

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

## MYANMAR

HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAMME CYCLE  
2020

ISSUED DECEMBER 2019



# About

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This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

*The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

## PHOTO ON COVER

*Displaced mother and child in the Thet Kae  
Pyin camp in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State.  
Photo: UNICEF/NyanZayHtet*

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# Summary of Humanitarian Needs

## TOTAL POPULATION

52.5M

## PEOPLE AFFECTED

1.01M

## PEOPLE IN NEED

0.99M

### Context and Impact of the Crisis

Humanitarian needs in Myanmar are driven by multiple factors including armed conflict, inter-communal violence, and vulnerability to natural hazards. The situation is aggravated by chronic poverty, protracted displacement, food insecurity, limited social support networks, and underlying inequalities including statelessness, segregation, discrimination, and gender disparities that exacerbate the needs, vulnerabilities and marginalization of people in many parts of the country.

The humanitarian situation in Rakhine State has deteriorated significantly since August 2017, when security operations by the Myanmar Armed Forces, in response to armed attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, caused an exodus of more than 740,000 refugees – mostly stateless Rohingya\* – to Bangladesh. An estimated 600,000 Rohingya currently remain in Rakhine State. This includes around 126,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) confined to camps established in the central part of Rakhine State following sectarian violence in 2012. These camps also host around 2,000 internally displaced Kaman Muslims, in rural Sittwe, Pauktaw and Kyaukpyu. The impact of this protracted displacement is compounded by movement restrictions that continue to limit access to livelihoods and essential services such as education and healthcare, deepening vulnerability and dependence on humanitarian aid. The other 470,000 non-displaced Rohingya also face discrimination and restrictions on freedom of movement that similarly limit their access to livelihoods and services.

Humanitarian challenges in Rakhine State have grown following an upsurge in fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army in December 2018 that has caused civilian casualties and the displacement of tens of thousands of people in nine townships of Rakhine State and one township of Chin State. As of September 2019, more than 32,000 people remained displaced in sites due to this conflict, according to government figures. This displacement has created significant additional needs, both for those who have fled their homes and among communities hosting newly displaced people. Considering the significant expansion of the protection crisis across much of Rakhine, and outstanding challenges in addressing the root causes, significant humanitarian needs are expected to persist among all affected communities throughout 2020. Humanitarian access remains a serious challenge across Rakhine.

The situation in the north and north-east of the country presents both serious challenges and potential opportunities. In Kachin State, where more than 97,000 IDPs have been in camps since 2011, there has been limited new armed conflict or displacement since August 2018, potentially providing opportunities for increased dialogue around durable solutions. In northern Shan State, on the other hand, numerous outbreaks of violence have occurred in 2018 and 2019, involving fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs), as well as between EAOs, despite a unilateral ceasefire by the Myanmar Armed Forces between December 2018 and 21 September 2019. This has caused the temporary displacement of thousands of people and a wide range of human rights violations. While most of the displacement during this period was for relatively short periods, around 9,600 people in northern Shan State remain in a situation of in protracted displacement. As is the case in Rakhine State, increased militarization and high levels of population displacement increase risks of serious protection violations, including conflict-related sexual violence.

In both Kachin and northern Shan, humanitarian organizations continue to face significant operational constraints, with safe, timely and unhindered access by and to people in need having become increasingly challenging in many locations over the past year. Travel restrictions continue to have a serious impact on the ability of humanitarian organizations to assess needs, engage with affected people, provide assistance in a timely and efficient manner, and monitor impact.

### Scope of Analysis

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Myanmar agreed on the following drivers, population groups and geographical locations as key parameters for the 2020 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview. The geographical scope of this document focuses on Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from factors including armed conflict, movement restrictions, discrimination and limited access to services. However, other locations, such as Chin and Kayin states, which also host IDPs and where there are additional vulnerabilities linked to natural hazards, have also been included in the impact and risk analysis in an effort to capture a broader overview of anticipated humanitarian needs in Myanmar in 2020.

\* 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. During consultations on the humanitarian programme cycle, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has emphasized that it strongly objects to the use of the term Rohingya.

## Severity of Needs



### Humanitarian Consequences

Conflict continues to be the main driver of humanitarian needs, with civilian populations in Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayin states exposed to significant protection risks that threaten their dignity, physical and mental wellbeing and living standards. More than 985,000 people in Myanmar need humanitarian assistance. Of these, some 864,000 people are experiencing critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing and approximately 973,000 are suffering from critical problems related to living standards.

### Severity of Needs

While the drivers of and underlying factors behind humanitarian needs and consequences have impacted all crisis-affected people to varying degrees in Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayin states, specific population groups and locations have been more severely affected than others. Townships in Rakhine State, which hosts most of the people in need (76 per cent of the total), are the most severely affected when compared to other states (although all locations have pockets of extreme need). Among the four population groups listed below, IDPs and the stateless (in Rakhine) are generally the worst-affected groups. Overall, the most extreme/severe needs across sectors are concentrated in areas with a large number of IDPs and stateless people (in Rakhine) in areas of ongoing armed conflict.

### People in Need

More than 273,000 displaced people –69 per cent of whom are women and children – remain in camps or camp-like situations in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayin states. This includes over 97,800 people in Kachin, 9,600 in Shan, 10,600 in Kayin and 1,000 in Chin. It also includes about 128,000 mostly stateless IDPs in Rakhine displaced by inter-communal violence in 2012 as well as close to 32,000 people displaced due the escalation of conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army in January 2019. In addition, there are other particularly vulnerable people who continue to require special attention or support because of different factors including, inter alia, armed conflict, statelessness, movement restrictions, malnutrition and severe psychological distress.

HUMANITARIAN DRIVERS	POPULATION GROUPS	LOCATIONS (STATES)
Armed conflict Inter-communal violence Natural hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDPs</li> <li>• IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated</li> <li>• Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine</li> <li>• Other vulnerable crisis-affected people</li> </ul>	Chin Kachin Kayin Rakhine Shan

# Key Findings

PEOPLE IN NEED

**0.99M**

WOMEN

**52%**

CHILDREN

**37%**

WITH DISABILITY

**5%**

## By Humanitarian Consequence

More on pages 20-21

CONSEQUENCE	PEOPLE IN NEED
Critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing	<b>864 k</b>
Critical problems related to living standards	<b>973 k</b>

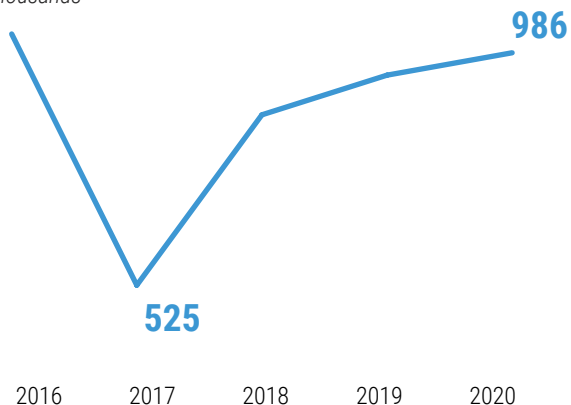
## By Population Group

More on pages 22-23

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
IDPs	<b>274 k</b>
IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	<b>10 k</b>
Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	<b>470 k</b>
Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	<b>232 k</b>

## Evolution of People in need

in thousands



## By Gender

More on pages 22-23

GENDER	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Boys (<18)	<b>183 k</b>	19%
Girls (<18)	<b>179 k</b>	18%
Men (>18)	<b>292 k</b>	30%
Women (>18)	<b>332 k</b>	33%

## By Age

More on pages 22-23

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children (0 - 18)	<b>362 k</b>	37%
Adults (18- 60)	<b>544 k</b>	55%
Elders (>60)	<b>79 k</b>	8%

## With Disability

More on pages 22-23

	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Persons with disabilities	<b>50 k</b>	5%

# Summary of Humanitarian Consequences

## Critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing

PEOPLE IN NEED

**864k**

WOMEN

**52%**

CHILDREN

**37%**

WITH DISABILITY

**5%**

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE BY POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	DISABILITY (%)	LOCATIONS (STATES)
IDPs	<b>268 k</b>	52 / 48	37 / 55 / 8	5%	Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan
IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	<b>10 k</b>	49 / 51	37 / 57 / 6	4%	Kachin, Shan
Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	<b>368 k</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%	Rakhine
Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	<b>218 k</b>	51 / 49	37 / 56 / 7	5%	Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan

## Critical problems related to living standards

PEOPLE IN NEED

**973k**

WOMEN

**52%**

CHILDREN

**37%**

WITH DISABILITY

**5%**

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE BY POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	DISABILITY (%)	LOCATIONS (STATES)
IDPs	<b>274 k</b>	51 / 49	37 / 56 / 7	5%	Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan
IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	<b>10 k</b>	49 / 51	37 / 57 / 6	4%	Kachin, Shan
Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	<b>470 k</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%	Rakhine
Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	<b>219 k</b>	51 / 49	37 / 56 / 7	5%	Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan

# Overview map



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## Part 1

# Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Consequences

### SITTWE, RAKHINE

*Children in the Thet Kae Pyin camp in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State.*

*Photo: UNICEF/NyanZayHtet*



## 1.1

# Context of the Crisis

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## Kachin State

Kachin, the northernmost state of Myanmar, has a population of 1.64 million people (5.5 per cent of the country's population), of which around 97,000 (6 per cent) are internally displaced due to the conflict between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Myanmar Armed Forces that resumed in 2011 following the breakdown of a 17-year ceasefire. Kachin State is ethnically diverse with a sizeable population of ethnic Kachin, a group often understood to comprise six "sub-groups", the largest of which is the Jinghpaw.

The conflict between the KIA and the Myanmar Armed Forces has abated since August 2018, with no significant new clashes or internal displacement reported since then. A unilateral ceasefire declared by the Myanmar Armed Forces between December 2018 and 21 September 2019 was welcomed as a positive step, although it did not offer the long-term security guarantees needed to enable large-scale solutions to displacement. The [Armed Conflict and Location & Event Data Project](#) (ACLED) has reported 1,806 incidents (battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians) with 1,562 fatalities in Kachin State between January 2010 and October 2019<sup>1</sup>.

Seven years of conflict have caused loss of life, protracted displacement, food insecurity, damage to infrastructure, interruption of government services and undermined the State's economic growth. Protracted and in some cases recurrent displacement has compounded IDPs' existing vulnerabilities, trauma and hardship. Uncertainty about the future and widespread fear of loss of land and property in areas of origin have exacerbated the risk of mental health fragility. The disruption caused to livelihoods and access to essential services also had a dramatic impact on IDPs. Particular vulnerabilities have been identified among women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer/questioning (LGBTIQ) persons.

Despite an overall improvement of the security situation across Kachin State, serious physical risks due to widespread landmine and unexploded ordnance contamination remain and constitute a major obstacle to the return of IDPs to their places of origin or their resettlement elsewhere. These security threats, combined with a lack of civil documentation, in particular in areas outside government control, have restricted IDPs' freedom of movement and access to social services. Women and girls are at risk of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. Men and boys are particularly vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention as well as forced recruitment and forced labour.

Kachin State is resource-rich but has higher than average poverty levels (36.6 per cent compared to the national average of 24.8 per cent), according to the [2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey](#). In terms of education, Kachin has a relatively high literacy rate of 91.7 per cent (compared to a Union level rate of 89.5 per cent) with higher literacy levels for males than females<sup>2</sup>.

Kachin ranked fourth among all states in a [vulnerability index](#) developed following a countrywide review of census data by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) and the Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Program (HARP) in June 2018<sup>3</sup>. An estimated 988,300 persons, or 60 per cent of the population in Kachin State, had some form of vulnerability in relation to housing materials, education/educational attainment, safe sanitation, drinking water, child dependency, availability of identification cards and/or direct exposure to conflict during the period of the analysis. Seven of 18 townships in Kachin State (39 per cent) fell in the top 20 per cent of townships in Myanmar with the highest maternal mortality rates, and HIV prevalence was also high. The disability prevalence rate in Kachin State was approximately 4 per cent (although not all populations in Kachin were enumerated in the census, and information collection on persons with disability was limited).

Land is central to humanitarian, development and peace challenges in Kachin State. According to [a study carried out by the Durable Peace Programme](#) in May 2018, many IDPs in Kachin claim their land of origin has been appropriated by armed actors for the extraction of natural resources, small-scale and large-scale agriculture, civilian housing or other purposes<sup>4</sup>. As indicated in the joint UNDP-UNHCR Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Baseline Assessment in Kachin State released in 2019, the land law reform of 2012 had the combined effect of undermining existing HLP rights of most IDPs, while simultaneously preventing the registration of de facto land rights while in displacement<sup>5</sup>. The laws demand that for land to be registered, it must be in use for a recognized agricultural activity. Land not being used is liable to be classified as vacant and made available for grants of use rights to other parties. Conflict and insecurity have prevented IDPs from returning to their land and allowed others to make claims, or otherwise use it illegally. In many cases, the physical location of IDPs has also prevented them from being informed of these developments. The introduction in October 2018 of amendments to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law is likely to exacerbate the situation, with a risk that those whose land of origin was not registered by the March 2019 deadline will be considered trespassers. High levels of deforestation have also generated significant environmental risks. Kachin is a hotspot for illegal logging with significant illegal transport of timber, fuelwood and charcoal to



#### KYAUKTAW, RAKHINE

*A family of displaced people in the War Taung IDP site in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State. Photo: OCHA/NancyMcNally*

neighboring countries.

Kachin State remains one of the main opium producing regions in Myanmar, accounting for nearly 9 per cent of the country's poppy cultivation, according to the [2018 Myanmar Opium Survey](#)<sup>6</sup>. The production of large quantities of methamphetamine, as well as other synthetic drugs is also significant in Kachin. Widespread drug use and addiction has resulted in a range of negative health, social and economic consequences. Women and children in particular suffer when family breadwinners become addicted and lose their jobs as it exacerbates the risk of violence. Domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, is the highest form of gender-based violence reported, with women citing the lack of livelihoods and enduring poverty as drivers. Women further reported that they feel threatened by the continued possibility of sexual violence, and that this threat restricts their mobility and access to services.

#### Shan State

Shan is the largest and easternmost state of Myanmar with a population of 5.82 million people (11.3 per cent of the country's population) spread unevenly across 55 townships. Shan State is one of the most ethnically diverse areas in the country, with its population including the Bamar, Kachin, Lahu, Lisu, Palaung/Ta'ang, Shan and Wa ethnic groups, among others. Over the past years, the

northern part of Shan State has experienced significant levels of conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and allied militias and ethnic armed organizations (EAOs), or among EAOs. At least seven EAOs are active in northern Shan, as are seven Border Guard Forces (BGFs – mainly comprised of Myanmar Armed Forces and former EAO fighters), and approximately 20 militia groups. The political and security environment in Shan State is therefore extremely complex. ACLED data indicates that there have been 2,477 incidents (battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians) with 2,655 fatalities in Shan State between January 2010 and October 2019. Women and girls in particular are at risk of various forms of gender-based violence, human trafficking and domestic violence rooted in gender inequality, poverty, and stress within the household. As in Kachin, men and boys are also vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention and to forced recruitment and forced labour.

Despite the Myanmar Armed Forces' announcement of a unilateral ceasefire in December 2018 with subsequent extensions until 21 September 2019, more than 20,000 people were temporarily displaced since January 2019 due to increased fighting between the Armed Forces and EAOs, as well as clashes between EAOs. Displacement in Shan State is in most cases temporary, with IDPs returning to areas of origin after the fighting subsides. However, an estimated 9,000 people in 33 camps or camp-like settings remain in situations of protracted

displacement since 2011. Children make up at least 38 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 69 per cent. Experiences of displacement disproportionately affect women and girls, as well as the most vulnerable and marginalized population groups. Even in the case of short-term displacement, affected people have often experienced disruption or loss of livelihoods and property as well as increased exposure to gender-based violence, discrimination and other human rights violations.

Growing humanitarian access challenges have resulted in a reduction in the quantity and quality of humanitarian support that could be provided, while conflict has continued to erode communities' coping capacities. Shan State is also affected by landmines laid by all parties to the conflict. The presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance continues to be a major protection risk for civilians and limits their freedom of movement, causing livelihood problems for farmers in particular.

The poverty rate in Shan State remains high at 28.6 per cent, compared to the national average of 24.8 per cent, according to the [2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey](#). A countrywide vulnerability review by MIMU and HARP ranks Shan as the third highest state or region in terms of its level of vulnerability, after Rakhine and Kayah states. An estimated 56 per cent of persons in Shan State have some form of vulnerability in relation to housing materials, educational attainment, safe sanitation, drinking water, child dependency, availability of identification cards or direct exposure to conflict during the period of the analysis. The highest numbers of vulnerable persons are concentrated in Taunggyi, Lashio, Tangyan, Kutkai and Hsipaw. The analysis also indicated that most townships of Shan State fell into categories relating to higher levels of conflict and low levels of development. In terms of education, Shan State has by far the highest proportion of illiterate people, accounting for 37 per cent of the country's illiterate population aged 15 and over. The state has the lowest female literacy rate among young women at 59.4 per cent, accordingly to the [2016 Myanmar Gender Situation Analysis](#)<sup>7</sup>. Adolescent pregnancy in Shan State is also the highest in the country (59 per cent, compared to the national average of 33 per cent). According to the Government's maternal health index (2017) that measures and investigates maternal health service coverage, northern Shan State has the highest inequality, with five out of 20 townships (25 per cent) falling under the satisfactory level of 0.7.

According to the [2018 Myanmar Opium Survey](#), Shan State remains one of the main opium producing regions in Myanmar, accounting for nearly 90 per cent of total poppy cultivation. The [Shan State Needs Assessment](#) carried out in May 2018 by the Center for Diversity and National Harmony notes that drug use has reached epidemic proportions<sup>8</sup>. Civilians identify drugs and drug-related issues as a priority concern for their communities. The illegal timber trade is also significant and growing in Shan State, and is difficult to control in some areas because of instability and threats to forestry officials. The Shan State Assessment notes that the loss of tree coverage in recent decades has increased the risk of soil erosion and changes in weather patterns have also resulted in some areas experiencing drought.

## Rakhine State

Rakhine State is the westernmost state of Myanmar with a population of over three million people (5.5 per cent of the country's population). It is characterized by chronic poverty, underdevelopment, weak infrastructure and low resilience to natural hazards. It also has a diverse ethnic and religious population. Rakhine Buddhists make up the largest group. Muslims 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. Rakhine State is culturally diverse, with cultural and social norms often serving as barriers to women's access to humanitarian services as well as public life across communities. While there are variations based on levels of education, wealth, and the urban/rural context, gender segregation and social barriers amongst Muslim communities can negatively impact on the freedom of movement of Rohingya women.

Armed attacks and subsequent widespread security operations and violence in 2017 led to an exodus of over 740,000 people – the vast majority of whom are stateless Rohingya – to neighbouring Bangladesh. An estimated 600,000 Rohingya remain in Rakhine State, including some 126,000 IDPs who have been living in camps in central Rakhine since 2012 (these camps also host some 2,000 displaced Kaman Muslims). Displaced and non-displaced Rohingya continue to face discrimination and a denial of basic human rights. The combination of protracted displacement, statelessness, segregation, limited access to livelihoods opportunities and quality services including health and education exposes people to many risks and has caused psychosocial distress as well as high levels of dependency on humanitarian assistance.

The situation in Rakhine State has been further complicated by a major escalation of conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army since December 2018, which has involved serious protection of civilians incidents and the displacement of tens of thousands of people. More than 32,000 people remain displaced due to the conflict as of September 2019. Ongoing conflict has further exacerbated vulnerabilities and undermined access to markets and livelihoods opportunities. Additional access restrictions imposed by the Government since January 2019 remain in place in seven townships except for urban/semi-urban areas. An estimated 100,000 people who were previously directly or indirectly benefiting from non-food humanitarian and development assistance in rural areas are now receiving very limited services and support. The suspension of mobile internet services across much of northern and central Rakhine in June deprived affected people of access to timely information and communication channels, as well as creating additional operational complications for humanitarian organizations; this shutdown remained in place in four townships as of October 2019.

In the northern part of Rakhine State, the humanitarian situation remains dire with continued reports of new displacement. Of particular concern is the scale and complexity of the needs of all the affected communities in northern townships, largely as a result of the dramatic impact of the October 2016 and August 2017 events. The situation has been further exacerbated by the ongoing conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army. Humanitarian access remains seriously constrained and agencies' activities are restricted to urban and peri-urban areas, except for food assistance.

A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in June 2018 between the Government, UNDP, and UNHCR was extended in June 2019 for an additional year. The tripartite MoU establishes a framework for cooperation for contributing to the creation of conditions conducive for the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees from Bangladesh to their places of origin or choice as well as supporting recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine State, in line with the [recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission](#)<sup>9</sup>.

Considering the prevailing protection challenges across much of Rakhine State, and significant outstanding challenges in relation to addressing the root causes of the crisis – including the lack of freedom of movement and pathways to citizenship – prospects for sustainable, voluntary and dignified return of Rohingya IDPs and refugees to their places of origin or choice are likely to remain limited in 2020.

The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Rakhine has led to a considerable deterioration of the already poor socio-economic situation, somewhat characterized by weak resilience and poor agriculture productivity. According to the [2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey](#), Rakhine is the second poorest state in the country, with a poverty rate of 41.6 per

cent against 24.8 per cent nationally. The literacy rate is at 84.7 per cent, lower than the Union literacy rate of 89.5 per cent. Literacy rates are higher for males (92.2 per cent) than females (78.7 per cent). A countrywide review by MIMU and HARP ranks Rakhine as having the highest vulnerability of any state or region, with approximately 60 per cent of the population experiencing some form of vulnerability in relation to housing materials, educational attainment, safe sanitation, drinking water, child dependency, availability of identification cards or direct exposure to conflict in the period of the analysis. Rakhine State, with its long coastline, is also very vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change. In addition to limited investment in disaster risk reduction, much of the state's farmland is poorly adapted to these new challenges, including increased salinity from flooded tidal waterways.

Availability and accessibility to essential health and protection services in parts of Rakhine State is very limited due to several factors, including a shortage of skilled health professionals and social workers, geographical and administrative restrictions on mobility, financial and cultural barriers, poor community awareness of services and low social status of women contributing to lack of decision-making autonomy to seek health care in a timely manner. In addition, heightened insecurity and inter-communal fear, mistrust and misperceptions often delay decisions to seek medical care and discourage people from accessing health services. The uptake of maternal health services in Rakhine State is the lowest in the nation. According to the [2015-2016 Demographic Health Survey](#), only 19 per cent of pregnant women in Rakhine gave birth in a health facility<sup>10</sup>. In addition, the maternal mortality rate in Rakhine (314.3/100,000) is among the highest in the country. According to UNFPA's analysis of census and other data, 12 out of 17 of Rakhine's townships fall in the top quintile of townships for maternal mortality rates.



## 1.2 Impact of the Crisis

### Kachin State

In Kachin State, the intensity of the conflict has declined significantly since August 2018 with no reports of new internal displacement since July 2018. However, the humanitarian situation remains dire for over 97,000 people who continue to be displaced across 136 camps or camp-like settings as a result of the armed conflict that reignited in 2011. Approximately 40 per cent of these displaced people are in areas controlled by EAOs to which international actors have not had access since June 2016, but where local humanitarian organizations continue to be able to operate, albeit while experiencing increasing challenges. Children make up about 36 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 66 per cent.

The protracted nature of the conflict and displacement is aggravating pre-existing vulnerabilities of persons with specific needs among the displaced, including women, children, elderly, LGBTIQ people and persons with disabilities. A large proportion of displaced people are unable to resume their livelihoods due to insecurity and therefore remain dependent on humanitarian assistance. Shelters and sanitation facilities require regular renovations, particularly in

the more remote areas bordering China, where sites are exposed to severe weather conditions. Most internally displaced people continue to live in over-crowded shelters, increasing protection and communicable disease risks. Access to markets is also hampered in many locations, especially for women and girls, affecting their food security and wellbeing. The lack of access to livelihood opportunities increases gendered protection risks with a higher exposure of women and girls to sexual exploitation. The situation is further compounded by limited access to assistance and protection services due to increasing restrictions on humanitarian access and funding shortfalls in some sectors. This has resulted in heightened vulnerability to risky migration practices leading to human trafficking (particularly in border areas), family separation, various forms of gender-based violence including early marriage, and other negative coping mechanisms. Children are also at heightened risk of recruitment and use by armed actors. Although women and girls are disproportionately impacted, men and boys are also at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

While the improvement of the security situation in Kachin State over the past year presents opportunities for expanded dialogue and action in support of durable solutions for some of those in

**KUTKAI, SHAN**

*A displaced boy carries his brother in the Pan Law IDP site in Kutkai Township, Shan State. Photo: UNICEF/MinzayarOo*

situations of protracted displacement, significant obstacles remain. A lack of sustained access to livelihood opportunities, compounded by insecurity and the presence of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, continues to compromise efforts for transition out of displacement and encourage negative coping mechanisms or risky behaviours. The safety and security of civilian populations remains a concern, as highlighted by [last year's Report on Children and Armed Conflict to the General Assembly](#), in which the United Nations (UN) documented six incidents of attacks against schools and hospitals by parties to the conflict in Kachin State in 2018<sup>11</sup>.

Complex housing, land and property rights also pose serious challenges to the attainment of durable solutions to displacement. While the situation in Kachin State is therefore not yet conducive to the realization of large-scale solutions, small-scale solutions to displacement have emerged for a few thousands IDPs in recent years. The Government is looking into the realization of durable solutions, as part of its recently adopted National Strategy on Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Closure of IDP Camps. The humanitarian community is engaging with the Government and local actors to identify possible areas of cooperation to promote the realization of solutions to displacement that are voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable, in line with international standards.

Despite improvements in the security situation, humanitarian partners – national and international – have been facing growing challenges in accessing affected people, especially in areas controlled by EAOs. Access to areas within government control has also significantly declined, with permissions for international staff only granted to main towns. Humanitarian access constraints continue to undermine the quantity, quality and sustainability of assistance and services provided to IDPs and host communities, further exhausting their coping mechanisms after eight years of displacement. Access constraints have a serious impact on the protection and welfare of vulnerable conflict-affected people. This includes women, children, persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ persons who are at increased risk of gender-based violence, trafficking and other protection concerns.

**Shan State**

In northern Shan State, increased hostilities in 2019 have resulted in a wide-range of human rights violations including killing of civilians, shelling of civilian properties, detention, forced recruitment, forced labour, sexual violence, primarily in Hsipaw, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Lashio and Namtu townships. In addition, according to the [2018 Report on Children and Armed Conflict](#) to the General Assembly, the United Nations documented two incidents of attacks against schools by parties to the conflict in Shan State. The intensification of fighting led to additional displacement, deterioration of the food security situation, loss of assets and livelihoods and damage to infrastructures. Most of

the displacement was caused either by conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and allied militias and EAOs, or as a result of fighting between different EAOs, illustrating the complexity of the situation.

Displacement in northern Shan State is often temporary, with many of the displaced returning home after relatively short periods of time. The most immediate life-saving needs of newly-displaced are usually covered by state authorities, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, local NGOs and local communities, with support from INGOs and United Nations agencies. However, newly displaced persons who have returned to their places of origin often remain highly vulnerable to further displacement and may also need assistance while resuming their livelihoods.

Furthermore, more than 9,000 people remain in situations of protected displacement across 33 camps or camp-like settings. Children make up at least 38 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 69 per cent. With regular outbreaks of armed conflict near villages and IDP sites, and vast areas affected by landmines, protection of civilians remains a critical concern with reports of serious human rights violations perpetrated by parties to the conflict in northern Shan. This includes abuses such as forced labour, various forms of gender-based violence, forced recruitment and destruction of civilian property, among others. In addition, there are many other protection concerns in northern Shan State related to the protracted nature of the conflict and recurrent displacement. The most commonly reported violations are forced displacement, and maiming and killing due to landmines. As in Kachin, 2019 has seen a further deterioration in access for humanitarian organizations in northern Shan State, with 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. 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 children. The ongoing conflict and related displacement also continue to strain the coping capacities of host communities.

**Rakhine State**

2019 has seen a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Rakhine State with a significant and sustained upsurge in fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army since December 2018, which resulted in civilian casualties and population

displacement. This new displacement generated significant needs both for those who fled their homes and among communities hosting newly displaced people. In many areas, access to land for livelihoods activities, markets, and basic services has been either cut off or severely reduced due to the security situation. Damage to crops, livestock and arable land, the inability to plant due to lack of land, and the reported increased presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance in areas of fighting pose threats to the security of the civilian population as well as to their immediate food needs and longer-term food security. The increased presence of armed actors also limits mobility and access to services. The United Nations has received multiple [reports](#) of military use of schools and hospitals in Rakhine, further fuelling concerns over the safety and security of civilians, especially women and children. Meanwhile, far-reaching access constraints continue to undermine efforts to reach people in need in a timely and efficient manner.

In addition to needs relating to the new conflict, an estimated 600,000 stateless Rohingya remain in Rakhine State. In the central part of the State, Rohingya make up the vast majority of around 128,000 Muslim IDPs across 23 camps established following widespread violence in 2012. Children make up at least 37 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 71 per cent. The remaining estimated 470,000 non-displaced stateless Rohingya remain subject to heavy restrictions on freedom of movement, limiting their access to livelihoods opportunities as well as health and education services.

Protracted displacement, segregation and a lack of access to livelihoods opportunities and quality services continue to put stateless Rohingya at risk, including of gender-based violence, human trafficking, family separation and physical insecurity, and to cause continued dependency on humanitarian assistance. Reduced access to livelihoods as well as safe and nutritious food resulted in increased malnutrition, intensified use of negative coping strategies and overall deterioration of food security situation. Conditions in camps are dire and fall short of international standards. Despite improvements made to shelters, most IDPs continue to live in overcrowded longhouses with inadequate privacy, creating additional stresses. Many sites are located in flood-prone areas not suitable for habitation. While efforts are made to improve living conditions in IDPs camps to the extent possible, serious challenges remain, in particular the lack of available land. In addition, there are serious concerns about the potential for prolonged humanitarian assistance to entrench segregation and undermine prospects for durable solutions, in particular return, which IDPs have consistently expressed as their preferred solution. For these reasons, humanitarian actors have adopted special considerations for assistance provided in three camps declared closed by the Government in the central part of Rakhine State. Meanwhile, the Government has recently adopted the National Strategy on Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Closure of IDP Camps (the document had not been circulated as of mid-October 2019). While the United Nations has welcomed the Government's efforts and its consultative approach during the development of the strategy, the lack of progress on fundamental

issues such as freedom of movement and access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities remains a source of significant concern for affected people and humanitarian organizations.

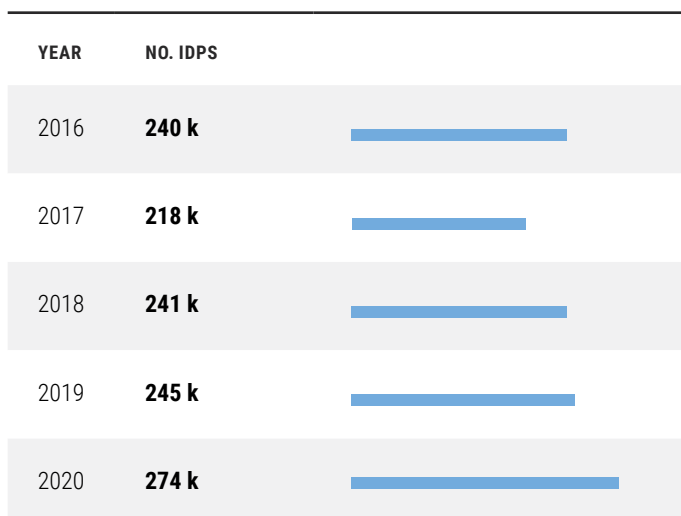
Across Rakhine, non-displaced Muslim people – most of whom are stateless Rohingya – continue to be subjected to discrimination and denial of rights, including movement restrictions and a range of other violations. The situation of women and girls is particularly critical due to a combination of gender inequality, overcrowding and lack of privacy, particularly in camps, safety and security concerns and restrictive socio-cultural norms. Marginalization is further compounded for women and girls with disabilities, pregnant or breastfeeding women, adolescent girls and female-headed households who are at higher risk of unemployment, poverty, exclusion from decision making and community participation, exploitation and abuse and of facing barriers to access to essential services and livelihoods.

There is an urgent need to enable all people to access essential services, irrespective of ethnicity, religion or citizenship status. Ongoing movement restrictions have resulted in the inability for Rohingya in some townships to access the nearest township hospital, even for medical emergencies, which could lead to avoidable deaths. In some locations, humanitarian organizations have been assisting the Ministry of Health and Sports to provide mobile clinics and other alternative solutions, but these are inadequate to address the scale of health needs and difficult to sustain. Access to education is another major challenge for Rohingya communities, especially women and girls. Despite increased support and engagement by the Ministry of Education in the provision of education support to children living in camps in the central part of Rakhine State over the past two years, stateless Muslims continue to have very limited access to state schools and universities. A lack of qualified teachers, teaching materials and language barriers continue to inhibit the quality of the education provided to displaced children in Rakhine State, and children in camps in the central part of Rakhine State continue to rely on over-crowded temporary learning spaces heavily dependent on humanitarian support.

In the northern part of Rakhine State, the humanitarian situation remains dire. The deepening crisis has resulted in increased vulnerability for all communities, but most critically for stateless Rohingya. Considering the scale of the protection crisis in Rakhine State, Government leadership is key in creating conducive conditions for voluntary return. Efforts must include improving conditions and enjoyment of rights for the affected population still residing in Myanmar and addressing the root causes of the crisis by fully implementing the [recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State](#). This includes a clear and voluntary pathway to citizenship and concrete measures to lift movement restrictions, which would have far-reaching positive social and economic benefits for all populations. Furthermore, trust-building measures remain essential to promote social cohesion among all affected communities.

## Evolution of Internally Displaced People

Thousands of people



The evolution of IDPs between 2016 and 2020 in Myanmar.

### Chin State

Situated in the remote mountain ranges of the north-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. Maternal mortality in Chin State, at 357/100,000, is the highest in the country. Since December 2018, clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army in Paletwa Township, in southern Chin State, have caused the displacement of over 1,000 people within the State. The IDPs are principally in three makeshift camps and host communities and receive assistance from the Government and local organizations. Concerns remain over their safety as the fighting continues. The threat of landmines restricts their movements and their ability to return to their places of origin.

### 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 around 131,000 persons are estimated to be in a situation of protracted displacement throughout the south-east and close to 97,000 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 a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) 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, Democratic Karen Benevolent Army and Karen National Liberation Army - Peace Council, which are present in areas of refugee and IDP return. In February 2018, the New Mon State Party also signed the NCA. Groups that have not signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement, such as the Karenni National Progressive Party, have bilateral ceasefire agreements which remain in effect.

Although the signing of the NCA and ongoing political dialogue through the '21st Century Panglong Peace Conference' process are positive steps towards peace and reconciliation and have led to a significant decline in violent conflict and increased stability in many parts of the country, many areas of south-eastern Myanmar are not under direct Government control and the presence of the Myanmar Armed Forces and other armed groups continues to have an impact on peace and development.

South-eastern Myanmar presents a unique context 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. Furthermore, as refugees have expressed their desire to return home following decades of displacement, the option of facilitated return has been available since 2016 for verified refugees in Thailand. So far, four facilitated return movements of refugees have taken place, facilitated by the Royal Thai Government and the Government of Myanmar with the support of UNHCR and partners, bringing the total number of returns to Myanmar to 1,102 people since the programme began. Preparations are underway for a fifth facilitated return. Nonetheless, given political uncertainties, the widespread presence of landmines, limited livelihood opportunities and a lack of an operational repatriation framework, large scale return of refugees from Thailand remains unlikely in the short term.

While efforts to achieve 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 IDPs or refugees to their homes and displacing about 5,270 persons in Myain Ngi Ngu, 3,000 persons in Lel Mu Paw and 2,300 persons in Ei Thu Tha, Hpapun. These IDPs 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. Due to social norms and cultural practices, women continue to be excluded from the public sphere and decision-making positions, including in village and township administrations. The lack of specific budgets for women's development, coupled with gender-blind decision making practices, continues to hamper IDP/other vulnerable crisis-affected women's access to relevant public services. Young people in the region have specific vulnerabilities linked to high rates of out-migration by parents (leaving young children vulnerable), high drug use and in-migration for tourism and development projects. 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 Hazard Profile (See also section 2.1 Risk Analysis)

Myanmar is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. It ranks third out of 187 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme weather events from 1998 to 2017. It also ranks 17th out of 191 countries in the Index for Risk Management (INFORM), and fourth highest in terms of exposure to natural hazards after the Philippines, Japan and Bangladesh<sup>12</sup>. 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 disasters occur every few years and cause high economic, social and development costs.

Myanmar is affected by annual flooding during the monsoon season (May-October). Seasonal floods triggered by heavy rains in 2019 affected several states and regions in Myanmar. Between June and mid-September 2019, over 200,000 people were temporarily displaced by flooding and 94 people were killed, according to the Government's Department of Disaster Management. More than a hundred thousand acres of crops were flooded in the five main affected states/region (Kachin State and South-eastern Myanmar). The Government led the response, in cooperation with state/regional authorities and with the support of national and international humanitarian organizations, primarily the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

The frequent exposure of an already vulnerable population to natural hazards – 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 actors (government and non-government) to reduce risk and plan for and manage disaster response. Women, girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ persons and stateless persons are more vulnerable than others to the effects of disasters because of existing inequality and discrimination and are therefore often disproportionately impacted, including by gender-based violence. Disaggregated data from past disasters have shown particularly high rates of female mortality from disasters (e.g. female mortality from Cyclone Nargis in 2008 accounted for 61 per cent). Evidence from disasters and crises in the Asia-Pacific region shows that LGBTIQ persons are more vulnerable and at risk because of discriminatory laws and socio-cultural practices that can create barriers to their safe and equitable access to relief services and information. It renders them particularly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of harassment and abuse. Accordingly, disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response activities must ensure the equitable participation of all groups, particularly young people, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and adopt a gender-responsive and inclusive approach.



**KYAUKTAW, RAKHINE**

Temporary shelters in the War Taung IDP site in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State. Photo: OCHA/NancyMcNally

# 1.3 Scope of Analysis

The HCT agreed on the following drivers, population groups and geographical locations as the main parameters for the 2020 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview. While the geographical scope of analysis primarily focuses on Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from conflict, movement restrictions, and discriminatory policies/practices, the impact and risk analysis of this humanitarian needs overview includes other locations such as Chin and Kayin states, and the effects of disasters to capture a broader overview of humanitarian needs and associated vulnerabilities. While there have been no significant new incidents of inter-communal violence over the past years, this possibility has been identified as a possible driver from a contingency planning perspective. In the absence of multi-sector needs assessments largely due to continued restrictions on humanitarian access, the inter-sector needs analysis was carried out based on the results of a Delphi analysis and other information available at the time of writing.

**Scope of Analysis Matrix**

	Population Groups			
	IDPs	IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other vulnerable crisis-affected people
Chin	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kachin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kayin	Yes	No	No	No
Rakhine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Shan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

HUMANITARIAN DRIVERS	POPULATION GROUPS	LOCATIONS (STATES)
Armed conflict Inter-communal violence Natural hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDPs</li> <li>• IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated</li> <li>• Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine</li> <li>• Other vulnerable crisis-affected people</li> </ul>	Chin Kachin Kayin Rakhine Shan

**KUTKAI, SHAN**

*Taking a bath in a displacement site in Kutkai Township, Shan State.  
Photo: UNICEF/MinzayarOo*

## 1.4

## Humanitarian Consequences

A key objective of the enhanced humanitarian programme cycle approach for 2020 was to enable a more holistic and inter-sectoral analysis of needs. This has been pursued by analyzing needs through the lens of cross-cutting “humanitarian consequences” (i.e. multi-dimensional categories of need) and intersectoral severity. The intention in applying these concepts is to provide a stronger foundation for better integrated response planning and prioritization. In the case of Myanmar, the analysis was centered around two fundamental and overlapping humanitarian consequences: “physical and mental wellbeing” (which focuses on death/injuries, human rights violations or other forms of irreversible harm) and “living standards” (which relates to access to essential goods and services). Partners consider that protection and resilience are inherent to both categories and must be mainstreamed throughout the programme cycle. The analytical framework also identifies four categories of people in need, referred to here as “population groups”.

As noted above, conflict continues to be the main driver of humanitarian needs in Myanmar, with crisis-affected people in

Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayin states exposed to significant protection risks which threaten their dignity, physical and mental wellbeing. This is compounded by poor living conditions and underdevelopment as well as limited livelihoods opportunities in affected areas. In total, more than 985,000 people have been identified as being in need of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar. Children make up about 37 per cent of this population, while women and children together make up about 70 per cent. Of this figure, approximately 864,000 people are experiencing critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing and some 973,000 are suffering from critical problems related to living standards. The vast majority of people facing poor living standards and resilience related problems are also, as a result of this, facing physical and mental well-being problems. The multi-dimensional needs and associated problems related different humanitarian consequences of crisis-affected people are analyzed and presented in the previous chapters, including the context and impact.

### Critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing

Approximately 864,000 crisis-affected people are experiencing critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing that have a direct impact on mental and physical integrity and/or dignity. This figure includes approximately 637,700 people in Rakhine State (74 per cent of the total), 158,300 in Kachin State (18 per cent), 53,000 in Shan State, 9,800 in Kayin State and 4,200 in Chin State. In terms of population groups, non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine and IDPs across the five affected states represent the highest proportion of the caseload, with 42 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.

Crisis-affected people in Rakhine State face the most severe physical and mental well-being consequences. Muslim people – a large majority of whom are stateless Rohingya – continue to be subjected to discrimination and denial of rights, including restrictions on freedom of movement and a range of other abuses. Protracted displacement, segregation and lack of access to livelihoods opportunities and quality services continue to put the broader affected population in Rakhine at heightened risk of gender-based violence, human trafficking, family separation and physical insecurity.

In Kachin and northern Shan states, protracted displacement and renewed fighting continue to exacerbate the vulnerabilities of displaced people and others affected by the crisis, especially women, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ persons. Ongoing armed conflict, particularly in northern Shan State, continues to cause displacement and family separation with reports of grave human rights violations, including – but not limited to – arbitrary killings and arrests as well as gender-based violence, particularly against women, children and the most marginalized and vulnerable groups.

There is a strong correlation between conflict, displacement, forced migration and higher rates of mental disorders. The collective impact of traumatic events on groups of people has been found to change the ways in which families and communities function, create higher levels of mistrust between individuals, and erode societal norms, ethics and social capital. According to studies on the mental health consequences of war, women are at increased vulnerability in such circumstances with one-in-three survivors of gender-based violence

developing a depressive or anxiety disorder. They also show that the rates of self-harm and suicide amongst survivors are high. While no national statistical analysis of mental health needs for Myanmar exists, data from comparable contexts show that women are twice as likely to experience depression or anxiety as men.

### Critical problems related to living standards

Around 973,000 crisis-affected people are experiencing critical problems related to living standards that have a direct effect on their ability to pursue their normal productive and social activities and capacity to meet their basic needs in an autonomous manner. This number includes about 739,100 people in Rakhine State (76 per cent of the total), 160,000 in Kachin State (16 per cent), 58,400 in Shan State, 10,600 in Kayin State and 4,200 in Chin State. In terms of population groups, non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine and IDPs across the five affected states represent the highest proportion of the caseload with 48 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

Most IDPs and a number of other vulnerable crisis-affected people remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs, including education, food, health care, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene services, in affected states. For some, this is a direct result of the continued restrictions on their freedom of movement, while for others it is largely due to limited livelihoods opportunities. In most camps, displaced people continue to live in over-crowded conditions in shelters that were intended to be temporary. In Kachin State, limited access to livelihoods, especially for food-insecure people in areas controlled by ethnic armed organizations forces some people to cross the border into China to seek temporary job opportunities. Some of these people do not have official travel documents, which puts them at further risk. Women also face risks of being illegally trafficked. In Rakhine State, access to livelihoods and essential services remains unequal, largely due to continued movement restrictions. This puts many people at risk, particularly the elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as those in need of urgent life-saving medical attention. Women and girls face challenges due to heightened vulnerability to gender-based violence and the need to have access to sexual and reproductive health services.

### Most vulnerable groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	OF WHICH: CATA-STROPHIC	EXTREME	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)
IDPs	<b>274 k</b>	-	158 k	51 / 49	37 / 56 / 7
IDP returnees/ resettled/ locally integrated	<b>10 k</b>	-	2 k	49 / 51	37 / 57 / 6
Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	<b>470 k</b>	95 k	135 k	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9
Other vulnerable crisis-affected people	<b>232 k</b>	-	183 k	51 / 49	37 / 56 / 7

# 1.5

## People in Need

### People in need in CHIN

TOWNSHIPS	IDPS	IDP RETURNNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON-DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS-AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	PIN VARIATION WITH 2019 (%)	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Paletwa	1,087	-	-	3,192	<b>4,279</b>	100% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>4,279</b>	100% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%

### People in need in KACHIN

TOWNSHIPS	IDPS	IDP RETURNNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON-DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS-AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	PIN VARIATION WITH 2019 (%)	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Bhamo	7,895	239	-	3,974	<b>12,108</b>	2% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Chipwi	3,066	55	-	1,070	<b>4,191</b>	5% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Hpakant	4,056	-	-	5,745	<b>9,801</b>	1% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Injyangyang	-	1,129	-	-	<b>1,129</b>	9% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Mansi	13,922	967	-	4,072	<b>18,961</b>	8% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Mogaung	1,489	105	-	7,988	<b>9,582</b>	11% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Mohnyin	384	-	-	4,236	<b>4,620</b>	1% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Momauk	25,205	745	-	2,439	<b>28,389</b>	3% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Myitkyina	11,308	1,962	-	11,323	<b>24,593</b>	10% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Putta-O	441	-	-	1,517	<b>1,958</b>	3% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Shwegu	1,874	15	-	-	<b>1,889</b>	71% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Sumprabum	1,046	-	-	-	<b>1,046</b>	82% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Tanai	1,191	260	-	-	<b>1,451</b>	481% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
Waingmaw	25,929	1,008	-	14,179	<b>41,116</b>	3% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,806</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,543</b>	<b>160,834</b>	4% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%

### People in need in KAYIN

TOWNSHIPS	IDPS	IDP RETURNNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON-DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS-AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	PIN VARIATION WITH 2019 (%)	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERLY (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Hlaingbwe	5,271	-	-	-	<b>5,271</b>	95% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%
Hpapun	5,350	-	-	-	<b>5,350</b>	100% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,621</b>	3% <span style="color: green;">▲</span>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%

## People in need in RAKHINE

TOWNSHIPS	IDPS	IDP RETURNNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	PIN VARIATION WITH 2019 (%)	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Kyaukpyu	1,050	-	-	1,749	<b>2,799</b>	7% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Kyauktaw	2,629	-	63,000	12,433	<b>78,062</b>	6% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Minbya	1,638	-	32,000	13,969	<b>47,607</b>	21% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Mrauk-U	11,289	-	27,000	9,174	<b>47,463</b>	38% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Myebon	2,920	-	-	881	<b>3,801</b>	4% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Pauktaw	22,892	-	16,000	6,829	<b>45,721</b>	2% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Ponnagyun	1,417	-	2,000	3,471	<b>6,888</b>	71% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Sittwe	102,059	-	90,000	5,942	<b>198,001</b>	1% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Buthidaung	3,716	-	154,000	36,800	<b>194,516</b>	3% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Maungdaw	-	-	76,000	22,400	<b>98,400</b>	6% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
Rathedaung	5,150	-	10,000	11,600	<b>26,750</b>	25% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,760</b>	-	<b>470,000</b>	<b>125,247</b>	<b>750,007</b>	5% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%

## People in need in SHAN

TOWNSHIPS	IDPS	IDP RETURNNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	PIN VARIATION WITH 2019 (%)	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Hseni	183	-	-	2,291	<b>2,474</b>	6% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Hsipaw	120	-	-	8,209	<b>8,329</b>	48% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Kong Kyan	-	-	-	13,600	<b>13,600</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Kunlong	-	-	-	636	<b>636</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Kutkai	4,777	375	-	8,083	<b>13,235</b>	19% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Kyaukme	-	-	-	1,007	<b>1,007</b>	4% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Kyethi	-	-	-	434	<b>434</b>	77% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Lashio	-	-	-	4,602	<b>4,602</b>	87% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Laukkaing	600	2,400	-	960	<b>3,960</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Manton	306	5	-	1,309	<b>1,620</b>	67% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Mongton	-	-	-	216	<b>216</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Muse	1,050	182	-	550	<b>1,782</b>	7% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Namhkan	1,992	90	-	2,132	<b>4,214</b>	10% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Namtu	620	65	-	2,228	<b>2,913</b>	215% <span style="color: green;">▼</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Nawngkhio	-	-	-	494	<b>494</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
Tangyan	-	-	-	401	<b>401</b>	100% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>3,117</b>	-	<b>47,152</b>	<b>59,917</b>	20% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>273,922</b>	<b>9,602</b>	<b>470,000</b>	<b>232,134</b>	<b>985,658</b>	6% <span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	52 / 48	37 / 55 / 8	5%

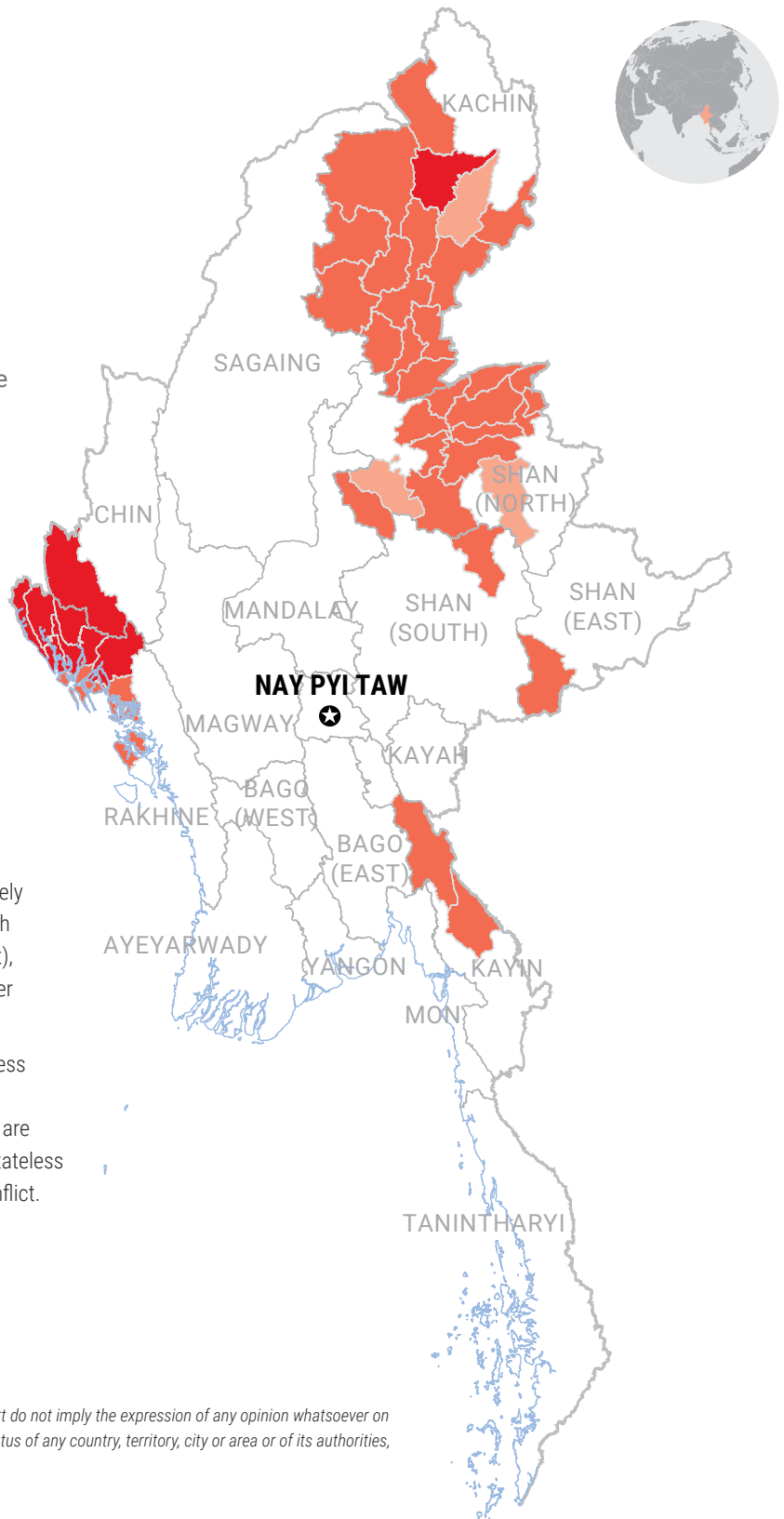
1.6

# Severity of Needs

PEOPLE IN NEED	MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
<b>0.99M</b>	<b>-%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>-%</b>

## Intersectoral severity of needs

### Severity of Needs



While the drivers and underlying factors triggering humanitarian needs/consequences have impacted all crisis-affected people to varying degrees in Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayah states, specific population groups and locations have been more severely affected than others. Townships in Rakhine State, which have the highest number of people in need (76 per cent), are the most severely affected with a significantly higher level of humanitarian needs compared to other states.

Among the four population groups, IDPs and the stateless population (in Rakhine) are the worst-affected groups. Overall, the most severe needs across multiple sectors are concentrated in areas with large number of IDPs and stateless people (in Rakhine) and/or areas of ongoing armed conflict.

*The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

## Part 2

# Risk Analysis and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

### SITTWE, RAKHINE

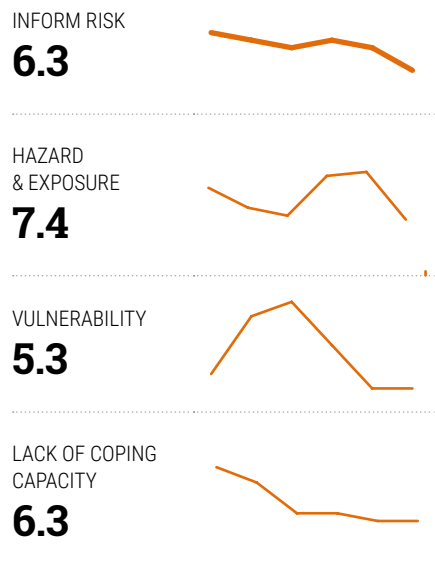
Community health workers measure the arm circumference of a child in a camp clinic in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State. Photo: IRC/KaungHtet



# 2.1 Risk Analysis

In support of the humanitarian planning process in Myanmar, including the development of the 2020 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview, an in-depth nation-wide risk analysis was carried out at the township level using the Index for Risk Management (INFORM). INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters that can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response. Myanmar ranks 17th out of 191 countries in the INFORM and fourth highest in terms of exposure to natural hazards after the Philippines, Japan and Bangladesh.

## Myanmar INFORM Global Risk Index Evolution between 2015-2020



For more information, visit:

[www.inform-index.org](http://www.inform-index.org)

The result of the INFORM analysis is an objective data-driven identification of the townships that are most exposed to natural and human hazards, have the most vulnerable populations, and are the least capable of dealing with an emergency.

These areas should be prioritized for disaster response preparedness to improve the collective ability to support these vulnerable communities when disaster strikes. The INFORM methodology has three dimensions: hazard and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. Figure 1 combines these three dimensions and shows that the high-risk townships in Myanmar are clustered in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states, and the south-east.

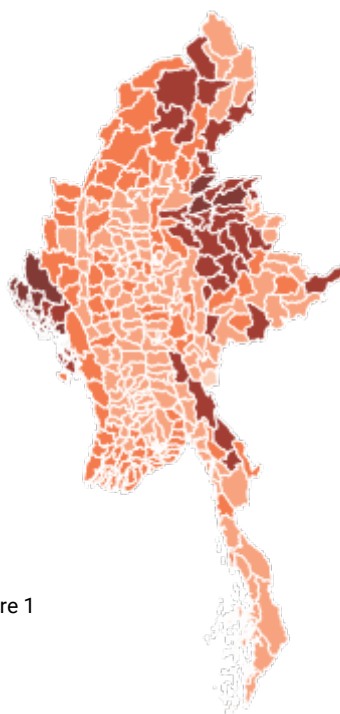


Figure 1

The hazard and exposure dimension reflects the probability of physical exposure associated with specific hazards and comprises two categories: natural hazards and human-induced hazards. With respect to natural hazards, it indicates that townships in the western and southern parts of the country are exposed to a variety of natural hazards giving them higher cumulative risk scores in the Natural Hazard index (Figure 2). As mentioned above, Myanmar ranks 4th worldwide in its exposure to natural hazards and therefore, humanitarian planning should take into account the reality that a major disaster can strike Myanmar at any point and could require a large-scale humanitarian response.

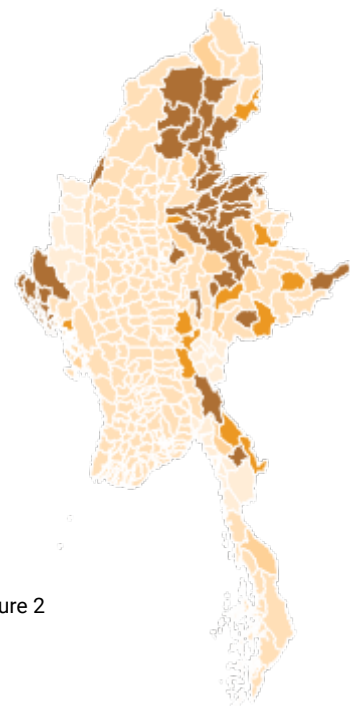


Figure 2

The second category of hazards includes those related to human-induced scenarios. In the case of Myanmar, these are measured against conflict in addition to urban fires. Conflict is weighted far more heavily in the model than fires. The results of this analysis show that the highest ranked townships in terms of human-induced hazards are those in northern Rakhine State, Kachin, and northern Shan states (Figure 2).

The vulnerability dimension represents economic, political and social characteristics of the community that can be destabilized in case of a hazard event. There are two categories: socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups. The socio-economic vulnerability dimension comprises various

indicators related to development and deprivation, gender inequality and age dependency. The result of these 23 indicators showing various aspects of vulnerability reveal that those townships associated with conflict in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states are the most vulnerable (Figure 3). High vulnerability is also found in parts of Chin State and Sagaing and Ayeyarwady regions. The least vulnerable populations are those in areas around Yangon, and in Bago and Mandalay regions.

The coping capacity dimension focuses on issues that have been addressed to increase society's resilience and progress in their implementation. It measures the country's disaster resilience and the capacity of the

existing infrastructure to contribute to disaster risk reduction. The sub-national model for Myanmar relies on a variety of indicators serving to better understand the differences in development and resilience across the country (access to electricity, internet, and mobile phones, physical connectivity/remoteness, access to health care, and access to education). The result of this analysis (Figure 4) shows that the areas with the least coping capacity are the border areas in the north, south, east and west of the country. The areas along the central riverine plains are those with the most capacity.

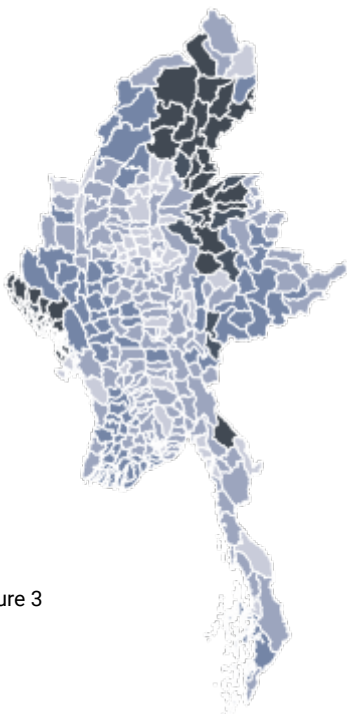


Figure 3



Figure 4

## 2.2

## Monitoring of situation and needs

In order to assess the evolution of the humanitarian consequences and needs of priority population groups in specific geographic areas, the HCT agreed that the following indicators will be monitored by each of the sectors/clusters within the scope of this Humanitarian Needs Overview.

These indicators will be a crucial part of the overall monitoring framework that will inform future analysis, planning and decision-making. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group takes the lead in ensuring regular monitoring and reporting of the status and challenges through bi-annual monitoring reports.

#	INDICATORS	SECTORS
1	Education in Emergency people in need for school-aged population (33 per cent) Age - 3 to 18 years	Education
2	Percentage of people that have a poor consumption in the last seven days	Food Security
3	Percentage of people that had used coping strategies in the last 30 days	Food Security
4	Number of outpatient consultations per person, per year by administrative unit	Health
5	Percentage of children 6 to 59 months screened with acute malnutrition	Nutrition
6	Number of affected people who have access to minimum protection services	Protection
7	Number of IDPs and other crisis-affected people with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	Shelter / NFIs / CCCM
8	Percentage of households having access to an improved water source	WASH

# Timeline of Events



**JANUARY - OCTOBER 2019**

## Displacement

Over 23,000 people temporarily displaced by conflicts in several townships of northern Shan State.



**JUNE - SEPTEMBER 2019**

## Floods

Over 230,000 people temporarily displaced due to floods across the country.



**MARCH - MAY 2019**

## Displacement

Over 32,000 people displaced in Rakhine and Chin due to conflict between the Myanmar Military and the Arakan Army.



**JUNE 2018**

## Agreement

Tripartite MOU on assistance to repatriation process signed.



**25 AUGUST 2017**

## Displacement

Armed attacks on police posts lead to a massive security operation in northern Rakhine. Over 600,000 people flee to Bangladesh.



**OCTOBER 2016**

## Displacement

Armed attacks on police posts lead to massive security operation in northern Rakhine. Over 80,000 people flee to Bangladesh.



**JULY 2015**

## Floods

Floods and landslides temporarily displace 1.7 million people mostly in Chin and Rakhine states, and Magway and Sagaing regions.



**JUNE 2012**

## Displacement

Violence in Rakhine leads to mass displacement.



**JUNE 2011**

## Displacement

Mass displacement due to conflicts in Kachin and northern Shan.

## Projected Evolution of Needs

---

In Rakhine State, prolonged displacement, compounded by ongoing movement restrictions that constrain access to essential services, including formal education, healthcare and livelihoods, will continue to contribute to increased vulnerability and a high level of dependence on humanitarian assistance. Elevated protection risks are likely to continue for the approximately 128,000 people, most of whom are stateless Rohingya, confined in displacement sites in central Rakhine since 2012, as well as for the estimated 470,000 non-displaced stateless Rohingya spread across ten townships in northern and central Rakhine State, unless urgent steps are taken to enhance respect for human rights, including freedom of movement. The lack of sufficient land in IDP camps and the inadequacy of some sites located below sea-level will continue to contribute to overcrowding, poor health conditions and an increased risk of gender-based violence. Meanwhile, the Government has adopted the National Strategy on Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Closure of IDP Camps. While the international community welcomes efforts towards identifying and realizing solutions to displacement, and appreciates consultations held with the United Nations, the approach

taken to date to camp closure in Rakhine has raised many concerns, foremost among them the risk of cementing the segregation of the Rohingyas in the central part of Rakhine State.

In conflict-affected townships in Rakhine State, given the high intensity of fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army since December 2018, which caused population displacements, and the ongoing volatile security situation, the humanitarian needs of some 32,000 newly displaced people and other crisis-affected people are likely to remain throughout 2020 with a projection of increased provision of assistance for any additional displacement. Considering the scale of the protection crisis in Rakhine State, and until there is concrete progress to address the root causes of the crisis – including freedom of movement, an accessible, transparent and effective pathway to citizenship and inter-communal relations – sustainable, voluntary and dignified return of stateless IDPs and refugees to their places of origin or choice is likely to remain elusive in 2020.

In Kachin and northern Shan states, protracted displacement and renewed fighting (especially in northern Shan State) are likely to continue to exacerbate

vulnerabilities of the displaced and other crisis-affected people, especially women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities. Unless humanitarian access improves, their situation will be further compounded by limited access to assistance and protection services. This will result in heightened vulnerability to risky migration practices that contribute to human trafficking, family separation, early/forced marriage and other negative coping mechanisms, including increased drug abuse and violence. Furthermore, with continued armed clashes and lack of tangible progress in ending the armed conflict, especially in northern Shan State, durable solutions for most of the displaced people, most of whom have been living in camps for eight years, will remain elusive. The prolonged nature of displacement will continue to generate needs across sectors, including repair of temporary shelters and sanitation facilities, and distribution of non-food items. In Kachin State, small-scale solutions may be realized for a few thousands IDPs, with support from the international community to the Government to ensure these are sustainable and take place in line with international standards.

Part 3

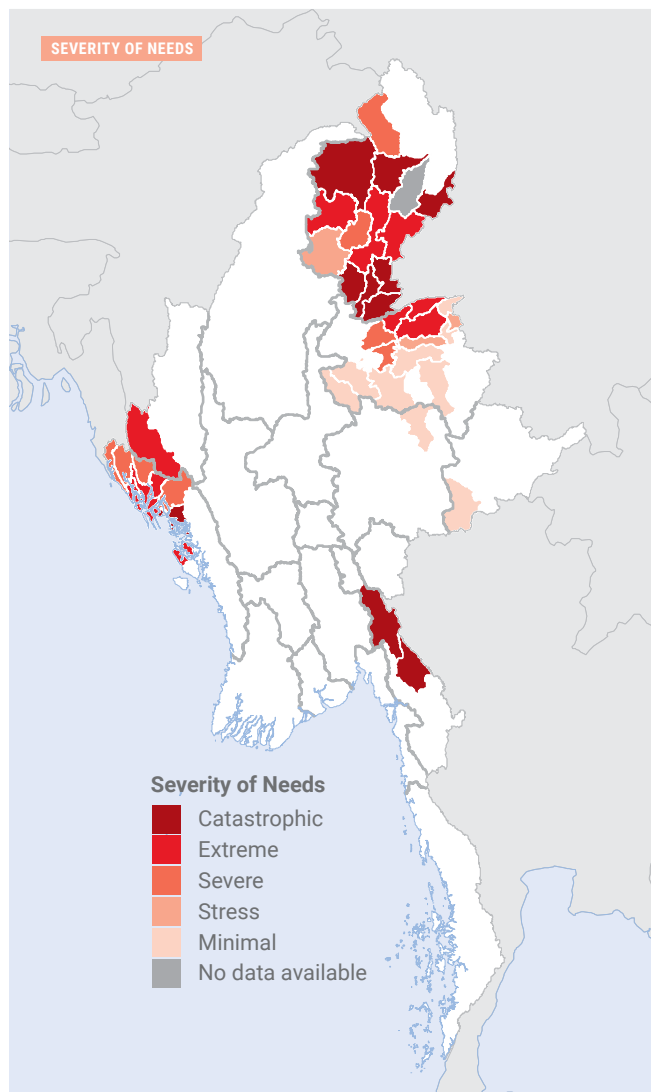
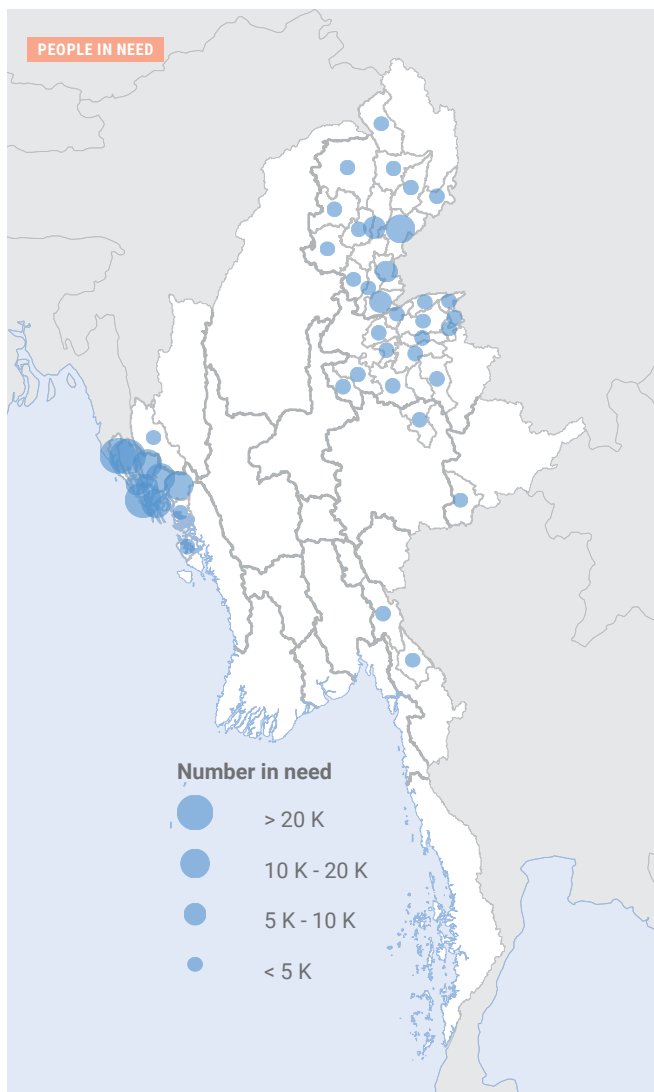
# Sectoral Analysis

**KYAUKTAW, RAKHINE**

*Displaced family in the War Taung IDP site in Kyauktaw  
Township, Rakhine State. Photo: OCHA/NancyMcNally*



# 3.1 Education



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**256k**

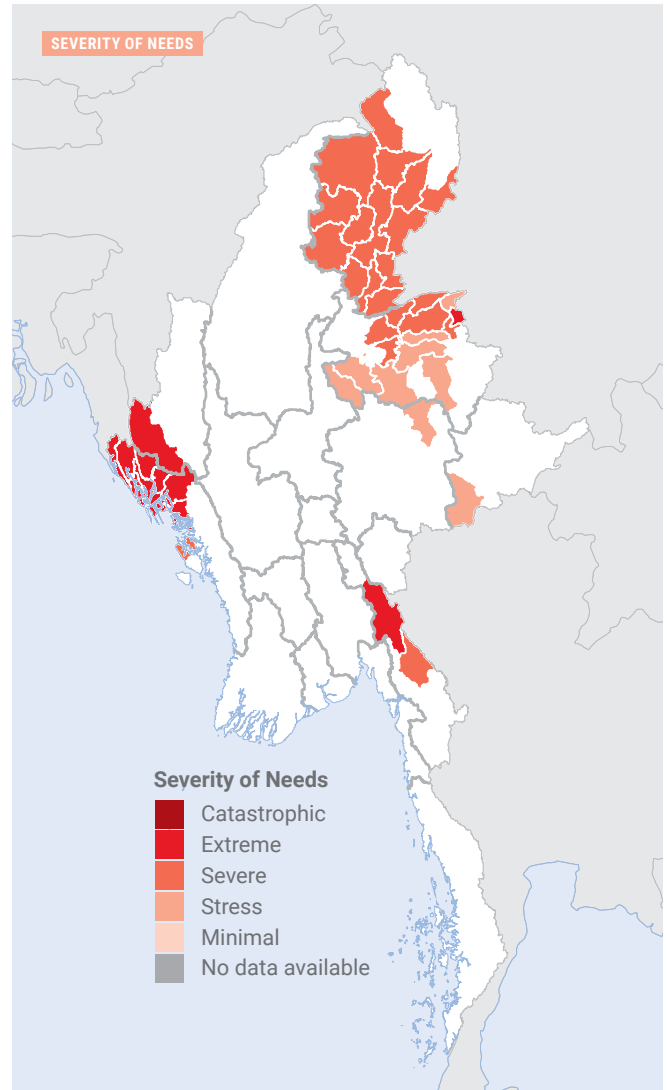
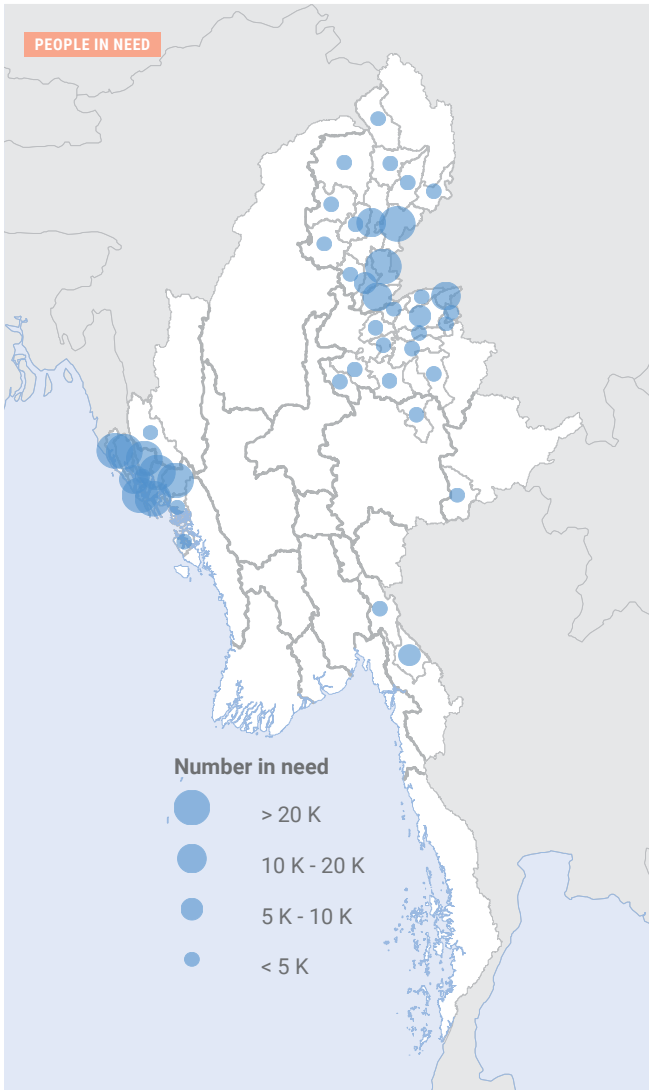
**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress **1%** Extreme **46%**  
 Severe **41%** Catastrophic **10%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	
CHIN	368	-	-	568	936	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%	
KACHIN	33,083	1,155	-	9,060	43,298	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%	
KAYIN	3,593	-	-	-	3,593	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%	
RAKHINE	Northern	2,999	-	62,976	12,192	78,167	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Central	49,349	-	60,352	7,396	117,097	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	52,348	-	123,328	19,589	195,264	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	3,263	662	-	8,738	12,663	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,654</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>123,328</b>	<b>37,955</b>	<b>255,754</b>	<b>52 / 48</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>	

### 3.2

# Food Security



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

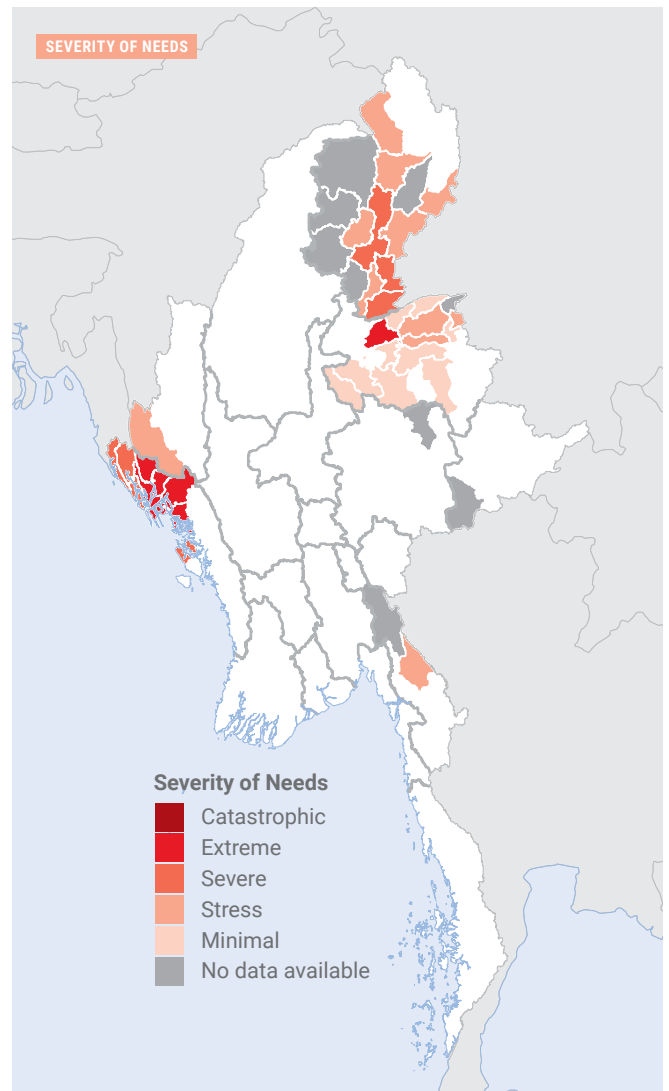
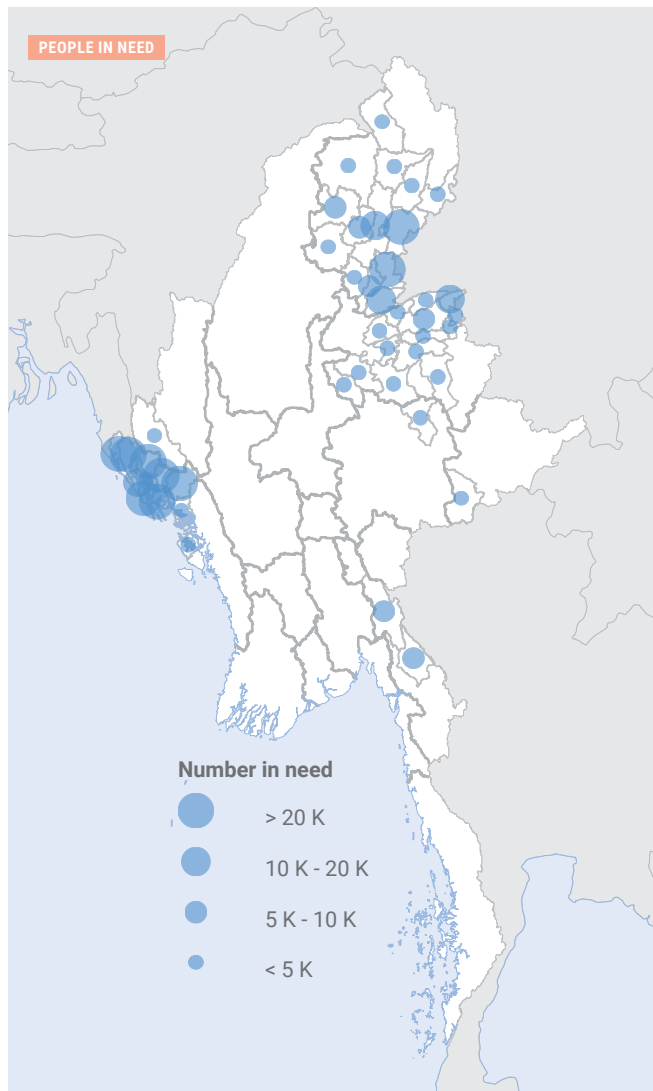
**734k**

**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress **3%** Extreme **80%**  
Severe **17%** Catastrophic **-%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	
CHIN	1,087	-	-	3,192	<b>4,279</b>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%	
KACHIN	82,665	4,731	-	16,549	<b>103,945</b>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%	
KAYIN	6,826	-	-	-	<b>6,826</b>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%	
	Northern	8,866	-	192,000	63,840	<b>264,706</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
RAKHINE	Central	145,789	-	149,300	23,069	<b>318,158</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	154,655	-	341,300	86,909	<b>582,864</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	6,908	2,121	-	27,259	<b>36,288</b>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,141</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>341,300</b>	<b>133,909</b>	<b>734,203</b>	<b>52 / 48</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>	

# 3.3 Health



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

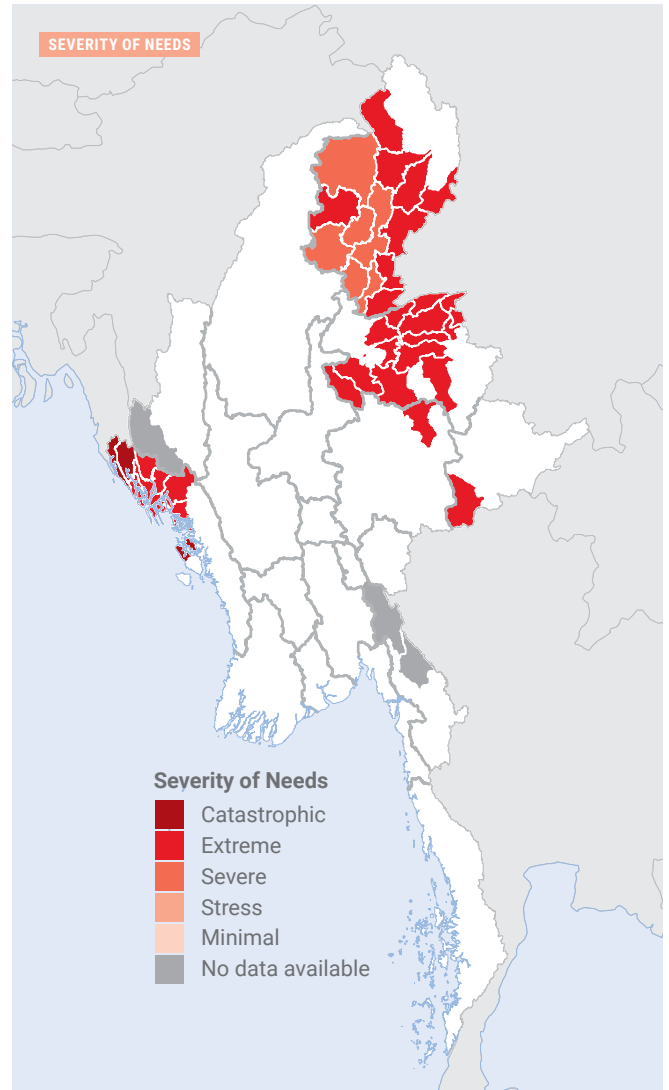
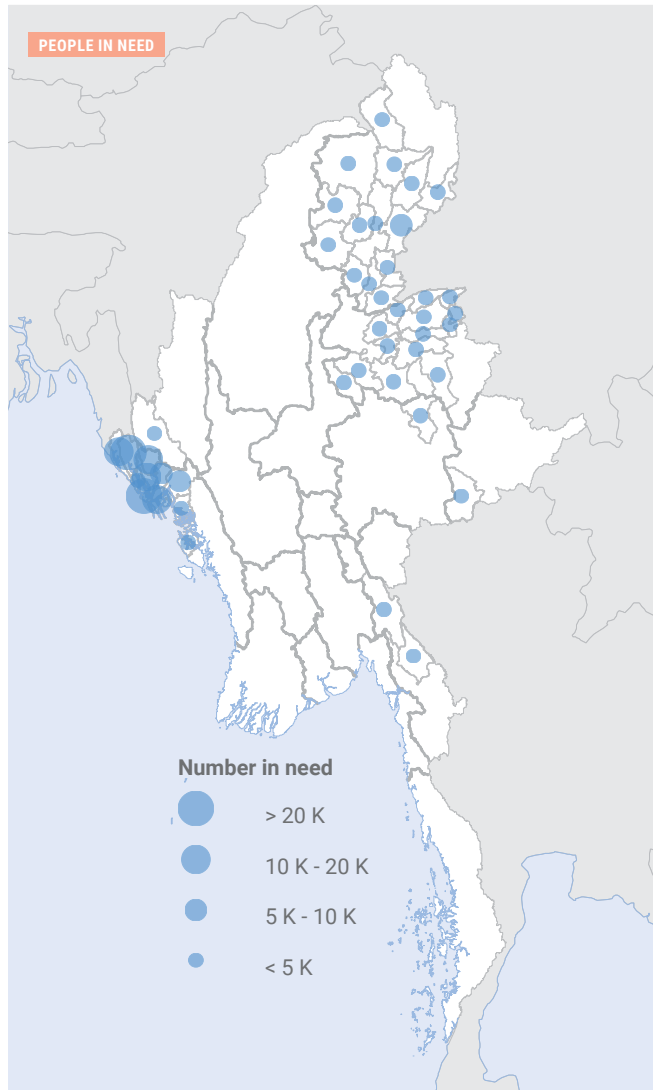
**619k**

**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress **12%** Extreme **19%**  
 Severe **64%** Catastrophic **-%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	
CHIN	707	-	-	1,091	<b>1,797</b>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%	
KACHIN	78,132	2,187	-	17,881	<b>98,200</b>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%	
KAYIN	10,621	-	-	-	<b>10,621</b>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%	
	Northern	7,608	-	108,000	50,200	<b>165,808</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
RAKHINE	Central	145,894	-	138,400	22,714	<b>307,008</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	153,502	-	246,400	72,914	<b>472,816</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	6,456	1,744	-	27,284	<b>35,483</b>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,417</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>246,400</b>	<b>119,169</b>	<b>618,917</b>	<b>52 / 48</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>	

# 3.4 Nutrition



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**175k**

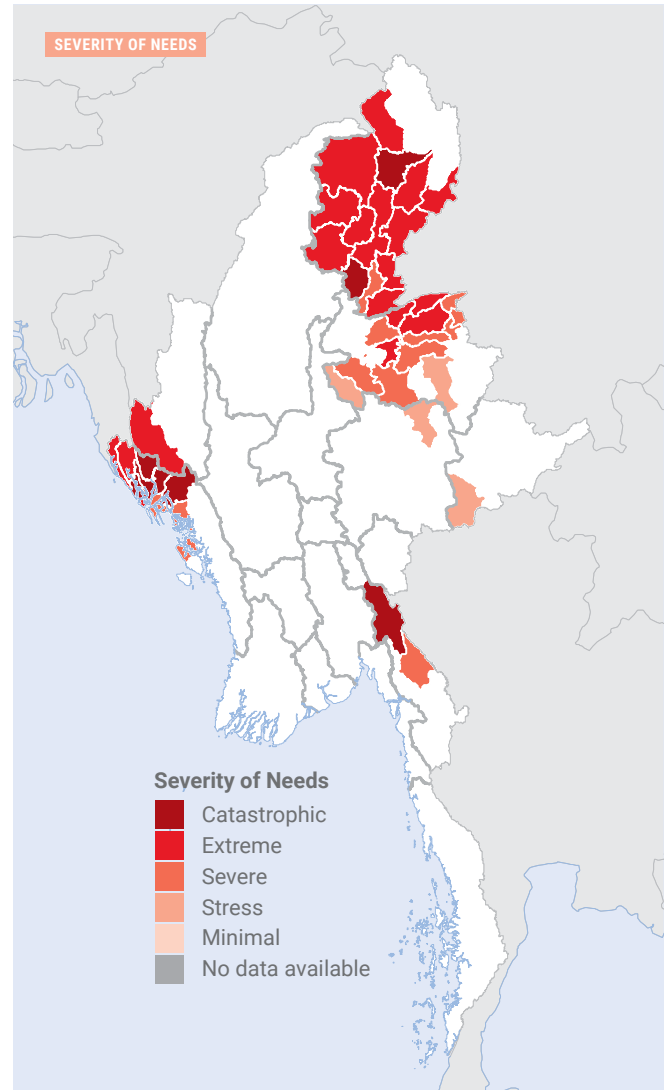
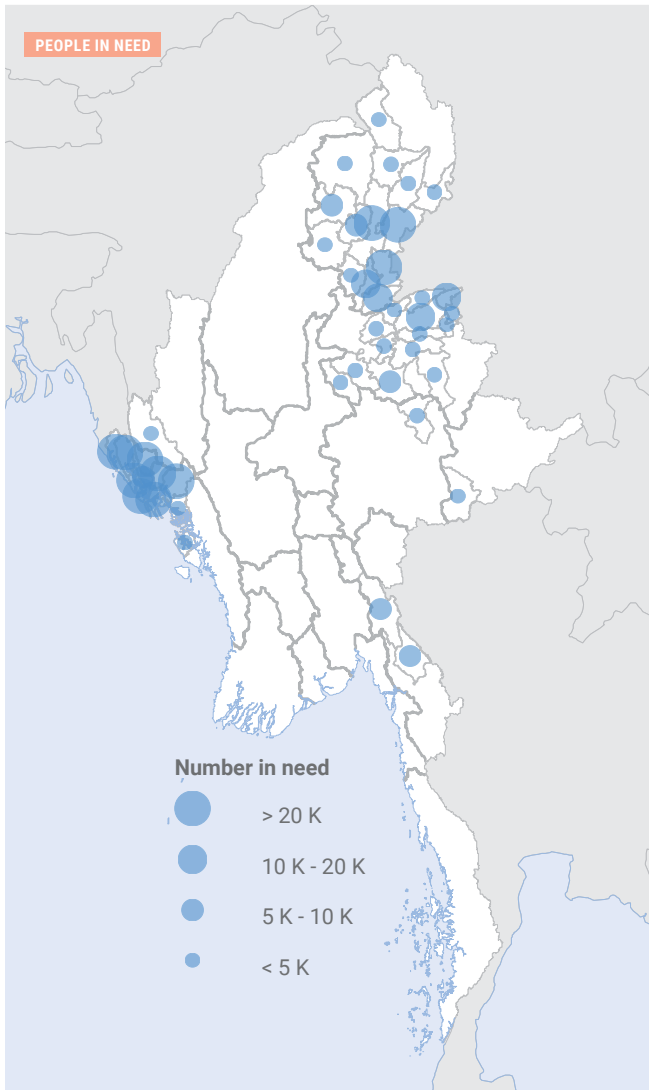
**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress -% Extreme **72%**  
Severe **3%** Catastrophic **24%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	
CHIN	229	-	-	674	903	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%	
KACHIN	13,477	845	-	7,121	21,443	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%	
KAYIN	1,513	-	-	-	1,513	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%	
	Northern	1,286	-	34,800	12,412	48,498	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
RAKHINE	Central	35,880	-	46,580	9,716	92,177	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	37,166	-	81,380	22,128	140,674	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	1,515	403	-	8,561	10,479	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>81,380</b>	<b>38,483</b>	<b>175,012</b>	<b>52 / 48</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>	

# 3.5

# Protection



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**922k**

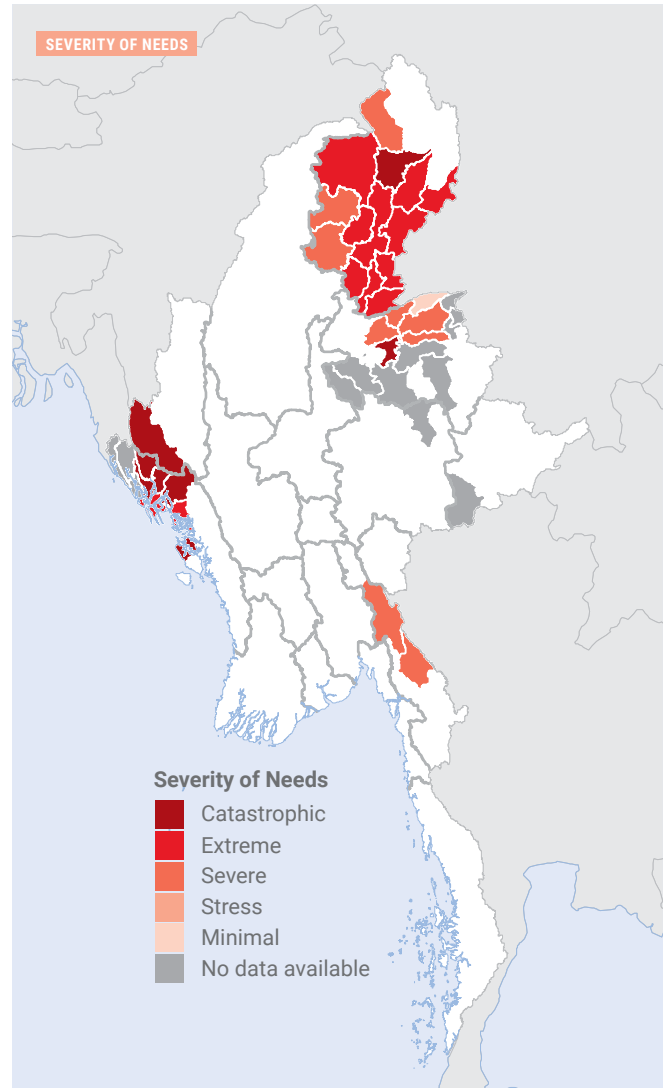
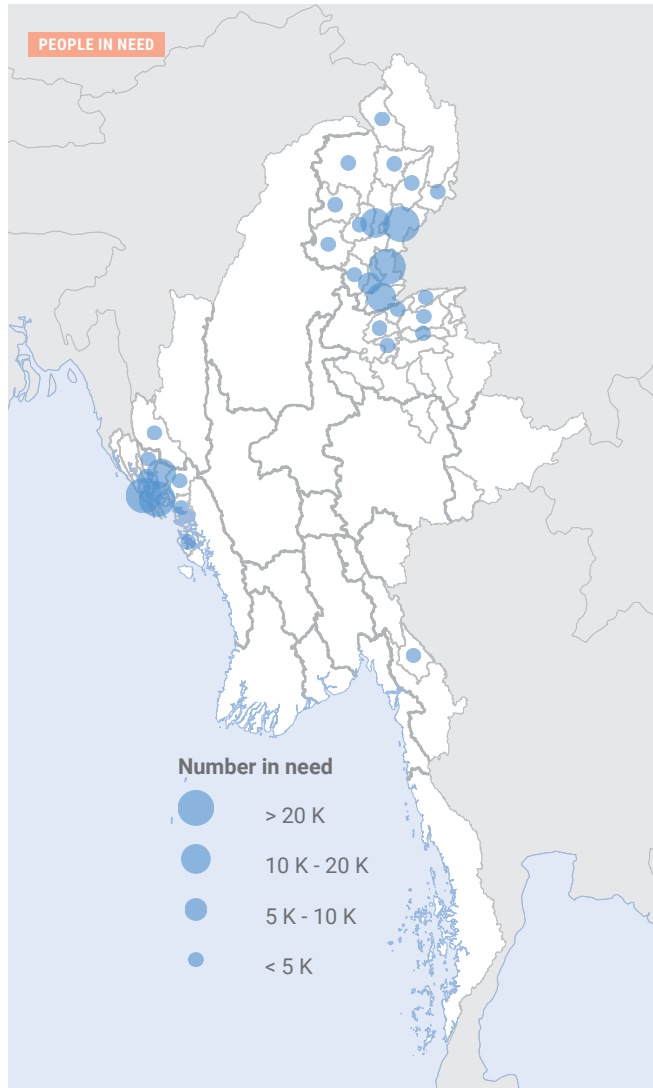
**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress **10%** Extreme **66%**  
Severe **23%** Catastrophic

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
CHIN	1,087	-	-	3,192	<b>4,279</b>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%
KACHIN	97,017	6,446	-	56,543	<b>160,006</b>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
KAYIN	10,621	-	-	-	<b>10,621</b>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%
	Northern	8,866	-	240,000	<b>274,746</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
RAKHINE	Central	145,894	-	230,000	<b>414,941</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	154,760	-	470,000	<b>689,687</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	9,282	3,117	-	44,711	<b>57,110</b>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,766</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>470,000</b>	<b>169,373</b>	<b>921,702</b>	<b>52 / 48</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>

3.6

# Shelter/NFIs/CCCM



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**270k**

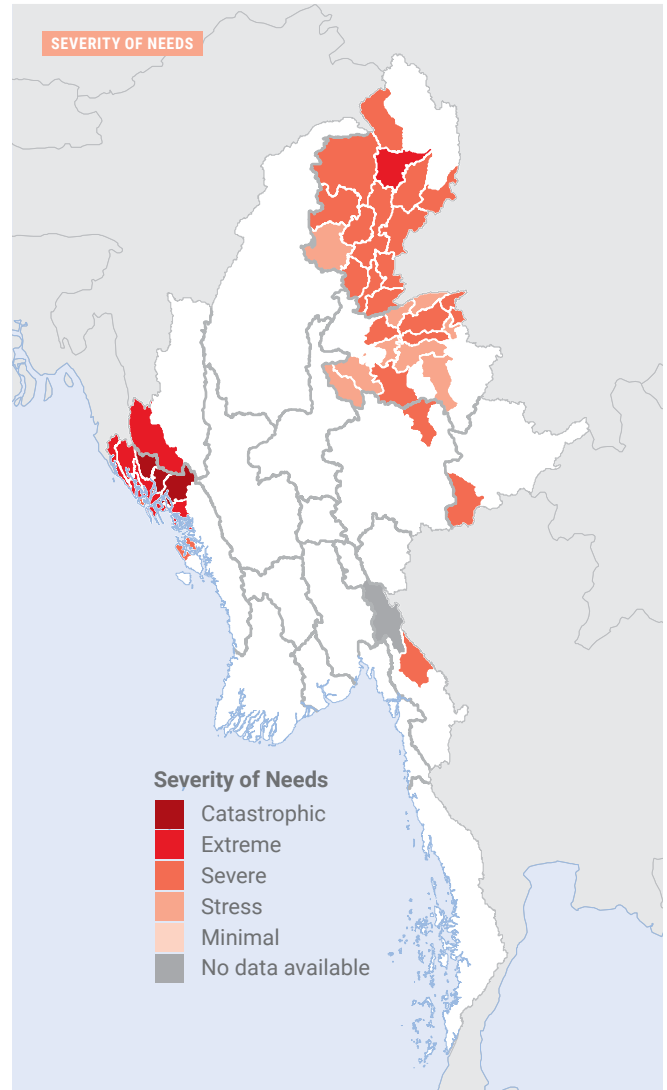
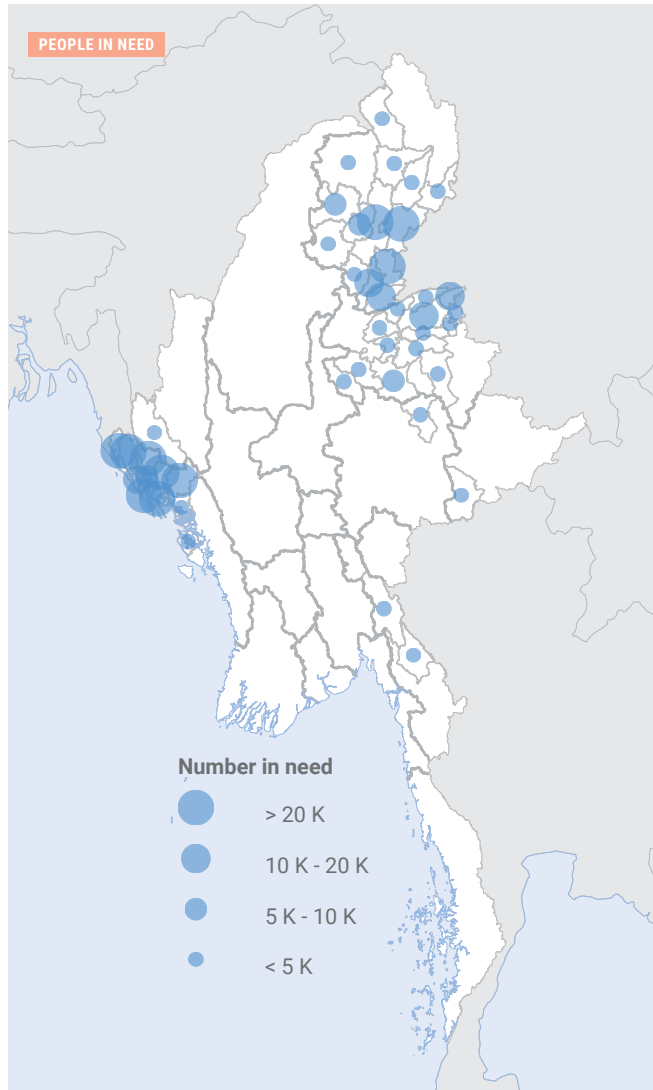
**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress -% Extreme **85%**  
 Severe **6%** Catastrophic **8%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
CHIN	1,087	-	-	-	<b>1,087</b>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%
KACHIN	97,806	2,226	-	-	<b>100,032</b>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%
KAYIN	4,744	-	-	-	<b>4,744</b>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%
	Northern	8,866	-	-	<b>8,866</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
RAKHINE	Central	145,894	-	-	<b>145,894</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	154,760	-	-	<b>154,760</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	9,048	254	-	-	<b>9,302</b>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,445</b>	<b>2,480</b>	-	-	<b>269,925</b>	<b>50 / 50</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>

3.7

# Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



**PEOPLE IN NEED**

**869k**

**SEVERITY OF NEEDS**

Stress **3%** Extreme **34%**  
 Severe **43%** Catastrophic **20%**

STATES/ REGIONS	IDPS	IDP RETURNEES/ RESETTLED/ LOCALLY INTEGRATED	NON- DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER VULNERABLE CRISIS- AFFECTED PEOPLE	TOTAL	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	
CHIN	1,087	-	-	3,192	<b>4,279</b>	52 / 48	46 / 47 / 7	7%	
KACHIN	79,333	6,461	-	46,820	<b>132,614</b>	48 / 52	36 / 58 / 6	4%	
KAYIN	9,132	-	-	-	<b>9,132</b>	51 / 49	41 / 52 / 7	7%	
RAKHINE	Northern	7,608	-	168,000	59,920	<b>235,528</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Central	145,894	-	230,000	54,447	<b>430,341</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
	Total	153,502	-	398,000	114,367	<b>665,869</b>	53 / 47	37 / 54 / 9	5%
SHAN	9,426	3,051	-	44,783	<b>57,260</b>	50 / 50	38 / 56 / 6	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,480</b>	<b>9,512</b>	<b>398,000</b>	<b>209,162</b>	<b>869,154</b>	<b>50 / 50</b>	<b>37 / 55 / 8</b>	<b>5%</b>	

## Part 4

# Annexes

### **MRAUK-U, RAKHINE**

*Women watering their crops in Mrauk-U Township, Rakhine State*

*Photo: UNWomen/SalaiHsanMyatHtoo*



# Data Sources and Information Gaps

In the absence of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessments, information from different sources were used, including the Government and international and national partners to estimate the baseline population figures and severity of needs.

The following data sources were used to best estimate baseline population figures for the 2020 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview.

- 2014 Census Population Data and corresponding population growth
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster’s data
- The Government data on people displaced by ongoing conflicts in Rakhine and Chin states
- Data from the United Nations and its partners (as described in the methodology section)

For the calculation of people in need and severity of needs, the Delphi exercise was applied. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group agreed on a set of indicators to estimate sector needs severity at the township level in Myanmar. The indicators are based on two sources: 1) assessment data, and 2) expert discussion on a severity scale. For some clusters/sectors, additional data sources were used as follows.

SECTOR/CLUSTER	DATA SOURCES
Education in Emergency (EiE) Sector	EiE Sector’s estimation of teachers in affected townships (20 per cent of the total people in need of the EiE sector)
Nutrition Sector	Nutrition sector’s estimation of children under five, and pregnant and lactating women in affected townships
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM Cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management Data

The continuation of restrictions on humanitarian access and ongoing insecurity have prevented humanitarian partners from carrying out regular comprehensive needs assessments in affected locations, especially in non-government controlled areas and areas with active armed conflict. Given the current situation, the following are identified as information gaps to carry out deeper analysis and planning.

- Non-enumerated population in Rakhine State in the 2014 Census Population Data
- Annual population growth rate at township level
- The situation of people with specific needs, including disability
- Data for Landmines / Unexploded Ordnance / Explosive Remnants of War at township level
- Prevalence data on violence against women

# Methodology

## Scope

The geographic scope of the analysis primarily focuses on the following locations (Administrative Level 1). The baseline population figures and corresponding people in need are disaggregated by township (administrative level 3), gender, age and disability.

- Chin State
- Kachin State
- Kayin State
- Rakhine State
- Shan State

## Population typology

Within the geographic scope, the Humanitarian Country Team agreed that the following population groups to be considered for analysis in the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- IDP returnee /resettled /locally integrated
- Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine
- Other vulnerable crisis affected people

## Calculation of baseline population figures

### IDPs

- The number of IDPs in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states is provided by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. The IDP figures presented in the baseline population table are taken from the CCCM Cluster update as of 30 June 2019 for Rakhine and 31 July 2019 for Kachin and Shan.
- The displacement figure for Laukkaing township, Shan State was provided by WFP as of August 2019.
- The 'new' (since December 2018) displacement figures for Rakhine State (26,272 as of 25 August) and Chin State (1,087 as of 25 July) are from the displacement list shared by the Government. These new displacement figures were added to their corresponding townships under the IDP category.
- The displacement figures for Kayin State were provided by UNHCR as of July 2019.

### IDP returnee /resettled /locally integrated

- Data on the number of returnees by township (except Laukkaing) was provided by UNHCR as of July 2019.
- Returnee figures for Laukkaing, northern Shan was provided by WFP as of August 2019.

## Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine

- Figures for non-displaced stateless people remaining in Rakhine State were provided by UNHCR. 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.

## Other vulnerable crisis affected people

- In the absence of multi-sector needs assessments, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group on 14 August 2019 agreed to use the methodology of 30 per cent (of population in conflict affected village tracts) to calculate the baseline population figures for "other vulnerable crisis affected people" as part of the overall population groups in the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Thirty per cent is a rounded figure based on children under 5 (14 per cent), pregnant and breast feeding women (7 per cent), elderly people over 65 (6.6 per cent) and people with disabilities (4.6 per cent) from the 2014 Census. The 2019 population growth rates were applied to respective states/regions (Kachin 1.83 per cent, Shan 1.51 per cent, Rakhine 0.49 per cent, Chin 1.06 per cent). The selection of village tracts varies with the local context in the selected geographic locations as follows. The 30 per cent approach was not used for townships with reliable data submitted by partners (such as northern Rakhine and Kong Kyan and Laukkaing townships in northern Shan).
- Kachin State: This includes 30 per cent of local population in village tracts (excluding the main urban areas) that host IDP camps/sites.
- Shan State (except Kong Kyan and Laukkaing): This includes 30 per cent of local population in village tracts (excluding the main urban areas) that host IDP camps/sites as well as a total of 20,763 people who were previously displaced between January to August 2019 due to renewed conflicts in Shan State. Figures for Kong Kyan and Laukkaing, northern Shan were provided by WFP as of August 2019.
- Central Rakhine: This includes 30 per cent of the local population (non-Muslim) in village tracts (excluding the main urban areas) that host IDP camps (displacement since 2013) and recent displacement (since December 2018). It also includes 30 per cent of the local population (non-Muslim) in the village tracts with Muslim villages (excluding the main urban areas) in central Rakhine.
- Northern Rakhine (Maungdaw, Rathedaung and Buthidaung): Figures were provided by the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group led by UNHCR.

- Chin State: This includes 30 per cent of local population in village tracts (excluding the main urban areas) that host new displacement (since December 2018).

**Calculation of People in Need and Severity**

Given the challenging primary data collection environment in Myanmar, the Delphi exercise was applied for the development of the 2020 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview.

National sectors/clusters, in discussion with sub-national sectors, agreed on a set of indicators to estimate sectoral needs severity

at the township level in Myanmar. The indicators consist of two potential information sources: 1) data from assessments, or 2) expert discussion and consensus. For all indicators, data is always the preferred source. However, for some indicators, reliable data may not be available or only available for some locations. In these cases, expert discussion – in other words, the best consensus estimate of technical experts – was used in place of assessment data.

The pre-defined severity classes and their corresponding descriptions have been broken down as follows:

Severity Class	Name	Description	Response objectives
1	None/Minimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living standards are acceptable (taking into account the context): possibility of having some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate social basic services, possible needs for strengthening the Legal framework.</li> <li>Ability to afford/meet all essential basic needs without adopting unsustainable coping mechanisms (such as erosion/depletion of assets).</li> <li>No or minimal/low risk of impact on well-being.</li> </ul>	Building Resilience & Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction
2	Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living standards under stress, leading to adoption of coping strategies (that reduce ability to protect or invest in livelihoods).</li> <li>Reduced quality or stressed social/basic services.</li> <li>Inability to afford/meet some basic needs without adopting stressed, unsustainable and/or short-term reversible coping mechanisms.</li> <li>Minimal impact on well-being (stressed physical/mental well-being) overall.</li> <li>Possibility of having some localized/targeted incidents of violence (including human rights violations).</li> </ul>	Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction & Protecting Livelihoods
3	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degrading living standards (from usual/typical), leading to adoption of negative coping mechanisms with threat of irreversible harm (such as accelerated erosion/depletion of assets). Reduced access/availability of social/basic goods and services.</li> <li>Inability to meet some basic needs without adopting crisis/emergency - short/medium term irreversible - coping mechanisms.</li> <li>Degrading well-being. Physical and mental harm resulting in a loss of dignity.</li> </ul>	Protecting Livelihoods & Preventing & Mitigating Risk of extreme deterioration of Humanitarian conditions
4	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collapse of living standards, with survival based on humanitarian assistance and/or long term irreversible extreme coping strategies.</li> <li>Partial collapse of social/basic goods and services.</li> <li>Extreme loss/liquidation of livelihood assets that will lead to large gaps/needs in the short term.</li> <li>Widespread physical and mental harm (but still reversible). Widespread grave violations of human rights. Presence of irreversible harm and heightened mortality.</li> </ul>	Saving Lives & Livelihoods
5	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total collapse of living standards.</li> <li>Total collapse of social/basic services.</li> <li>Near/Full exhaustion of coping options.</li> <li>Last resort coping mechanisms/exhausted.</li> <li>Widespread mortality (CDR, U5DR) and/or irreversible harm. Widespread physical and mental irreversible harm leading to excess mortality.</li> <li>Widespread grave violations of human rights.</li> </ul>	Reverting/Preventing Widespread death and/or Total collapse of livelihoods

The following indicators were used during the five sub-national workshops through the application of the Delphi methodology or expert knowledge.

**Indicators for Delphi exercise**

#	SOURCE	PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL BEING	LIVING STANDARDS
1	Education in Emergency (EiE)		% of displaced/returnee children (6-10) rely on EiE Sector partners to receive learning supplies that allow them to access primary education in Government schools
2			% of displaced/returnee children (11-18) not accessing any type of post-primary education services (middle/secondary/non-formal education)
3			EiE people in need for school-aged population (33%) Age - 3 to 17 years
4	Food Security and Livelihoods	Food Consumption Score	
5			Livelihood Coping Strategies
6	Health (Census 2014)	Population by degree of disability/ % of literacy (inverted)	% of households having access to an improved water source *
7	Health	Increased cases of Morbidity-Acute Watery Diarrhea (MD-SD)	% of households having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing or other domestic use *
8	Nutrition	Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (Weight for Height Z-score- WHZ) for children between 6-59 months	
9		Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHZ<-3 and/or edema) out of the total population of children between 6-59 months	
10		Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children (stunting) 6-59 months	
11		Prevalence of acute malnutrition in Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)	
12		% of PLW with access to nutrition services including Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling, multiple micronutrient supplementation, screening for acute malnutrition screening	
13			% of children who receive minimal dietary diversity (food from 4 or more food groups)
14	Protection	# of people exposed to protection risks due to contamination of landmine/ explosive remnants of war	
15			# of people exposed to protection risks due to lack of freedom of movement;
16			Main barriers to accessing protection, including child protection and GBV services
17	Shelter		% of households in need of shelter interventions
18			% of households living in communal displacement setting in need of management and coordination of services
19	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		% of households having access to an improved sanitation facility
20			% of communities facing garbage / sewage issues
21			% of households with access to handwashing facilities, with water and soap
22			% of households having access to an improved water source
23			% of households having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing or other domestic use

\* Given that the technical health indicators initially chosen for the calculation of people in need and their associated severity resulted in unrealistically low people in need figures, an interim approach was adopted by applying indicators from relevant clusters/sectors within a broad framework of social determinants of health. These proxy indicators used for the calculation of people in need for the health sector include: population by degree of disability, percentage of literacy (inverted), according to the 2014 population census and a combination of WASH indicators (i.e. percentage of population having access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing or other domestic use, and access to an improved water source).

### **Severity of needs**

To determine the severity of needs, humanitarian consequences were used as domains, and the same indicators were used, along with the same five scale thresholds. To calculate the people in need, the percentages under the last three categories (Severe, Extreme, Catastrophic) of the severity for each indicator were summed up.

The results of the Delphi exercises were organised by humanitarian consequence. The people in need for each consequence was determined by taking the highest percentage per indicator of the consequence for each population group.

# Acronyms

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<b>ACLED</b>	Armed Conflict and Location & Event Data Project
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>EAOs</b>	Ethnic Armed Organizations
<b>EiE</b>	Education in Emergency
<b>GVB</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>HARP</b>	Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Program
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Property
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>INFORM</b>	Index of Risk Management
<b>KIA</b>	Kachin Independence Army
<b>LGBTIQ</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex or Queer/Questioning
<b>MIMU</b>	Myanmar Information Management Unit
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NCA</b>	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NFIs</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PLW</b>	Pregnant and Lactating Women
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHZ</b>	Weight for Height Z-score

# Endnotes

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