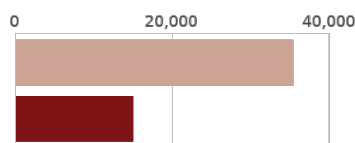


## HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1 February military takeover, coupled with the state of emergency and ongoing nationwide protests/demonstrations against the takeover, has resulted in the resurgence of violence that caused new displacement and additional needs, including emergency Shelter & NFIs, for conflict affected internally displaced people dwelling in camps, displacement sites and camp-like settings in Myanmar.
- In addition to the security situation and further displacement, access constraints, the banking crisis and underfunding continue to remain a critical challenge for the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster and its partners.
- To address needs for 2021, the cluster appealed for \$36.8M for Shelter/NFI/CCCM activities under the HRP (pre-military takeover). So far, only 7.8% of the clusters' financial ask has been funded. An HRP addendum has been published on 1 July with an additional ask of \$8.6 million for Shelter/NFI/CCCM activities in areas that are currently not covered under the HRP.



**Shelter (Total)**  
*Targeted:*  
**35 415**  
*Reached: 42%*

## NEED ANALYSIS

### Central Rakhine & Chin:

- 201,460 IDPs\* across 24 camps and 172 displacement sites across central Rakhine and Chin.

### Kachin & Northern Shan:

- 104,464 IDPs\* across 164 IDP locations, camps, camp-like settings, host communities/boarding schools, out of which 98,000 are targeted under the current HRP.
- Approximately 37% of camps in non-govt.-controlled areas with limited access or no coverage.
- In Kachin, 1892HHs/7832pps out of total newly arrived population displaced within March-May remain in temporary settlement/collective centre as of 7 July 2021. Similarly, in regard to temporary displacement in northern and Southern Shan there are 1247 HHs/4151pp (from Jan- June) IDPs remain displaced as of 13 July 2021. (Data source: OCHA's displacement tracker)
- The total shelter intervention planned for 2021 is 2,187 covering around 27% of the total shelter need. The total shelter funding gap reported in May equals over 5.6 million USD for intervention of 6,057 Shelters in camps.

\* Due to the current situation, the number of IDPs in need might significantly be higher.

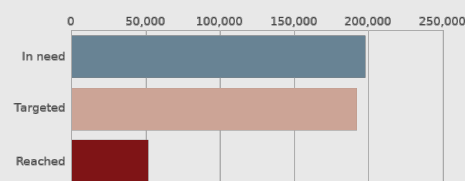
## RESPONSE

- Shelter/NFI actors and partners in central Rakhine ensured MegaTarps coverage as part of the weatherproofing strategy. 688 longhouses, hosting 5,504 families and an estimated 28,000+ people have been covered.
- In Kachin and northern Shan, 147 new shelter construction, as well as 885 major and minor repair of shelter have been completed by the end of June

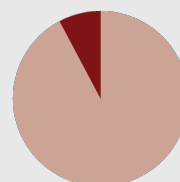
## KEY FIGURES

**34** Cluster partners

### People



### Funding



Total funding required:  
**\$36.8 M**  
Funded: 8%  
Source: Financial Tracking Service

## KEY DATES

- **2011/12:** Conflict in Kachin lead to tens of thousands displaced
- **2012:** Inter-communal violence and burning of houses in Kachin in June and October lead to displacement of 140,000 people.
- **2013:** Conflict in Kachin spreads to northern Shan State.
- **January 2013:** Cluster Activation
- **2014-18:** Conflict continues, with increasing severity in some areas, notably northern Shan.
- **2016-17:** Violence/displacement in northern Rakhine State.
- **2017:** Cyclone Mora causes serious damage to temporary shelters in central Rakhine State.
- **2018:** New displacements in Rakhine State due to armed conflict between Myanmar Armed Forces and Arakan Army, causing the displacement of approximately 30,000 Rakhine people.
- **2018-2019:** Several extensions of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreements, resulting in significant decrease in armed conflict in Kachin State. Scope for the search of durable solutions gradually increasing.
- **2019:** Launch of Government's National Strategy on IDP resettlements and closure of IDP camps.
- **2020:** Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in remote management, access restrictions and challenges in continuation of services.
- **2021:** 1 February military takeover, state of emergency declared, nationwide protests/demonstrations, new displacements in Kachin and northern Shan State.

2021.

- By the end of June 2021, 2 camp/camp like setting from Kachin and 2 camps in northern Shan were closed as the IDPs returned, resettled and locally integrated in different villages. 1 more camp was stated closed as the IDPs started moving to village of origin however, due to security situation in the VoO they remain displaced in near village of origin hence a new camp setting was established in the relocation site.

## **GAPS / CHALLENGES**

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- Funding gaps remain a constant challenge in all areas.
- In central Rakhine, there have been some damages to shelters in camps and displacement sites due to strong winds and heavy rains.
- Land or additional space for increasing number of IDPs, with limited space in camps continues to remain a challenge, leading to congested camps and several fire breakouts, requiring additional emergency shelter/NFI support.
- Camp management agencies continue to face challenges with cash withdrawals due to the cash liquidity crisis.
- Shelter costs, especially timber costs have drastically increased in bordering areas in Kachin due to which the coverage has been reduced with the available resources.
- Some of the planned shelter implementations were cancelled due to access issue as well as cost increment.
- COVID preventing items, RCCE in camps/communities and response to covid cases in camps are in huge gaps due to various challenges in funding and movement restriction.
- Pre-existing shelter gaps remain in need of urgent response as funds are being redirected to emergency shelter/NFI support.
- Lack of capacity due to new displacement is resulting in increased case load.