



Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



NEED ANALYSIS

- In **Rakhine**, 118,084 people remain displaced across 39 camps or camp-like settings. In **Kachin/Northern Shan**, over 96,000 IDPs are mostly dispersed over 150 camps or camp-like settings but around 9,000 with host families.

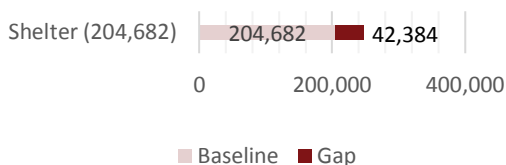
RESPONSE

- 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. Government plan to assist with individual housing in 2016, which combined with 2015, could benefit in total 40,000-50,000 IDPs.
- 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, and pursue individual housing solutions where possible. Four rounds of camp profiling covering 130 sites completed. NFI coverage only needed for vulnerable IDPs or new displacement.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Prone to natural disasters, **Rakhine** remains potentially volatile context where underlying social, political and economic causes cannot be solved completely with humanitarian response. Temporary shelters have exceeded their lifespan and are in a state of serious disrepair or collapse. Solutions that avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant are needed, however, recent elections and lengthy period of transition inhibits long-term planning.
- Belated international engagement in **Kachin/NS** required huge information gathering/operational undertaking 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 intermittent access to non-government controlled areas.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (INDIVIDUALS)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator
Edward Benson (UNHCR)
benson@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 64728

Cluster Information Management Focal Point
Parveen Mann (UNHCR)
mannp@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 57412

Rakhine Sub-national Shelter Cluster Coordinator
Wilfredo Jr. Tiangco (UNHCR)
tiangco@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 58942

Rakhine Sub-national CCCM/NFI Cluster Coordinator
Richard Tracey (UNHCR)
tracey@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4480 27896

Kachin/NS Sub-national Shelter/NFI/CCCM Coordinator
Jade Chakowa (UNCR)
chakowa@unhcr.org / +95 (0) 4210 65805

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.

Kachin/Northern Shan

2011/12: Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced
2013: Conflict spreads to Northern Shan State.
2014-16: Low-level conflict continues.

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan 2015/16](#)
- [Cluster Analysis Report March 2016](#)

KEY LINKS

- www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org
- www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016

KEY FIGURES

19 Cluster partners
204,682 / 162,298 People in need / targeted

FUNDING

\$10.9 M
 Total funding required

Kachin/Northern Shan (Myanmar) April 2016



NEED ANALYSIS

- Over 96,000 IDPs dispersed over 150 IDP camps or camp-like settings.
- Approximately 50% of camps in non-Government controlled areas (NGCA) with very limited access.

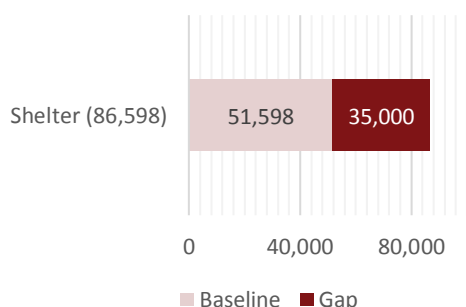
RESPONSE

- 2011-2012 *main* contribution was local-faith based NGOs.
- Temporary shelter coverage approximately 66%. Churches & private organizations have also built shelters.
- Enhance technical capacity, including greater awareness of & adherence to minimum standards.
- Where possible, although numbers very modest, pursue individual housing solutions.
- Four rounds of camp profiling, covering over 130 sites each occasion (see KEY LINKS).
- NFI coverage *only* needed for vulnerable IDPs or new displacement.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Belated engagement from international community meant lack of basic data, technical expertise and financial resources. Many shelters built 2011-2012 did *not* meet minimum standards in terms of size, structural safety & durability. Required huge information gathering & operational undertaking to address shortfalls.
- Protracted nature means perpetual cycle of replacing/upgrading/repairing temporary shelters that are sub-standard/reaching end of lifespan.
- Intermittent access to NGCA/half the IDP population hence significant variations for quality/quantity of the assistance provided.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



CLUSTER TEAM

National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator
Edward Benson (UNHCR)

benson@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 64728

Cluster Information Management Focal Point

Parveen Mann (UNHCR)

mannp@unhcr.org

Sub-National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator

Jade Chakowa (UNHCR) / +95 (0)9 4210 65805

chakowa@unhcr.org

Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Focal Point (Bhamo)

Maran Tan Nau (UNHCR) / +95 (0)9 4000 39604

smaran@unhcr.org

KEY DATES – Activated January 2013

2011-2012: Conflict in Kachin State leads to tens of thousands displaced

2013: Conflict spreads to Shan State

2014-2015: Low-level conflict continues

BACKGROUND

Conflict in Kachin broke out mid-2011. Extensive damage done to livelihoods/infrastructure. Resurgence of conflict in late 2012 triggered displacement of several thousand additional IDPs. Peace talks in February 2013 calmed the flow of new IDPs yet small pockets of displacement occurred in 2014-2015. Most IDPs reticent to return to their homes due to continuous tensions, lack of livelihood opportunities & possible landmines in their places of origin.

KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2015 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2015 *Shelter Gap Analysis*

2013-2015 *Cluster Analysis Report*

2013-14 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*

KEY LINKS

www.shelternfi/cccmmyanmar.org

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/hub/kachinshan>

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

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-kachin-2015>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-northern-shan-2015>

KEY FIGURES

13
Cluster partners

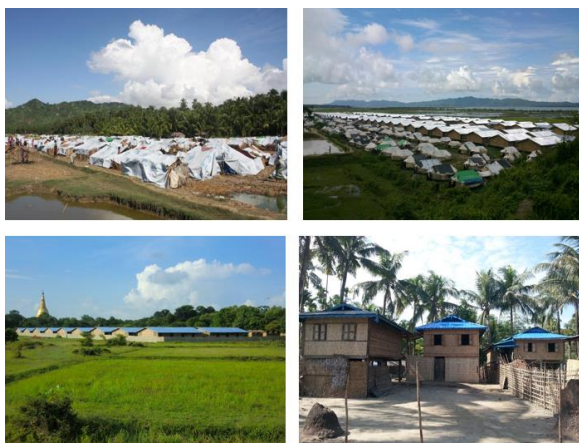
86,598 / 51,598
People in need / targeted

FUNDING

\$4.8 M
Total funding required

Rakhine

(Myanmar) April 2016



NEEDS ANALYSIS

- 118,084 people remain displaced across 39 camps/camp like settings as a result of two spates of violence/burning of houses in 2012. 20% decrease in IDP population during last year.
- Cyclone Komen and flooding in August 2015 resulted in severe damage to over 13,000 houses.

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.

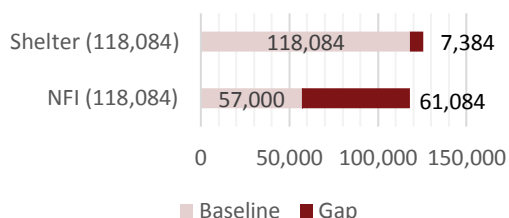
2015: Owner driven housing solutions for 26,800 IDPs (see image above/bottom right) in place of origin/new locations. 50% funded/built by Government & 50% international community.

2016: Government plan to assist more families with individual housing. Combined with 2015, could benefit in total 40,000 to 50,000 IDPs.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Remains high risk & potentially volatile context where underlying *social, political* and *economic* causes cannot be solved solely with humanitarian response.
- Large number of temporary shelters designed to last for 2 years now 3+ years old & in state of serious disrepair or collapse.
- Identify solutions that avoid ethnic segregation & support communities to become self-reliant & no longer dependent on aid.
- International donors remain cautious on direct support to the State.
- Recent elections & lengthy period of transition inhibits longer-term planning. 2016 witnessing *most* significant political change since 1962.
- Highly prone to natural disasters, flooding/cyclones.

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



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National Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator
Edward Benson (UNHCR)
benson@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 64728

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Parveen Mann (UNHCR)
mannp@unhcr.org

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tiangco@unhcr.org / +95 (0)9 4500 58942

Rakhine Sub-national CCCM/NFI Cluster Coordinator
Richard Tracey (UNHCR) +95 (0)9 4480 27896
tracey@unhcr.org

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.

KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

- 2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*
- 2015-2016 *Rakhine CCCM Cluster Strategic Outlook*
- 2015 *Shelter/WaSH Options (Annexes I-VIII)*
- 2015 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*
- 2014 *Strategic Response Plan*
- 2013 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*
- 2013 *Shelter Cluster Action List – Annex-I*

KEY LINKS

- www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/standards-and-guidelines-shelter>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/meeting-minutes-2014-2015-shelter>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/shelter-documents>
- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/cluster-data-analysis>

KEY FIGURES

6 Cluster partners
118,084 / 110,700 People in need / targeted

FUNDING

\$6.1M
Total funding required
(excludes individual housing solutions)