



NATIONAL SITUATION REPORT # 3

Monday, 14th of December 2015

1. Key messages

The SCT recommends the distribution of blankets in Sagaing Region and the construction of latrines (one per house) on all relocation sites in all States and Regions. People living in makeshift shelters and longhouses should be prioritized.

2. Disaster overview

Four months after the disaster, reconstruction has started in the most affected areas where 10,000 people are still living in camps (Chin State and Sagaing Region)¹. During the first three-months of the emergency, the first Cluster objective was achieved as Shelter partners delivered more than 30,000 shelter kits (or equivalent). The second SC objective is to reach 10,000 households with “appropriate temporary sheltering solutions”: 3,500 in Rakhine State – 3,000 in Chin State – 3,000 in Sagaing Region – 500 in Magway. Those numbers take into consideration: displaced households to return to their place of origin, households who lost their house entirely, and households who will need to be relocated. Some will be able to reuse materials from their previous house, which is mainly the case in Kalay and Tamu townships – e.g. for those (from the 12 villages) who need to be relocated and are currently living in camps. In Hakha Township (Chin State), it is likely that all IDPs will receive housing solutions before the start of the next rainy season (April 2016). **Main gap is in Paletwa Township in Chin State** (907 HH displaced in host families²) where the SC has no implementing partners. In Sagaing Region, as there is no agency planning to build shelters³, the ability for people to reconstruct themselves will be largely affected by the level of cash distributions they receive for transportation of materials and labour costs. In the coming weeks, families will receive cash. Impact on shelter self-reconstruction should be monitored in January/February. **Nung Sung Pu camp in Kalay Township should receive specific attention, and should be prioritized, due to the poor conditions of overcrowded longhouses.** The SCT also recommends that agencies take note of other relevant issues - like people in Chin State not affected by the natural disaster but who are willing to move to a safer location due to the high risk of future landslides.

	Shelter Cluster Mid-term Objective # of households	# of permanent houses planed	# of Transitional shelter planed	Cash (conditional or unconditional) # of HH	GAP
Chin State	3,000	940	75	306	- 1679
Sagaing Region	3,000	565		1,874	- 561
Magway Region	500			318	- 182

This table shows the response as known by the SCT and the gaps at the State or Region levels. In Chin State, needs are globally covered in Hakha Township, moderately in Tedim and Tonzang, and not covered in Paletwa and other townships. In Sagaing Region, except permanent houses from the Government, the response relies on cash distribution as in Magway Region.

Winterization

¹ 9,200 IDPS's are living in 26 camps, OCHA Mission Report 30 November - 04 December 2015.

² CCERR, *The Chin State Flood & Landslides : A Community-Led Response and Assessment*, 3rd December 2015.

³ 800 Transitional Shelters were planed in Kalay and Tamu townships (*Shelter Cluster National Report #2*) but won't be constructed as all agencies moved for conditional or unconditional cash in Sagaing and Magway Regions.



Temperatures can go below 0° Celsius during the night in winter (December to March) in Chin State. With the planned distribution of 11,400 blankets by IOM (+ cooking sets and heating system) in partnership with KMSS, AYO, CCERR and Hakha Rescue Committee, the SCT considers that this distribution will cover winterization needs in Chin State.

As temperatures can be low at night in Kalay and Tamu townships, the **SCT recommends the distribution of blankets for all IDPs living in camps** – approximately 6,000 people.

3. Shelter needs

Chin State / Hakha Township

According to the last data set from Hakha Rescue Committee, on 20th November, there are 961 displaced families in Hakha Town (4,034 people).

- 375 families (1,670 people) are living in 6 camps. Of those 375 families, 295 families are in tents or in longhouses (Ral Mung Football Field, Bethel Camp, Cawbuk Camp and BEHS Camp) / 80 families are living in collective buildings (CCF Camp and Khaikam Camp). The biggest camp is Ral Mung Football Field with 164 families from three villages (Khuabe, Beute and Khualun villages). They're mainly living in longhouses (See picture below). It is expected that the 32 families from Khuabe and Beute villages will move in December into permanent houses built by the Government on a relocation site (See point 4. Shelter response).
- 566 families (2,364 people) are renting or are staying with host families. Of those 566 families, it is expected that more than 225 families will return to their place of origin after their former area has been geologically surveyed. Three areas are of concern and the Government has already cleared one as safe for return. Displaced families who are not planning to move into one of the 732 houses planned by the Government on relocation sites, will need some kind of support for fixing their previous houses (See point 4. Shelter response).
- Not including families planning to return to their former place of residence (225), the number of families who will need a permanent house is 716. Planned houses by the Government will cover that need. It should be taken into consideration that permanent houses are for former owners and not renters. It is estimated that around 200 families were renters and will need specific support (See point 4. Shelter response).
- In BEHS 2 relocation site, due to the lack of space, IDP's are still living in Chinese tents. OCHA recommends the immediate relocation of the site. UNHCR tents have been distributed to those families.



Longhouses in Ral
Mung Football Field

(Hakha Town)

164 families

/

658 people

Ral Mung Football Field, longhouses (Shelter Cluster Team 23rd of November 2015).



Unsafe location / People at high risk of future landslides in Chin State

According to CCERR, from a Government's estimate, 3,000 households will need to be relocated to a safer location in the coming months in Chin State. Falam Township alone could account for 1,380 families wishing to move. This number is high when you take into account that 158 houses in that township were reported destroyed or damaged after the occurrence of landslides. This phenomenon of families, and even entire communities that will start to relocate themselves shall increase in the coming months. For example, 136 families from Vongnual and Laibung villages in Tedim Township are planning to move in April 2016 to Khaikam relocation site near Kalay town, 18 miles away from their current location (*See point 4. Shelter Response*). Other communities have already bought land like the 54 families of Tuisan village in Falam Township but have not yet moved as they need to build new houses. In Tedim Township, 23 families from Thang Nuai village would like to move two miles away but they need to buy the land first.

The SCT visited a camp of 90 families displaced from Tonzang Township. They are now resettling in Khum Nuai village, in Tonzang Township, which is easily accessible, situated on a plain near the main road between Kalay and Tamu in Sagaing Region. Around 210 other families from the same area are planning on resettling in the mountains near their former villages.



Village at risk in
Tonzang Township

/

210 families are in
need of a new house
in another location
near their place of
origin

The 90 families in Khum Nuai village are living in makeshift shelters. The camp committee managed to rebuild 11 permanent houses (see picture below) but it is now running out of funds for the 79 additional houses. The SCT recommends interested partners to link in with this community and work on a solution going forward. Contact person is Mr. Thang Suan Mung from Green Kennedy Group, a CBO based in Kalay: mangpupa@gmail.com Tel: 09-33445316/09-252509060.



Kham Nuai IDP Camp and relocation site, the local Committee managed to build 11 houses and needs funds for 79 more (SCT, 27/11/2015). There are also 210 families willing to relocate themselves near to their former villages in the mountains.



People living in camps in Kalay and Tamu Townships

There are 5,700 people living in 12 camps in Kalay (10 camps) and Tamu (2 camps). There is a lack of land space in Nung Sung Pu camp in Kalay Township – this should be prioritized due to the poor conditions of overcrowded longhouses. The impact of cash distributions in December/January to help people to effectively move their building materials and rebuild on the chosen relocation site should be closely monitored at the start of 2016. Depending on how that goes, alternative solutions (if needed) should be implemented, like: renting trucks for cutting transportation costs, hiring skilled workers, and building shelters on relocation sites for some families. A latrine per house constructed on every relocation site should also be built.



IDPs from Nung Sung Pu village / Makeshift longhouses (SCT 25/11/2015)

4. Shelter response

Rakhine State

With regards to repair to *temporary* shelter the latest data states a need of just over 3,844 individuals in total need, of which 3,217 have received full support or work is ongoing/starting. That leaves a balance of around 600 individuals in Kyein Nyi Pyin (KNP) in Pauktaw Township. The estimated date of completion for that balance being within the next two weeks. Since KNP is included in the provision of IH under RSG-TIKA return-relocation plan, repair and maintenance works in KNP need to be discussed and approved by RSG.

Meetings were also held to confirm the Rakhine State Government clearance for the cash-based intervention in Kyauktaw Township for damaged individual houses due to the flooding. A one off installment of 300,000 MMK is being distributed to each family, approximately 500 households; this will be conducted by the team with assistance from the local authorities. To facilitate the distribution, the setting-up of ad hoc distribution points will be implemented in the vicinity of specific villages to aid accessibility. NRC, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster, also completed cash assistance of 200,000 MMK to 889 HH, in Kyauktaw Township, that were partially damaged by the floods.

In Northern Rakhine State, the first installment of 445,000 MMK has been disbursed to 467 of the 472 beneficiary HH in the townships of Maungdaw and Buthidaung. The field team has been monitoring the progress of housing rehabilitation by visiting each beneficiary family.



Government relocation site in Hakha

Construction of permanent houses by the Government is ongoing with quick progress and convoys of trucks are transporting building materials from Kalay to Hakha. The first phase, with 380 permanent houses targeted for completion, is underway (see pictures bellow), and the first 32 families are scheduled to move from Ral Mung Football Field Camp at the beginning of December. The Chin Government will provide water trucking, as the water system is not operational yet. In total, 732 houses are planned before April 2016.



Hakha relocation site, permanent houses constructed by the Government (SCT, 23/11/2015)

Rental assistance, cash and shelter programs in Hakha, Tonzang and Tedim Townships.

The 732 households set to receive a permanent house from the Government are former owners. KMSS will assist 150 families with cash-for-rent and will help 75 families to upgrade or construct a new shelter at their former place of residence in Hakha.

MRCS/IFRC will distribute a cash grant of 600,000 kyats to 152 families in 4 villages of Hakha Township (Chancung, Mang Nu, Lang Pho and Pang Vu villages).

KMSS will build 156 permanent houses in 3 villages in Tedim and Tonzang Townships with cash grants or additional materials. World Vision is building 41 permanent houses in Khaikam relocation site near Kalay town for families from Vongnual and Laibung villages in Tedim Township. 65 more houses will be needed for a total of 106 families.



World Vision Shelter programme in Khaikam relocation site (SCT, 28/11/2015)

Government relocation sites in Kalay township

In Kalay Township, the Government will build 385 houses. 106 are almost finished in Kyauk Kar village. MRCS/IFRC will provide one latrine per house.



Kyauk Kar relocation site (MRCS, November 2015)

The remaining 279 planned houses will be built on the different relocation sites prepared by the Government, targeting families who lost everything during the floods (picture below).



Nung Sung Pu relocation site (left) and Mowlaik relocation site (SCT, 26 and 27/11/2015).

The Government also started to build 180 shelters for people living in Min Thu Mee camp in Tamu Township, and MRCS/IFRC will distribute multi-purposes cash. ADRA is also monitoring the situation for people who will reuse their materials.

Cash and self-reconstruction

MRCS/IFRC is targeting 1,589 families (7,003 people) from 10 villages in Kalay and the 285 families displaced in Min Tha Mee camp in Tamu Township. Each family will receive a multi-purpose cash grant of 500,000 MMK. It is expected that most families who won't receive a permanent house from the Government, but who lost their house and want/need to relocate, will use part of the cash grant for transporting materials from their previous house to the relocation site, and for buying fixing materials. ADRA will also provide cash grants of 150,000 MMK for covering transportation costs and labour for shelter reconstruction. Some families have already started to rebuild on relocation sites.



Self-reconstruction on Mowlaik relocation site (SCT, 27/11/2015)



5. Gaps and constraints

- Only World Vision and KMSS are planning the construction of shelters up to date in Chin State (See point 4).
- Shelter recovery relies mainly on Government construction programs and cash distribution from agencies in Sagaing Region.
- After the emergency phase, there are no more shelter partners in Paletwa Township where more than 1,000 houses were damaged or destroyed (Chin State).
- Needs in Tonzang Township are higher to the response up to date and SC recommends to link with Green Kennedy Group for more information, a CBO based in Kalay: mangpupa@gmail.com Tel: 09-33445316/09-252509060.

6. Coordination

Technical guidelines

The 8 key messages translated in Myanmar language are available on the SC website. NRC, UNHCR, Hakha Rescue Committee, KMSS, MRCS/IFRC endorsed this product for trainings and distributions.

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/build_back_safer_key_messages_v2_myanmar_language_0.pdf

The bamboo factsheet in Myanmar language is also available on line:

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/bamboo_fact_sheet_sc_in_burmese_v3.pdf

Field trip

The SCT conducted a field trip to Chin State and Sagaing Region from the 21st to the 28th of December.

Flood Shelter Cluster meeting

The last Flood Shelter Cluster meeting will be held the 16th of December from 9 am to 10 am at the UNHCR building.

Phasing out of the sub-national Shelter Cluster for the flooded areas

The sub-national SC will phase out on 18th December and this report is the last Flood Shelter Cluster National Report.

National Shelter Cluster Coordinator

Edward Benson (UNHCR) benson@unhcr.org

Sub National (Non Rakhine Area) Coordinator

Arnaud de Coupigny

coord1.myanmar@sheltercluster.org

ph. +95 (0) 92 6239 7326