

## Subject: CCCM/Shelter/NFI Gaps in Rakhine and Southern Chin State

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To whom it may concern:

At present, there are over **195,000 IDPs** across Rakhine and Southern Chin States. Of these, **140,000 are Rohingya and Kaman IDPs** living in protracted camps without access to basic rights including freedom of movement and access to livelihoods. An additional **55,000 Rakhine and other ethnic group IDPs** are in sites formed over the course of the conflict between the Arakan Army (AA) and Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF), are struggling to maintain basic conditions in sites while conditions remain nonconductive for return in their places of origin.

Humanitarian actors in Rakhine and Southern Chin State have been working nonstop over the course 2023, reaching over 250,000 people with shelter and/or NFI assistance to address significant pre-existing gaps, as well as the massive additional needs that arose in the wake of the AA-MAF conflict and Cyclone Mocha. Despite these impressive achievements, the reality remains that the majority of shelter and NFI needs remain unmet against a backdrop of reduced humanitarian funding for 2024.

In the coastal **Rohingya and Kaman IDP camps**, at least 57,000 people are residing in 1300 longhouse shelters that are in extremely dire and unsafe conditions due to Cyclone Mocha, and an additional 11,000 are living in sub-standard makeshift shelters jeopardizing their protection, well-being and dignity. In addition to shelter needs, 70,000 people in camps have been unable to receive a replenishment of core household NFI items following Cyclone Mocha.

These challenges respectively present a **USD 2.6 million gap for NFIs**, and a **USD 11.2 million gap for shelter reconstruction and emergency shelter assistance** in the Rohingya and Kaman camps.

IDPs in AA-MAF sites also face a situation of protracted displacement, exacerbated by continued threat of conflict resumption and a continuously deteriorating economic environment. In most of these sites, conditions remain unacceptable with damaged roofs and weak site infrastructure. On top of these challenges, many are struggling to afford and procure basic household items – including traditional NFIs, fuel sticks, and ‘winterization’ items for the cold season in the hill regions - due to the political and economic environment, compounded by the shock caused by the cyclone.

Those providing site management (CCCM) activities in the AA-MAF sites, such as distribution implementation, CFRM systems, community participation programs, services monitoring, and site level coordination also remain chronically underfunded. Currently most site focal agencies use staff from other sectors to cover these responsibilities, leaving service provision capacity strained.

With 20,000 IDPs in need of basic shelter assistance, and 15,000 in need of NFIs, the sector is facing a **USD 1.2 million shelter gap**, a **USD 700,000 NFI gap**, and a **USD 500,000 CCCM gap** in AA-MAF sites.

The CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster calls for urgent funding of these gaps, and requests that donors remain conscious and engaged in the context, including the ever-present threat of conflict resumption, the dire situation for IDPs, and the structural issues facing the Rohingya and Kaman both in and out of camps.



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For more information on the CCCM/Shelter/NFI response to the AA-MAF conflict please see the following links: [CCCM/Shelter/NFI cRS Displacement Dashboard](#) and [Rohingya and Kaman Camp Profiles](#)

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### ANNEX I: Photos



**Photo 1:** A severely damaged longhouse shelter in Dar Paing Rohingya camp in Sittwe Township.



**Photo 2:** Ahtet Myat Lay Rakhine IDP site shortly after Cyclone Mocha in Ponnagyun Township.



**Photo 3:** Poor shelter and infrastructure conditions in Kyauktaw City Hall site in Kyauktaw Township.