve the targeted population health-seeking behaviour and dignity by ensuring safe and equitable access to WASH services, goods, information /knowledge and facilities

The protracted humanitarian situation in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states continue to require new approaches to deliver WASH services for crisis affected populations. Water supply, sanitation and bathing facilities in IDP camps remain temporary in design in view of cost effectiveness consideration and projected return and relocation of people. Operation and maintenance of these temporary facilities are a priority in 2019 to bring facilities to meet agreed cluster standards. Targeted hygiene supplies, based on needs and vulnerability, and hygiene promotion to all will continue to be provided. 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 system. For non-displaced people affected by conflict and with restricted freedom of movement, critical malnutrition rates, lack of access to basic services and livelihoods, WASH interventions remain a critical component to meet their basic public health needs. For other vulnerable crisis-affected people, the WASH Cluster will adopt a conflict-sensitivity approach and address WASH needs where it is complementary to the humanitarian-development nexus or contextually required.

In 2019, the WASH Cluster will focus on the following activities:

- Continue provision of WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance services with focus on quality and resilience to 487,648 people;
- The WASH cluster will prioritize inclusive WASH services for persons with special needs and most vulnerable including children, women and girls, elderly and pregnant women;
- The WASH cluster will continue to focus on expanding water quality monitoring treatment at scale;
- Mainstream protection with particular focus on the needs of persons with disabilities as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in collaboration with the other relevant sectors;
- Integrate WASH including MHM in temporary learning facilities programme in collaboration with the Education Sector;
- Continue to strengthen capacity for WASH-related disease outbreak response in collaboration with the Health Cluster and the State Health Department;
- Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive complaints and 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 in collaboration with other sectors for multi-purpose response where feasible and appropriate;
- Support to localize the response where appropriate and bridge humanitarian and development efforts through national/state Government, non-state actors, local CSOs, academic institutions and the private sector to participate in humanitarian WASH service delivery and make contributions to development;
- Support for implementation of new Government-led WASH strategies, policies and disaster management laws, guidelines and coordination initiatives that are in accordance with international standards and law;
- 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 and emergency preparedness and response planning to better identify needs and priorities with consideration to most vulnerable segments of the population including children, women and girls, and persons with special needs.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES / REGIONS		IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
								% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly
People in need	Kachin		97,227	475	-	44,473	142,175	51	42	51	7
	Shan		8,815	12,000	-	27,308	48,123	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	240,000	84,000	324,000	51	50	46	4
		Central	128,141	-	230,000	32,864	391,005	51	52	44	4
		Total	128,141	-	470,000	116,864	715,005	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		10,300	-	-	-	10,300	51	43	49	8
Total			244,483	12,475	470,000	188,645	915,603	51	49	46	5
People targeted	Kachin		83,733	100	-	18,141	101,974	51	42	51	7
	Shan		8,654	-	-	6,484	15,138	52	42	51	7
	Rakhine	Northern	-	-	76,000	40,064	116,064	51	50	46	4
		Central	111,059	-	119,348	24,065	254,472	51	52	44	4
		Total	111,059	-	195,348	64,129	370,536	51	51	45	4
	Kayin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			203,446	100	195,348	88,754	487,648	51	49	46	5

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 women, men, girls and boys 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 2019 response strategy, with a specific focus on implementing the Agenda for Humanity in line with the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit.

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) maintaining updated 3W information (who is doing what, where), contact lists, assessment tracking, and meeting schedules; (4) leading the Information Management Network 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 (5) providing IM support and training to agencies, 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 including sex and age disaggregated data.

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.

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 2018, CERF has provided Myanmar with $118 million to address priority life-saving needs. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

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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

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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.

Photo: UNICEF/Brown

PART III: ANNEXES

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OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Education Objective 1: Crisis-affected children 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, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number and percent of targeted children (3-10) accessing (attending) pre-primary/primary learning opportunities	**146,610** Kachin: 27,972 Shan: 6,156 Rakhine: 110,700 Kayin: 1,782	**39,666** Kachin: 3,935 Shan: 1,252 Rakhine: 34,479	**95,062** (Male: 42,778, Female: 52,284) Kachin: 27,386 Shan: 2,500 Rakhine: 61,896 Kayin: 3,280
Number and percent of targeted adolescents (11-17) accessing post-primary learning opportunities	**124,890** Kachin: 23,828 Shan: 5,244 Rakhine: 94,300 Kayin: 1,518	**8,496** Kachin: 2,959 Shan: 1,712 Rakhine: 3,825	**37,837** (Male: 17,027, Female: 20,810) Kachin: 14,756 Shan: 3,143 Rakhine: 19,938

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)	**6,700** Kachin: 1,300 Shan: 300 Rakhine: 5,000 Kayin: 100	**1,291** Kachin: 453 Shan: 293 Rakhine: 545	**2,699** (Male: 1,215, Female: 1,484) Kachin: 1084 Shan: 360 Rakhine: 1,135 Kayin: 120

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 S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance	**499,769** Kachin: 98,000 Shan: 34,469 Rakhine: 357,000 Kayin: 10,300	**434,000** Kachin: 81,000 Shan: 14,000 Rakhine: 339,000 Kayin: N/A	**452,000** (Male: 221,480, Female: 230,520) Kachin: 55,000 Shan: 34,000 Rakhine: 357,000 Kayin: 6,000
Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)	**90%**	**90%**	**90%**

Food Security Objective 2: Enhance resilience of targeted communities to restore, protect and improve livelihood opportunities

relates to S02, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people who received agriculture and other livelihood support, contributing to household food security	**400,769** Kachin: 18,000 Shan: 34,469 Rakhine: 338,000 Kayin: 10,300	**138,000** Kachin: 7,000 Shan: 12,000 Rakhine: 119,000 Kayin: N/A	**350,400** (Male: 171,696, Female: 178,704) Kachin: 37,800 Shan: 25,600 Rakhine: 282,000 Kayin: 5,000
Percentage of people who received cash contributing to improve livelihood conditions	**N/A**	**N/A**	**25%**

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Health Objective 1: Improve equitable access to inclusive health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

relates to S01, S02, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of affected population accessed to primary health care services	**941,351** Kachin: 167,923 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,005 Kayin: 10,300	**170,190*** Kachin: 23,655 Shan: 4,525 Rakhine: 142,010	**931,051** (Male: 456,102, Female: 474,949) Kachin: 167,923 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,005

*2018 HRP mid-year monitoring report.

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Nutrition Objective 1: Children and women with acute malnutrition access appropriate management services

relates to S01, S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care in Rakhine.	**10,781**	**N/A**	**5,391** (Male: 2,588, Female: 2,803)
Number of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to supplementary feeding program in Rakhine	**37,064**	**N/A**	**29,100** (Male: 13,968, Female: 15,132)
Cure rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months Death rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months Defaulter rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months	**N/A**	Rakhine: Cure rate 83.6% Death rate: 0.3% Defaulter rate: 8.3%	Stabilization center Cure rate > 75% Death rate < 10% 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%

Nutrition Objective 2: Nutritionally vulnerable children and women access preventive nutrition-specific services

relates to S02, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of pregnant and lactating women who receive messages on infant and young child feeding**	**58,692** Kachin: 6,717 Shan: 1,925 Rakhine: 50,050	**N/A**	**39,179** (Male: 18,806, Female: 20,373) Kachin: 5,197 Shan: 1,261 Rakhine: 32,721

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

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Protection Objectives 1, 2 & 3: Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible; Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety; Durable solutions to internal displacement are promoted and realized in line with international standards.

relates to S01, S02, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services.	**931,050** Kachin: 167,923 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,004	**N/A**	**838,166** (Male: 410,701, Female: 427,465) Kachin: 104,702 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 685,341
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Child Protection)	**697,043** Kachin: 102,779 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 546,141	**N/A**	**279,719** (Male: 123,076, Female: 156,643) Kachin: 102,779 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 128,817
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Gender-Based Violence)	**512,553** Kachin: 82,480 Shan: 13,902 Rakhine: 416,171	**N/A**	**226,271** (Male: 67,881, Female: 158,390) Kachin: 61,010 Shan: 9,772 Rakhine: 155,489

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Shelter/NFIs Objective 1: IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through provision of NFIs and emergency, temporary or semi-permanent shelter where appropriate

relates to S01, S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	**197,574** Kachin: 77,781 Shan: 7,052 Rakhine: 112,741	**28,400** Kachin: 12,000 Shan: 1,000 Rakhine: 15,400	**68,000** (Male: 32,640, Female: 35,360) Kachin: 25,000 Shan: 3,000 Rakhine: 40,000

CCCM Objective 1: Support management and service provision in IDP camps to improve IDPs' quality of life

relates to S01, S02, S03

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services	**234,183** Kachin: 97,227 Shan: 8,815 Rakhine: 128,141	**213,702** Kachin: 86,132 Shan: 7,070 Rakhine: 120,500	**221,343** (Male: 106,245, Female: 115,098) Kachin: 86,132 Shan: 7,070 Rakhine: 128,141

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

WASH Overall Objective: Improve the targeted population health-seeking behaviour and dignity by ensuring safe and equitable access to WASH services, goods, information/ knowledge and facilities

relates to S01, S02, S03

WASH Sub-Objective 1: Ensure equitable and safe access to safe/improved drinking water meeting demand for domestic purposes, at minimum/agreed standards

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Percentage of women, men, boys and girls benefitting from safe/ improved drinking water, meeting demand for domestic purposes, at minimum/agreed standards	**915,603** Kachin: 142,175 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,005 Kayin: 10,300	**243,617** Kachin: 82,721 Shan: 9,256 Rakhine: 151,640	**487,648** (Male: 238,948, Female: 248,700) Kachin: 101,974 Shan: 15,138 Rakhine: 370,536 Kayin: 0

This overall target includes both safe/improved drinking water sources and unimproved water sources used for domestic purposes.

WASH Sub-Objective 2: Ensure equitable and safe access to functional excreta disposal systems

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Percentage of targeted women, men, boys and girls benefitting from a functional excreta disposal system, reducing safety/public health/ environmental risks	**915,603** Kachin: 142,175 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,005 Kayin: 10,300	**184,716** Kachin: 72,596 Shan: 8,141 Rakhine: 103,979	**487,648** (Male: 238,948, Female: 248,700) Kachin: 101,974 Shan: 15,138 Rakhine: 370,536 Kayin: 0

Functional excreta system includes sanitation facilities and management including collection, transportation and excreta disposal.

WASH Sub-Objective 3: Ensure equitable and safe access to hygiene items and community tailored messages enabling health seeking behavior

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Percentage of targeted women, men, boys and girls benefitting from timely/adequate/tailored personal hygiene items and receiving appropriate/ community tailored messages that enable health seeking behaviour	**915,603** Kachin: 142,175 Shan: 48,123 Rakhine: 715,005 Kayin: 10,300	**194,188** Kachin: 52,767 Shan: 8,067 Rakhine: 133,354	**487,648** (Male: 238,948, Female: 248,700) Kachin: 101,974 Shan: 15,138 Rakhine: 370,536 Kayin: 0

Community tailored messages reaches the whole community, while hygiene items are received by a targeted section of the community based on vulnerability and need analysis.

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Accountability to Affected People

INDICATOR
Percentage of affected people who feel informed about the different services available to them Percentage of affected people who know how to and feel comfortable to make suggestions or complaints (including report on abuse, mistreatment or harassment) to aid providers

PEOPLE TARGETED BY THE HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM IN 2019

KACHIN	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS[1]	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
TOWNSHIP		IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated[2]	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine[3]	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people[4]	
KACHIN					
BHAMO	8,100	-	-	4,281	**12,381**
CHIPWI	2,904	-	-	1,512	**4,416**
HPAKANT	3,949	-	-	5,981	**9,930**
INJANGYANG	-	375	-	650	**1,025**
MANSI	13,408	-	-	3,999	**17,407**
MOGAUNG	1,478	100	-	9,063	**10,641**
MOHNYIN	399	-	-	4,160	**4,559**
MOMAUK	24,865	-	-	2,803	**27,668**
MYITKYINA	12,997	-	-	14,156	**27,153**
PUTA-O	412	-	-	1,490	**1,902**
SHWEGU	541	-	-	-	**541**
SUMPRABUM	1,001	-	-	900	**1,901**
TANAI	1,285	-	-	7,147	**8,432**
WAINGMAW	25,888	-	-	14,079	**39,967**
TOTAL KACHIN	**97,227**	**475**	**-**	**70,221**	**167,923**

SHAN	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS[1]	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
TOWNSHIP		IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated[2]	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine[3]	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people[4]	
SHAN					
MON KAING	-	-	-	500	**500**
HSENI	168	-	-	2,456	**2,624**
HSIPAW	120	-	-	4,197	**4,317**
KUTKAI	4,169	-	-	6,572	**10,741**
KYAUKME	-	-	-	1,043	**1,043**
KYETHI	-	-	-	100	**100**
LASHIO	-	-	-	608	**608**
MANTON	541	-	-	-	**541**
MUSE	1,051	-	-	602	**1,653**
NAMHKAN	2,010	-	-	2,632	**4,642**
NAMTU	756	-	-	8,423	**9,179**
NAMHSAN	-	-	-	175	**175**
KOKANG SAZ[4]	-	12,000	-	-	**12,000**
TOTAL SHAN	**8,815**	**12,000**	**-**	**27,308**	**48,123**

RAKHINE TOWNSHIP	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS[1]	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
		IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated[2]	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine[3]	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people[4]	
RAKHINE					
KYAUKPYU	1,050	-	-	1,934	**2,984**
KYAUKTAW	546	-	63,000	9,980	**73,526**
MINBYA	-	-	32,000	5,633	**37,633**
MRAUK-U	-	-	27,000	2,679	**29,679**
MYEBON	2,690	-	-	974	**3,664**
PAUKTAW	22,225	-	16,000	6,796	**45,021**
PONNAGYUN	-	-	2,000	-	**2,000**
SITTWE	101,630	-	90,000	4,868	**196,498**
MAUNGDAW	-	-	76,000	28,000	**104,000**
BUTHIDAUNG	-	-	154,000	46,000	**200,000**
RATHEDAUNG	-	-	10,000	10,000	**20,000**
TOTAL RAKHINE	**128,141**	**-**	**470,000**	**116,864**	**715,005**

KAYIN TOWNSHIP	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS[1]	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
		IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated[2]	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine[3]	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people[4]	
KAYIN					
HLAINGBWE	10,300	-	-	-	**10,300**
TOTAL KAYIN	**10,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,300**

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED/TARGETED	**244,483**	**12,475**	**470,000**	**214,393**	**941,351**

1.IDP figures (including relocated IDPs) provided by CCCM cluster as of 31 July 2018. For Kayin, the source is UNHCR.
2. For Kachin (Injangyang and Mogaung), the source is UNHCR. For Shan (Kokang), the source is the Food Security Sector.
3. Figures for non-displaced stateless people remaining in Rakhine State are provided by the UN and partners. These are based on the best information available at the time of planning, noting limitations including lack of authorization to conduct assessments, inability to verify information independently, and other restrictions.
4. This includes 30% of the local population in conflict-affected village tracts (excluding the main urban areas) in Kachin and Shan, and the non-Muslim population in the village tracts that are mixed (excluding the main urban areas) in Rakhine. It also includes a total of over 28,000 newly displaced people in Kachin and northern Shan since Jan 2018.

WHAT IF?

...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

CRISIS AFFECTED PEOPLE WILL BE EXPOSED TO SERIOUS PROTECTION RISKS

In Kachin and northern Shan, armed conflict, displacement, landmine contamination and non-respect of international humanitarian law 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 result in severe risks compounded by high levels of psychological distress and negative coping mechanisms. Increased support to protection activities is vital to prevent, mitigate and respond to protection violations.

INCREASED RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE

The food security status of over 623,000 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 900,000 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 health care are at far greater risk of further complications.

UNSAFE WATER AND SANITATION WILL EXPOSE THOUSANDS TO DISEASES

Without continued support from humanitarian organizations, over 487,648 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 support from shelter actors, displaced people, including children, elderly and persons with disabilities will be exposed to undignified living conditions and serious protection risks. Many temporary shelters have 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, the lack of additional space results in serious overcrowding, health and protection risks, an issue that requires strong advocacy. Increased support 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 the humanitarian response plan in Myanmar. Without funding allocated to education, over 135,000 children and adolescents will be at greater risk of being exposed to trafficking, risky migration or exploitation. In a context like Myanmar, Education is one of the sectors with the highest potential to contribute to supporting the long-term processes of rebuilding and peace-building. This is why an increased investment in Education has the potential to be ground breaking for longer term solutions to the crisis affecting Myanmar.

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.

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