



Rakhine



Kachin/Northern Shan



NEED ANALYSIS

- In **Rakhine**, 119,876 people remain displaced across 36 camps or camp-like settings. In **Kachin/Northern Shan**, over 97,500 IDPs are mostly dispersed over 150 camps or camp-like settings but around 10,000 with host families.

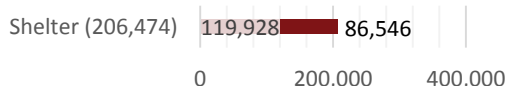
RESPONSE

- 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.
- 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. 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 completely with humanitarian response. Solutions that avoid ethnic segregation and support communities to become self-reliant are needed, however, elections, lengthy period of transition and major instability in northern Rakhine State is inhibiting long-term planning and perpetual cycle of repairing and replacing temporary shelters.
- 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)



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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.

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 2016 & 17](#)
- [Cluster Analysis Reports 2013 – 2016](#)
- [Camp Site Profiles & Camp Profiling](#)

KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

37 Cluster partners
206,474 / 148,644 People in need / targeted
(includes some CCCM partners who are also shelter and/or NFI partners)

FUNDING

\$15.4 M Total funding required
(includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM needs)

Kachin/Northern Shan (Myanmar) February 2017



UNHCR Country Office UNHCR Field Unit
UNHCR Field Office Kachin and Shan state (North)

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 05 April 2016.

NEED ANALYSIS

- Over 97,500 IDPs dispersed over 150 IDP camps or camp-like settings.
- Approximately 50% of camps in non-Government controlled areas (NGCA) with very limited access.

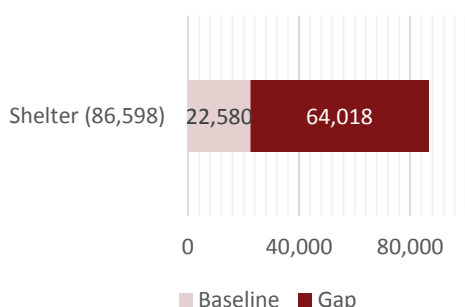
RESPONSE

- 2011-2012 *main* contribution was local-faith based NGOs.
- 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.
- Five rounds of camp profiling, covering over 130 sites each occasion (see KEY LINKS).
- NFI coverage *only* needed for vulnerable IDPs, new displacement or winter items.

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.
- Limited to zero access to NGCA/half the IDP population hence significant variations for quality/quantity of the assistance provided.
- Major funding shortfall of US\$3.7 million needed to repair/rebuild 8,200 family units.**

COVERAGE OF NEEDS (individuals)



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KEY DATES – Activated January 2013

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

2013: Conflict spreads to Shan State

2014-2017: Conflict continues, with increasing severity in some areas, notably northern Shan.

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 remain 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)

2017 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2016 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan Shelter Gap Analysis*

2013-2016 *Cluster Analysis Reports*

2013-14 *Shelter Cluster Strategic Framework*

KEY LINKS

www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org

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

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

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-kachin-2016-round-5>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/individual-camp-profiles-northern-shan-2016-round-5>

KEY FIGURES

13 Cluster partners
86,598 / 35,000 People in need / targeted

FUNDING

\$6.8 M
Total funding required
(includes NFI needs but **excludes** CCCM needs)

Rakhine

(Myanmar) February 2017



NEEDS ANALYSIS

- 119,876 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.

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, 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.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

Remains high risk & potentially volatile context where underlying *social, political* and *economic* causes cannot be solved solely with humanitarian response.

Despite major funding and response drive in 2016, funding gap of US\$1 million+ remains. This means 20,000+ IDPs in temporary shelters designed to last for 2 years now 3-4 years old in state of serious disrepair/ collapse.

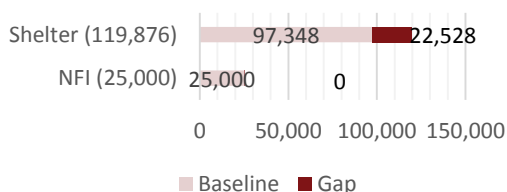
Identify solutions that avoid ethnic segregation & support communities to become self-reliant & no longer dependent on aid.

International donors remain cautious on direct support to the State.

Recent elections, lengthy period of transition and now major instability in northern Rakhine State 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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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.

KEY DOCUMENTS (in reverse chronology)

2017 *Humanitarian Needs Overview/Response Plan*

2016-17 *Rakhine CCCM 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

www.shelternficcmmyanmar.org

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

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/standards-and-guidelines-shelter>

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

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

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

KEY FIGURES

6
Cluster partners

119,876 / 113,644
People in need / targeted

FUNDING

\$8.6M
Total funding required
(includes NFI needs but excludes CCCM needs)