



# NATIONAL SITUATION REPORT # 2

Monday, 09<sup>th</sup> of November 2015

## 1. Key message

More than 11,000 people still displaced in camps, in Chin State and Sagaing Region, are waiting for a permanent shelter solution.

## 2. Disaster overview

State/Division	NEEDS		EMERGENCY PHASE			RECOVERY	
	# of severely damaged houses	# houses partially damaged	# shelter kit or 'equivalent'	# HHs receiving cash grants (planned/ provided)	shelter assistance 2015 minus shelter damage	transitional shelter planned	Permanent Houses Planned
	MoWSRR 06/09/15	SCT Compiled Information 06/11/15	SCT Compiled Information 06/11/15	SCT Compiled Information 19/10/15	SCT Compiled Information 06/11/14	SCT Compiled Information 19/10/15	SCT Compiled Information 06/11/15
Chin	2,925	1,000	4,650	46	771		732
Sagaing	2,123	4,000	4,469	2,904	1,250	800	385
Magway	414	1,300	2,245	200	731	80	
Rakhine	13,741	-	19,069		5,328		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,203</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>30,433</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>880</b>	

At the end of October, Shelter partners have distributed 30,433 shelter kits in the four most affected states/regions: (See map - under 4. "Shelter Response"). The consensus is that, overall, the most affected people were reached with emergency shelter solutions. Figures below do not include emergency distributions by Myanmar civil society and other solutions provided by local Government, except for the permanent houses planned in Chin State and Sagaing Region. The focus is now on people living in camps or those who are displaced and still living in their villages, under tents or makeshift shelters, and waiting to be relocated to a safer place, specifically in Chin State and Sagaing Region.

## 3. Shelter needs key figures

In Chin State, the main concern is winterization for people living in camps: IOM and MRCS are planning some winter item distributions, namely blankets, but other items such as stoves, solar lights, plastic sheets, foam sheeting, repair kits for tents and fuel are needed. In Hakha, 847 HHs are living in camps. The majority of them in community centers/halls, with none outside or in makeshift shelters. Less than 400 people are living in tents (IOM-DTM Assessment 17/09/15). It is likely that people will remain in such temporary situations until the completion of phase 1 (underway) and phase 2 of the relocation sites (See point 4.5).

In Sagaing Region, figures below indicate the number of households living in the six camps in Kale and Tamu townships, and/or in the 12 most affected villages. They are waiting to be relocated to safer locations (See point 4.6). There is a general concern for Nan Saung Pu village in Kale Township where 372 HHs are displaced and living in makeshift shelters on the Chin State Wood Production Compound. Shelters are sub-minimum standard and humanitarian programs should prioritize those people in order to depopulate this camp by offering shelter solutions on another site ideally through provisions of cash or materials (See 4.3) and temporary shelters.



Sagaing					
Township	Area	HHs displaced & currently in:		Total HHs displaced	Population
		Villages	Camps		
Kalay	Nann Kyin Saung		137	137	582
Kalay	Nat Nann	50	55	105	268
Kalay	Kyi Kone	357		357	2032
Kalay	Nat Gyi Kone	287		287	1151
Kalay	Kyauk Kar	169		169	706
Kalay	Aye Thayar	86		86	309
Kalay	Maw Likelay (south)		137	137	780
Kalay	Maw Likelay (north)		172	172	793
Kalay	Thar Si	22		22	121
Kalay	Kone Thar (west)	260		260	1086
Kalay	Nann Saung Pu	372		372	1328
Kalay	Kan Gyi	134		134	965
Tamu	Min Tha Mee		285	285	1849
Tamu	Kanan		101	101	702
Kalay Total		1737	887	2238	10121
Tamu Total			386	386	2551
Combined Total		1737	1273	2624	12672

Figures provided by MRCS/IFRC (30<sup>th</sup> of October 2015)

## 4. Shelter response

### 4.1 Emergency shelter

UNHCR is distributing 820 tents of a higher quality for people living in camps in Chin State; those tents would be improved with wooden flooring for winterization, as has been done in other harsher climates, notably Shan State. Distribution plan is as follows: Hakha-242, Falam-27, Tedim-169, Tonzang-179, Mindat-123, Matupi-41 and Kanpetlet-39. Most of the beneficiaries are in camps (Hakha, Falam, Tedim, Tonzang) and beneficiaries in Mindat, Matupi, and Kanpetlet are in their villages.

In Paletwa, which was a main concern few weeks ago, MRCS/IFRC distributed 1,000 shelter kits.

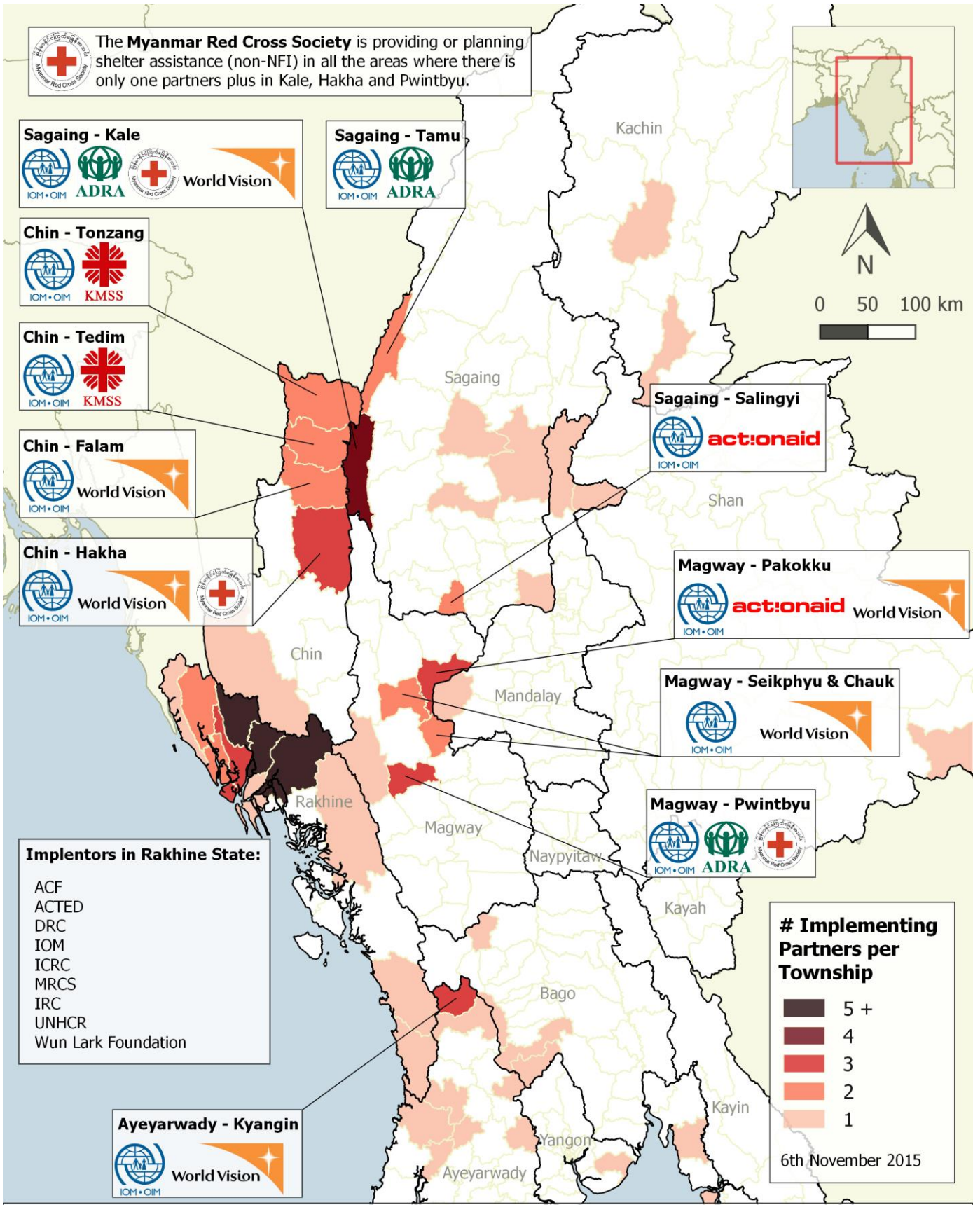
### 4.2 Temporary shelter

Few organizations are planning Temporary Shelters in Chin State, Magway and Sagaing Regions.

- 142 temporary shelters (KMSS). Figure to be confirmed.
- 800 for Sagaing (Kale and Tamu townships) and 80 for Magway (ADRA). Figures to be confirmed.

In Rakhine State four townships that housed IDPs displaced due to the 2012 violence were affected: Sittwe, Pauktaw, Meybon and Rathedaung.

- Sittwe was most affected. 104 (eight-unit) long houses to be reconstructed and 190 to be repaired. In all 12 sites work is either complete, underway or procurement started.
- In Pauktaw the numbers more modest; 35 (eight-unit) long houses to be reconstructed and 115 (eight-unit) to be repaired across four sites. Again work either complete, underway or to start.
- In Meybon all the work is complete.
- In Rathedaung 53 (eight-unit) structures to be repaired, with approximately 50 per cent completed.



# Shelter Cluster - Implementing Partners

Figures in Rakhine are not displayed as this area is not covered by the Myanmar Flood 2015 Shelter Cluster Coordination Team  
Sources: response figures by SCT and their partners and basemaps by MIMU

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Shelter Cluster Coordination concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



### 4.3 Multi-purpose Cash

MRCs/IFRC is planning to distribute cash targeting 2,224 HH in the 12 most affected villages of Kale Township (701 HH living in camps and 1,723 HH non-displaced); 386 HH living in camps in Tamu township; and 46 HH in 4 villages of Hakha who had their houses partially damaged. Most of the people living in camps in Kale Township declared that they would use the cash for the transportation of materials from their previous house to the relocation site as soon as they would receive the cash (distribution is planned for November).

Government of Magway Region will donate 150,000 Kyats to the 318 HH who had their houses destroyed in Pwintbyu Township.

### 4.4 Recovery Plan (Nay Pyi Taw – 12<sup>th</sup> October 2015)

The government of Myanmar invited UN, iNGOs, NGOs and organized a conference to discuss the PFLNA (Post Flood Landslide Needs Assessment) and recovery framework. The PFLNA was launched on 24<sup>th</sup> of September and was presented in the Recovery Forum on 13<sup>th</sup> October. The final Recovery plan/Strategy - “outline for implementation mechanism” shall be completed by end of October 2015 after an assessment led by the government in a whole-of government approach (Union, States, Regions, townships) with support from private sector, civil society and development partners.

Focus areas are:

1. Proper costing of economic and social recovery needs
2. Analysing impacts over the system, along the value chains and across sectors
3. Prioritizing and sequencing public interventions by geographical areas and sectors
4. Identifying opportunities for reinforcing ongoing reforms and linking national goals
5. Laying effective resource mobilization strategy
6. Mainstreaming DDR

Three Recovery Reform sectors which shall lead into resilience are the following: (1) Social Sector (health and education), (2) Productive Sector (agriculture, livestock, fisheries and irrigation, commerce and industries, tourism) and (3) the Infrastructure Sector (housing, land and settlements, energy, water and sanitation, transport and telecommunication). Cross-cutting issues are: macroeconomic and poverty analysis, employment and livelihoods, impact on human development and MDGs, environment, DRR, social protection and gender.

<i>Recovery Strategy</i>	<i>Recovery Framework</i>		
Recovery Vision	Building Back Better	Resilient Growth	People-Centered
Principles and Strategic Objectives	Fairness & Equity	LDC Graduation	Trickle Up
Prioritization of Recovery Needs & Actions	Inter-sectoral/area	Hard/Soft Infra	Reform/Leapfrog
Resource Mobilization and Management	Domestic Donations	Nat'l Disaster Fund	International Aid
Institutional and Partnership Framework	Dedicated Agency	Information System	Decentralization
Implementation and Periodic Review	Coordination	2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Reforms	Capacity
Community Outreach and Participation	Public Awareness	Social Capital	Dev Cooperation
Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilient Recovery	Mainstreaming	Long-term	Transformation

*Elements of Recovery Strategy and framework (Source: Zaw Oo, Core Coordination Group, NPT 2015)*





PFLNA - Housing and Settlement affects and priorities are:

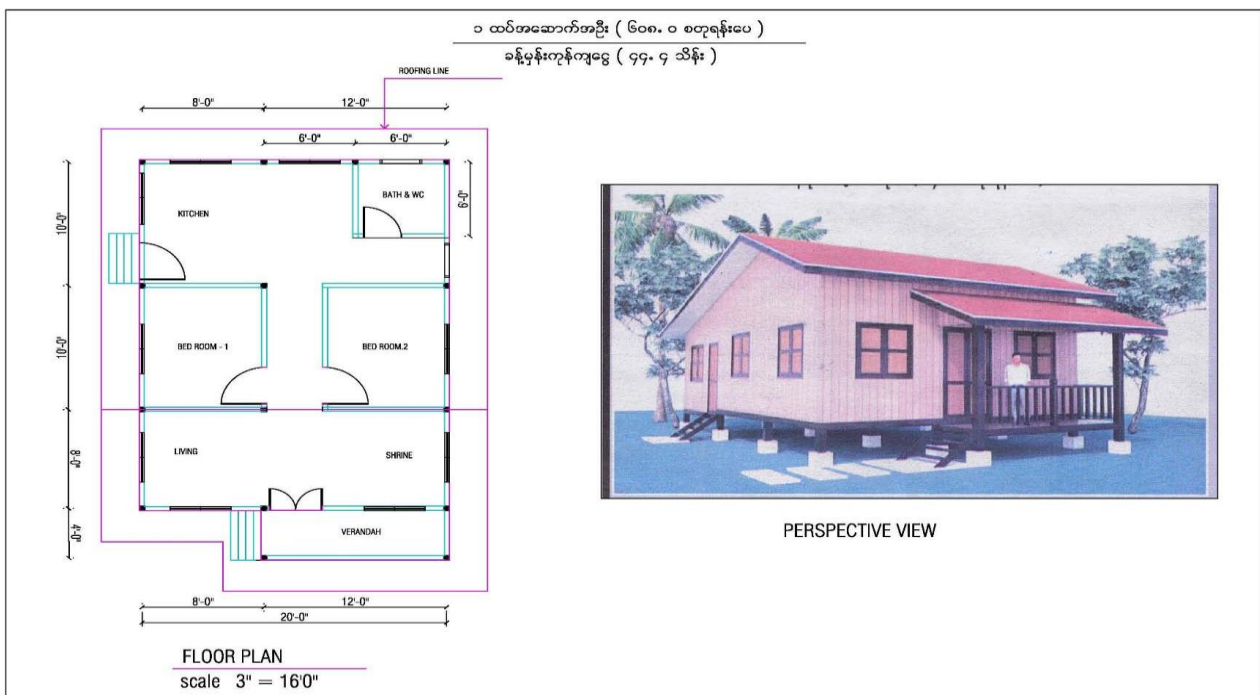
1. Conduct house-to-house damage and site condition inspections (damage assessment).
2. Provision of “building back better (BBB)” guidance and training to homeowners.
3. Allocation of financial assistance and in line with social protection and strategy “Build Back Better”.
4. Management of relocation sites and ensure safe reconstruction takes place in new sites.
5. Support of “self-recovery effort” and “owner driven” concept.

Key recommendations are:

- (a) Government should recognize budget constraints and support homeowner led self-recovery for all.
- (b) Definition of goals and priorities with affected population and establishing a monitoring system.
- (c) Investing in public funds and risk sensitive planning and risk reduction.
- (d) Requirement of donors/NGOs to align efforts with government and recovery priorities.

**4.5 Recovery plan - Relocation sites in Hakha, Chin**

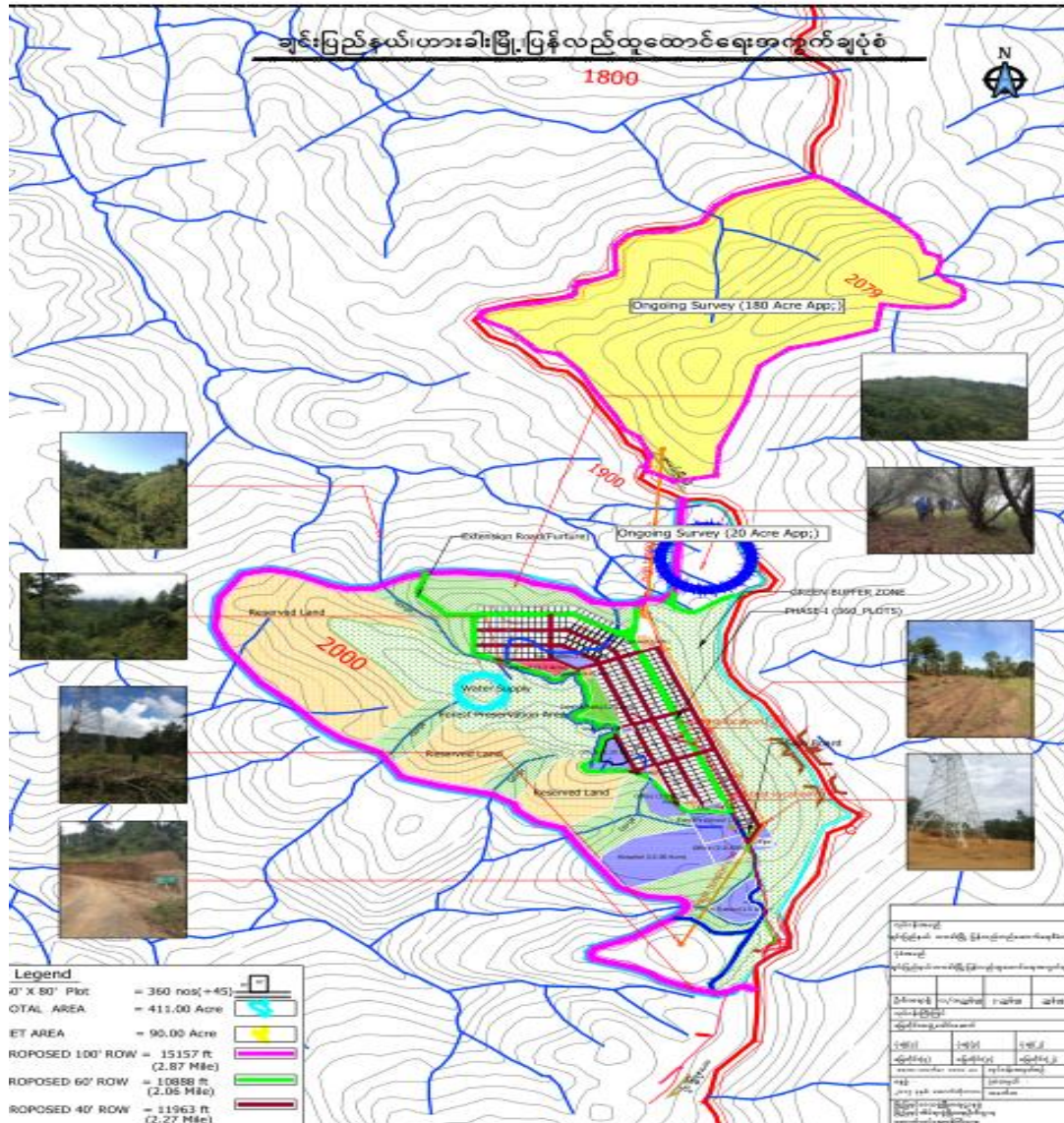
Two private companies are constructing 380 houses (Phase 1) with unit area of 608 sq. feet under the supervision of the Relocation Committee and the Forest Department. The construction cost for a two bedroom timber house is about 4.4 million kyats and all costs are subsidized by the Union Government. The Chin State Government through cooperation with different Ministries is also planning basic infrastructure provisions such as roads, electricity and water supply. Other infrastructure needs including schools, clinic, market, playground and community areas are incorporated into the new town development plans. 352 relocation plots will be implemented (Phase 2) on the east side of Hakha-Phalan road *information provided by Ministry of Construction*). In total, 732 houses shall be constructed in Hakha by the government in the coming months.



House, 608 sq. feet / Construction cost 4,444,000 kyats.



Relocation site in Hakha: Phase 1 underway for 380 plots (Courtesy of CHRO/October 2015).



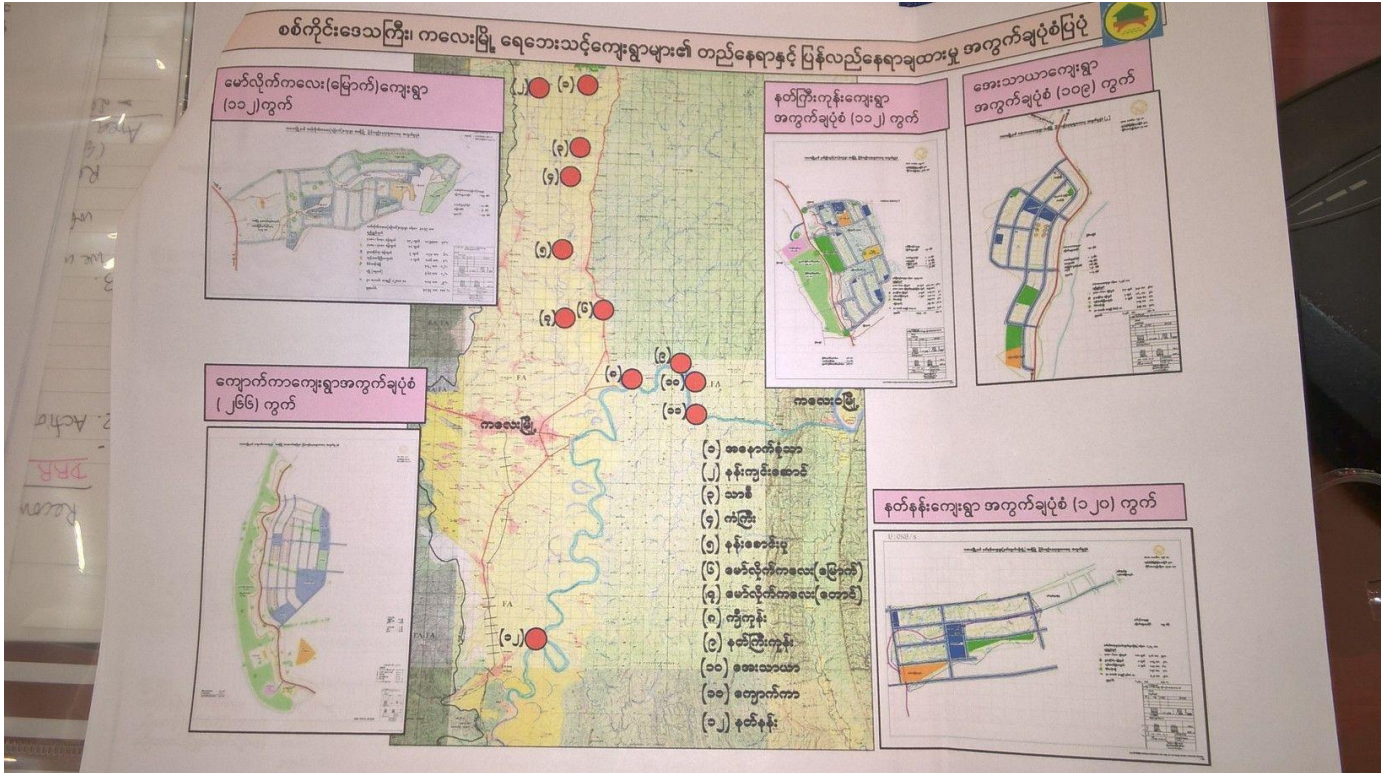
Hakha relocation site (Plan provided by the Ministry of Construction/October 2015).





#### 4.6 Recovery plan – affected villages in Kale, Sagaing

Map of Kale Townships with the most 12 affected villages and plans of the relocation sites.  
 Material provided by Ministry of Construction.



In Kale, the local government (Sagaing Region) is planning the construction of 385 houses for those whose houses were totally destroyed. In Kiauk Kar village 101 houses are almost finished. Ground for the relocations sites was leveled by the government and displaced people in camps are waiting for the soil to dry before moving their building materials to those sites. It should be possible for most of them in December with the help of cash distribution and water and sanitation programs.

#### 4.7 Recovery plan – Rakhine State

The Rakhine State Government (RSG) appealed to the Union Government to allocate 44 billion kyats for the flood response. Their request reputedly higher than other affected regions, such as Ayeyarwaddy and Sagaing which requested 7 billion kyat. In late September the RSG organised a flood response workshop, heavily attended by international actors operational in Rakhine State. The RSG is focused on nine sectors for flood response: health, education, livelihood, water supply, shelter, logistics, electricity, communication and others. Progress in these nine sectors is being mapped and remaining gaps will be determined from the result of that mapping, and produce a master plan. Specifically on shelter, the RSG has stressed that other than the camps that suffered some damage; see Section 4.2, in all other affected areas the families returned to their homes within two to three days post flooding.



## 5 Coordination

- 4W-Reporting template. Some partners have reported on the 4W template and the figures are incorporated to this Situation Report
- SCT participated to the Chin Conference organized in Yangon by CCERR, a coordination body of local organisations and Community Based Organizations from Chin State.
- SCT sent technical guidelines (Sphere Standards and bilingual Bamboo Fact Sheet) by post to local organizations in Chin State and shared in Ayeyarwady during field trips.
- The *Bamboo Fact Sheet* was translated in Myanmar language and sent to the partners.
- The *8 key messages for Building Back Safer* were sent to shelter partners (English version) and a translation in Myanmar language will be available mid-November.
- Next Flood Shelter Cluster meeting will be at the UNHCR office 18<sup>th</sup> of November from 9 to 10 am. This meeting will be followed by the National Shelter Cluster meeting from 10 to 11.30 am.

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