



SITUATION REPORT #5

Monday 14th of September 2105

1 Key message

In only two of the affected areas (Chin and Sagaing) 12,000 households with impact ranging from total loss to moderate damage will need significant shelter support and, as there is also extensive shelter damage in other flood-affected areas it is expected that the total number of households requiring shelter support will continue to rise significantly.

This does not include the highly affected Rakhine state which is being reported by the National (UNHCR) team.

2 Disaster overview

2.1 Geographic considerations

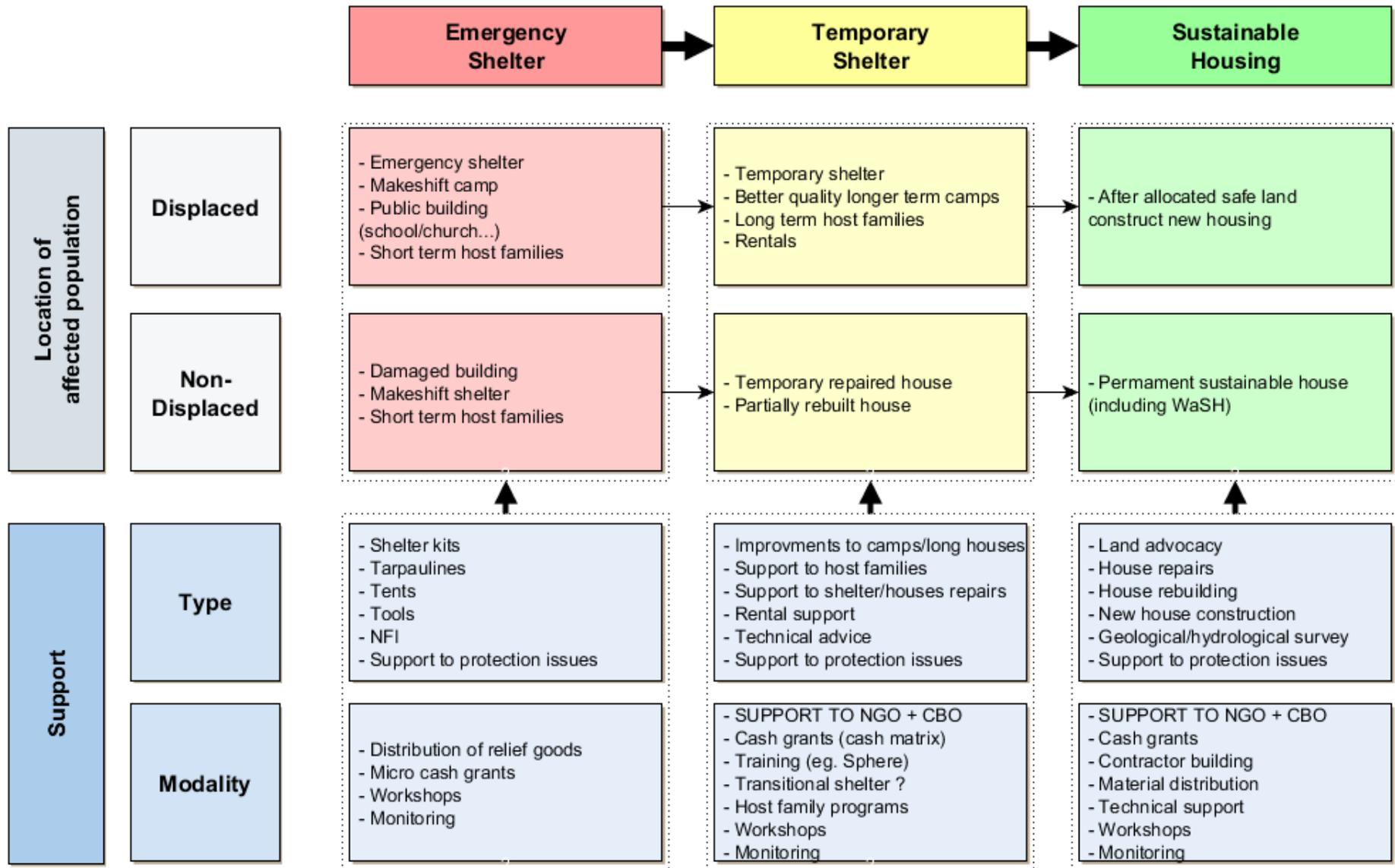
The coordination team suggests that there are three broad geographic areas. The team has conducted field trips to two of these 'typical' areas. Many houses in the areas visited are of timber construction but there are also masonry and semi masonry buildings.

- Chin State: Mountainous area severely affected by landslide and access issues. Many households whose houses were destroyed or are now in unsafe locations are obliged to find temporary accommodation until new locations are identified and support for rebuilding is available. Because houses were damaged by ground instability almost all affected houses will need to rebuilt elsewhere. Lack of useable roads is making access to affected villages for assessment and response extremely difficult.
- Central plains: River flat areas where fast moving and deep flood waters have damaged houses, destroyed cropping land and food, made some locations unsafe and deposited deep mud. Some households and complete villages will need to relocate and others are waiting for the dry season for mud to dry out. These households are also obliged to wait in less than adequate temporary conditions. As well as this some houses are damaged and uninhabitable. Deep mud is restricting access.
- Delta area: The coordination team will visit this area in next days to assess the general conditions but government and anecdotal reporting suggests extensive shelter damage.

2.2 Phases of recovery

The coordination team feels that the emergency shelter phase is, or should be complete. Some households will be returning to their place of origin (houses damaged to varying degrees) and will need assistance to re establish reasonable living conditions. Many other households cannot return yet due to unfavourable conditions and a large group of households will remain in temporary locations until new locations are found.

The circumstance of displaced and non-displaced households, the types of support and possible modalities for delivery of support is represented in the diagram below.





3 Shelter needs

3.1 Phases

As per the above diagram displaced and non-displaced households are expected to move through a sequence of circumstances and require support that is appropriate to these 'phases'.

3.2 Identified needs

- Displaced households are moving from emergency shelter to temporary solutions.
- In Chin State, people are in temporary solutions because, in landslide areas, they are awaiting the results of the government geological survey before there can be land allocation and rebuilding of new houses. This may take considerable time with some estimates of more than 6 months. These households need improved conditions for this waiting period. At other locations in Chin households are in host families and often these are unsustainable arrangements.
- In Sagaing many households have moved from makeshift roadside camps to tented encampments whilst they wait for either new locations or for mud to dry out so they can return to villages which were inundated. These households also need substantial interim support.
- Whilst the government is planning longer-term recovery, support from shelter partners for long term and sustainable recovery will certainly be required but the nature of this is not yet clear.
- The Shelter Cluster coordination team recommends initial focus on households in temporary circumstances: people leaving in tents, in makeshift camps, longer term camps including long houses, host families, not suitable damaged houses, and other sorts of public buildings.
- The team also recommends the application of the initial cash recovery grants as detailed in the Cash Working Group Matrix to assist households make their first moves towards sustainable recovery



Destroyed houses, S Barton Hakha, 10/09/15



4 Shelter response

4.1 Emergency shelter

- 4,562 IOM Shelter kits have been provided to Action Aid, ADRA, KMSS and World Vision for Ayeyarwady, Chin, Magway and Sagaing.
- MRCS has distributed 873 shelter kits, mainly in Sagaing Region and Chin State.
- MRCS has distributed 2,539 tarpaulins, mainly in Sagaing and Ayeyarwady Region.
- IOM received a donation of 2,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 mosquito nets by the Austrian Government. Discussions for allocating these items are underway in order to avoid overlap.

4.2 Recovery shelter

Agencies are beginning to report recovery planning but information at this point is limited. The items listed below are indicative only.

- ADRA is planning 880 Transitional Shelters: 800 for Sagaing Region and 80 for Magway region.
- ADRA is also planning cash programming.
- Save the Children is planning support to camp populations in Hakha.
- World Vision is planning to provide limited housing recovery support in Falam.
- UNICEF will assist with WaSH in Hakha.
- MRCS is planning recovery activities in Magway Chin and Sagaing and proposes to establish a hub in Kale

4.3 Cash guidelines

The Cash working group has completed consultations with clusters in the three priority sectors (Shelter, Food and Livelihoods) and has developed a cash based recovery matrix that takes into consideration High Medium and Low households impact. The guidelines are expected to be circulated this week.

Community Based Organizations (CBO) and local NGO in Hakha, Falam and Kale received this concept enthusiastically.

4.4 The role of NGO and Community Based organizations (CBO)

There is a muted international response to the flooding and this is a cause for great concern as there are many deeply affected households and communities who will not be able to recover on their own resources. There are also very few operational INGO in most locations.

CBO and local NGO with the support of civil society have been working hard to meet the needs of affected households and communities but are under resourced. On the recent coordinator field trip to Kale and Chin state local Rescue Committees and smaller NGO demonstrated very significant capacity to identify and respond to urgent needs. These groups showed great interest in technical advice on such issues such as humanitarian standards. The coordination team strongly recommends donor and INGO support to these groups for both the present and future disasters.



5 Gaps & constraints

5.1 General concerns

- Capacity of NGO and CBO to provide adequate temporary shelter solutions.
- There is no reporting of a shelter response for the population of Paletwa, a Chin State township only accessible by road through Rakhine State, where 950 houses are reported destroyed by landslide.
- Camps including long houses do not meet minimum humanitarian standards.
- People in public building still need an appropriate solution.
- People in damaged houses that provide inadequate shelter are in need of a shelter solution.
- Host family's situations, which are not sustainable, should be addressed.
- NGO and CBO are struggling to support these people. Some more experienced INGO should assist these organisations through local coordination's.



Long houses and tents for longer term accommodation S Barton Hakha 10/9/15

5.2 Concerns regarding tents

Field investigations have confirmed that many (possibly the majority) of tents supplied are not coping with the heavy rainfall and occupiers report significant leaking. In some locations tarpaulins are being placed over tents to try and achieve water exclusion. Additionally the tents without flooring are often in wet conditions making them impossible to occupy.



6 Coordination

6.1 Reporting

In the interests of harmonized reporting the National and Subnational shelter cluster teams have provided all partners with two basic reporting templates:

1. Assessment template
2. 4W Reporting template

Some partners have reported on the 4W template and the figures are incorporated to this Situation Report. It is hoped that more extensive reporting will be achieved in coming weeks.

6.2 Inter cluster coordination

SCT has participated to the Protection working group, Early Recovery Network and Cash Working Group as well as ICCG. One on one meeting have been held with the WaSH cluster.

6.3 Training

NGO and CBO in Chin and Kale received impromptu Sphere training and have requested further support on Camp Management and humanitarian standards. The SCT is seeking partners to provide this support.

6.4 Web page

The Myanmar Floods webpage (see link in footer) is being regularly updated.

6.5 Field visits

A sub national coordination team has returned from Chin State and Kale. A second sub-national coordination team will travel to Ayeyarwady from the 16th to the 19th of September.

6.6 Contact details

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