



Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



## NEED ANALYSIS

**Rakhine:** approximately 129,000+ IDPs across 36 camps/camp-like settings.

**Kachin/Northern Shan:** 98,000+ IDPs mostly dispersed across 165 camps/camp-like settings but around 10,000 with host families.

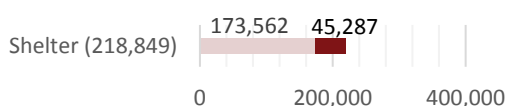
## RESPONSE

- **Rakhine:** Emergency shelter response in 2012/13 and temporary shelter response in 2013 for 140,000+ IDPs. Care and maintenance in 2014/15. Owner-driven housing solutions in places of origin/relocation in 2015 for 26,800 IDPs, reducing number of camps from 67 to 36. Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, which combined with 2015 progress, could have benefitted in total 40,000-50,000 IDPs, stalled. This meant major repair/maintenance of temporary shelters in 2016-2017. 12 month camp profiling covering Sittwe Township camps completed June/July 2017.
- **Kachin/NS:** Main contribution was local-faith based NGOs in 2011/12. Cluster focus has been to enhance technical capacity, including greater awareness of and adherence to minimum standards. Five rounds of camp profiling covering 130 sites completed, sixth underway. NFI coverage only needed for vulnerable IDPs, new displacement or winter items.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Prone to natural disasters, **Rakhine** remains potentially volatile context where underlying social, political and economic causes cannot be solved simply with humanitarian response. Solutions must avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant. However, elections, lengthy period of transition and major instability in northern Rakhine State continues to inhibit long-term planning thus perpetual cycle of repairing/replacing temporary shelters.
- Belated international engagement in **Kachin/NS** required huge information gathering/operational to address shortfalls. Protracted nature means perpetual cycle of repairing and replacing temporary shelters. Significant variations for quality and quantity of assistance provided partly due to very limited access to non-government controlled areas.

## COVERAGE OF NEEDS (INDIVIDUALS)



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES – Activated in January 2013

### Rakhine

**2012:** Violence and burning of houses in June and October lead to displacement of 140,000 people.

**2014:** Suspension of humanitarian activities due to violence and ransacking of 33 UN and INGO offices.

**2015:** Cyclone Komen and flooding in August caused damage to over 13,000 houses.

**2016-17:** Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State.

**2017:** Cyclone Mora causes serious damage to temporary shelters in central Rakhine State.

### Kachin/Northern Shan

**2011/12:** Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced

**2013:** Conflict spreads to Northern Shan State.

**2014-17:** Conflict continues, with increasing severity in some areas, notably northern Shan.

## KEY DOCUMENTS

[Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan 2017/8](#)

[Cluster Analysis Reports 2013 – 2017](#)

[Camp Site Profiles & Camp Profiling](#)

## KEY LINKS

[www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org](http://www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org)

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2017>

[www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016](http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016)

## KEY FIGURES

17

Cluster partners

(includes some CCCM partners who are also shelter and/or NFI partners)

## FUNDING

\$10 M / \$5.5 M / \$4.4 M

Total funding required / received / gap  
(includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM)

# Rakhine

## (Myanmar) January 2018



### NEEDS ANALYSIS

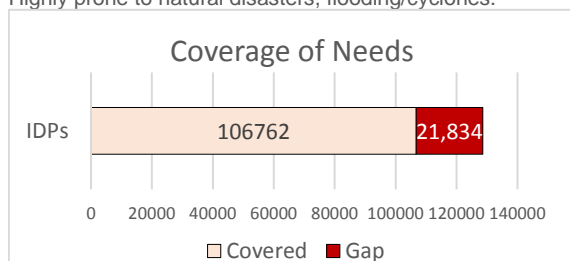
129,000+ people remain displaced across 36 camps/camp like settings as a result of two spates of violence/burning of houses in 2012. 20-25% decrease in IDP population in 2015 due to individual housing solutions. Cyclone Komen and flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses. Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State. Cyclone Mora caused serious damage to 48% of temporary shelters (46,000 IDPs) in Sittwe Township. With a design lifespan of 2-years, reconstruction/rehabilitation needs of temporary shelters remain high.

### RESPONSE

**2012-2013:** Emergency shelter response for 140,000 persons (see images above/top left & right).  
**2013:** Mass temporary shelter response for over 140,000; 45% funded/built by Government (see image above/bottom left).  
**2014-2015:** Care & maintenance of temporary shelters.  
**2015:** Owner driven housing solutions for 26,800 IDPs (see image above/bottom right) in place of origin/new locations. 50% funded/built by Government & 50% international community, reducing number of camps from 67 to 36.  
**2016:** Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, combined with 2015 progress, could have benefitted in total 40-50,000 IDPs: stalled. Partner embarked on a large scale repair/maintenance program of temporary shelters in 2016.  
**2017:** 12-month camp profiling covering Sittwe Township camps completed June 2017. Ongoing reconstruction/rehabilitation of temporary shelters plus response to cyclone Mora addressed the needs of 74,000 IDPs.  
**2018:** Cluster agreed to reconstruct/rehabilitate temporary shelters using new/improved design/mitigate some protection risks: better internal walling, ceiling, internal door and a stronger external door. Will increase cost of temporary shelter from \$675/family unit to \$825/family unit. Should funding be available, partners could retrofit temporary shelters with a/m design, costing additional **\$5.5 million** in addition to **\$2.1 million needs**, bringing total budget needs for Shelter Cluster to **\$7.6 million**.

### GAPS / CHALLENGES

Remains high risk/volatile context where underlying *social, political* and *economic* causes cannot be solved solely with humanitarian response. Identify solutions that avoid ethnic segregation & support communities to become self-reliant & no longer dependent on aid. Limited interaction with Rakhine State Government coordination structures following the violence of 25<sup>th</sup> August 2017. Highly prone to natural disasters, flooding/cyclones.



### CLUSTER TEAM

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### KEY DATES – Activated January 2013

**June & October 2012:** violence/burning of houses broke out in June & October 2012 leading to the displacement of 140,000 people.

**March 2014:** Suspension of humanitarian activities in due to violence & ransacking of 33 offices of UN agencies & INGOs.

**July/August 2015:** Cyclone Komen & flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses.

**October 2016:** Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State.

**May 2017:** Cyclone Mora causes damage to 48% of temporary shelters in Sittwe Township.

**August 2017:** Following attacks in northern Rakhine State/mass exodus of persons into Bangladesh severely impacting access to IDPs.

### KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

2017 *CCCM Camp Profiling Report for Sittwe Township*

2017/8 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2016-17 *Rakhine Cluster Strategic Outlook*

2015 *Shelter/WaSH Options (Annexes I-VIII)*

2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2014 *Strategic Response Plan*

2013 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*

2013 *Shelter Cluster Action List – Annex-I*

### KEY LINKS

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine/library/sittwe-township-camp-profiling-2016-2017>

[www.shelternfi/ccmmyanmar.org](http://www.shelternfi/ccmmyanmar.org)

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2017>

[www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016](http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016)

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine/library/meeting-minutes-shelter-2016-2017>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine/library/cluster-data-analysis>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine/library/shelter-documents>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/rakhine-and-kachinshan-shelter-nfi-cccm-cluster/library/standards-guidelines-and-training-shelter>

### KEY FIGURES

4 Cluster partners      128, 596 / 21, 834 Total People in Need / Targeted

### FUNDING

\$3.5 M / \$2 M / \$ 1.4 M

Funding required / received / gap  
 (includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM needs and all projected retrofitting costs)