

Preparing for community-led return settlement planning

UK Shelter meeting April. 2015

Refugee camps population data



Refugee Camp Figures	Verified Caseload ¹			Feeding ² Figure	Mol/UNHCR Population ³
	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
Province/Camp					
CHIANG MAI					
Kuang Jor ⁴	273	272	545	545	
MAE HONG SON					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	5,729	6,084	11,813	11,765	9,283
Ban Mae Surin	1,459	1,467	2,926	2,837	1,311
Mae La Oon	5,913	5,926	11,839	11,572	8,333
Mae Ra Ma Luang	6,701	6,496	13,197	12,809	8,044
Subtotal:	19,802	19,973	39,775	38,983	26,971
TAK					
Mae La	22,112	21,529	43,641	42,483	24,682
Umpiem Mai	6,540	6,437	12,977	12,658	9,424
Nu Po	6,429	6,029	12,458	12,098	7,654
Subtotal:	35,081	33,995	69,076	67,239	41,760
KANCHANBURI					
Ban Don Yang	1,694	1,622	3,316	3,138	2,446
RATCHABURI					
Tham Hin	3,551	3,199	6,750	6,092	4,286
Total Refugees	60,401	59,061	119,462	115,997	75,463

IDP Camps ⁵	Female	Male	Total	Refugees by Ethnicity	
Loi Kaw Wan	1,426	1,379	2,805	Karen	77.6%
Loi Sam Sip	186	233	419	Karenni	11.8%
Loi Lam	134	133	267	Burman	2.9%
Loi Tai Lang	1,201	1,453	2,654	Mon	0.8%
Ee Tu Hta	1,815	1,894	3,709	Other	6.9%
Halockhani	1,462	1,453	2,915		
Total:	6,224	6,545	12,769		

1994-2012 SE Myanmar Conflict

1: 1984: The First Refugees



2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Assimilation of ethnic territory





Mae La refugee camp: 44,000 people

Map of Mae La camp:



3 km long, expanded from east to west between mountain range and main highway

Return Road map:

PREPAREDNESS

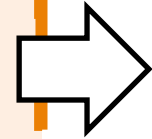
Since 2012

Beginning of
'peace-process'

Decrease in conflict/
increase in access to areas
of SE Myanmar

Small number of
individual return

No assistance



FACILITATED GROUP RETURN

2015 onwards

Ceasefire agreement
signed/ peace
negotiations continue

No conflict/landmine/
rehabilitation
programmes commence

Self organised Group
return by camp/Non-state
actors

assistance in areas of
return SE Myanmar



ORGANISED RETURN

2016/17 onwards

Durable peace agreement
reached

Tripartite agreement

Camp closure

assistance 'package'

Community-led shelter management mechanism:

Building capacity in managing spatial settlement issues

**Karen Refugee
Council(KRC)
Housing policy**



**1 KRC
Housing and settlement
adviser**

**Camp Committee's shelter
and settlement guidelines**



**9 Camp committee-
settlement/housing
secretary**

**Chapter 1, settlement issues
Chapter 2, shelter assistance
Chapter 3,
quality control/distribution
procedures**



**108 Section based shelter
working groups (876
people)**

Steps of community-led settlement planning



Camp

- Drafting Shelter policy
- Building capacity of managing spatial settlement issues
- Forming the shelter working groups
- Setting up CBNRM

SE Myanmar

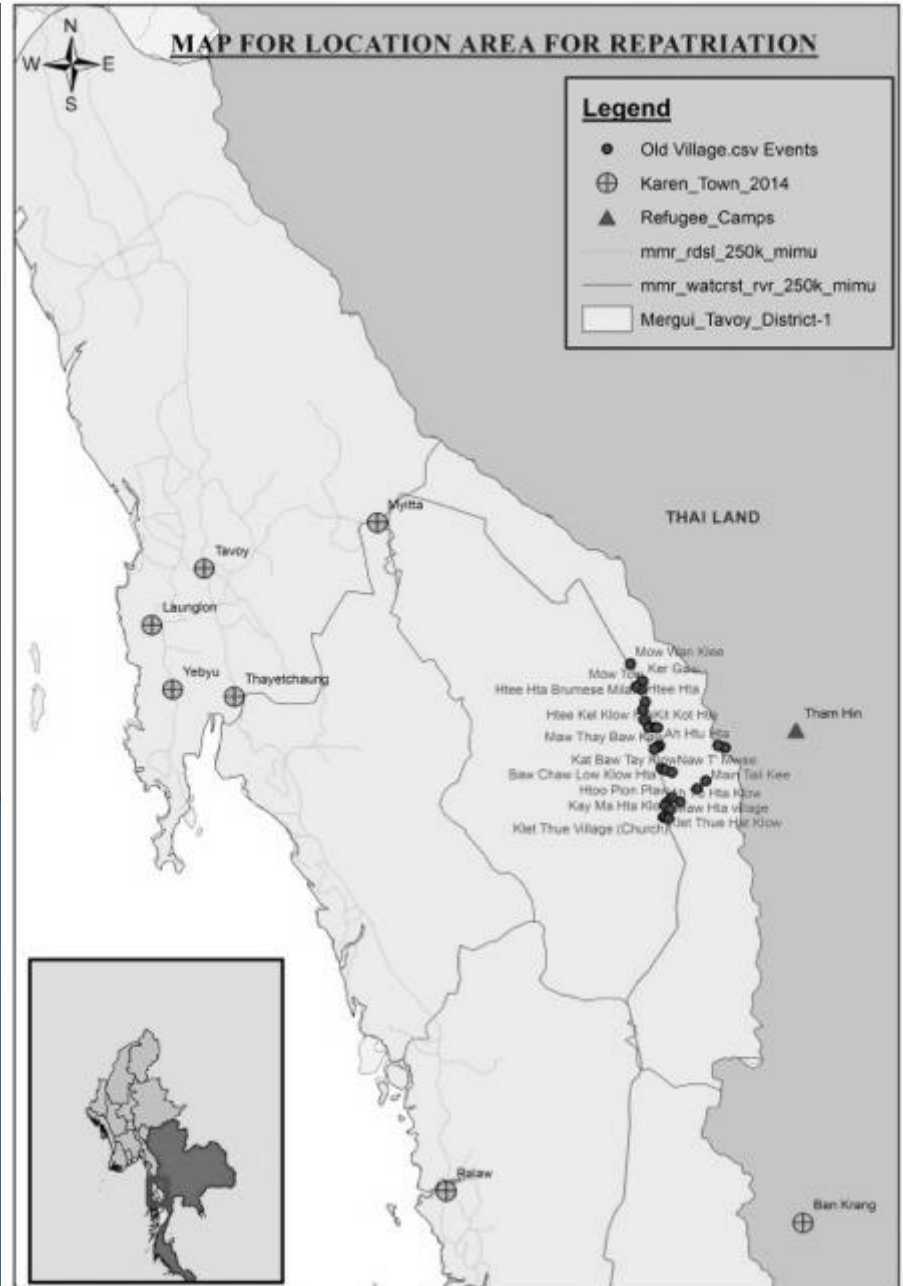
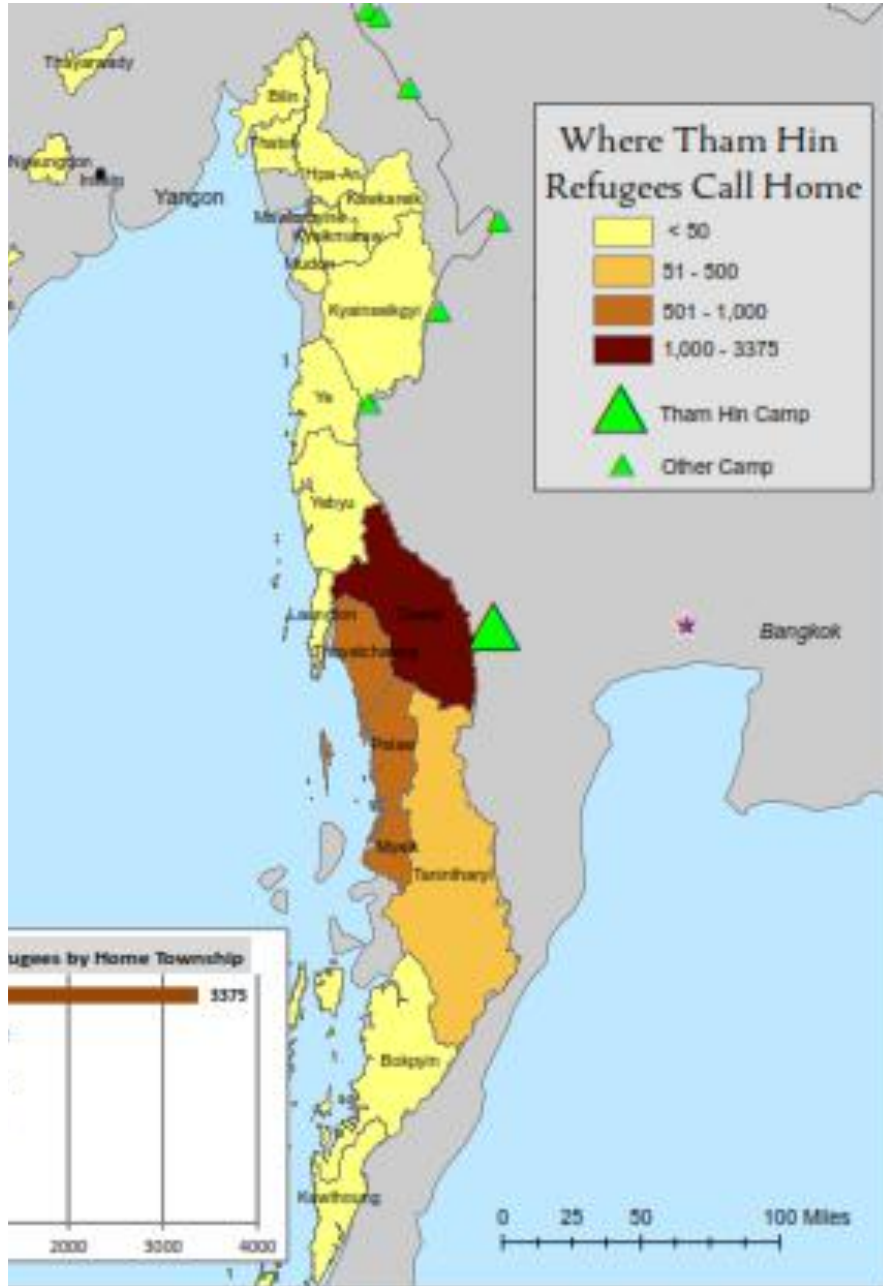
- Rice banking pilot projects
- KNU land title /land demarcation
- Rehabilitation of community infrastructure

Border wide

- Settlement planning workshops – introduction of community driven spatial planning
- Refugee scoping trips to potential areas of return
- Settlement planning workshop for potential areas of group return
- Upscaling of demarcating land/land title
- Upscaling of ‘rice-banking’
- Transfer of CBNRM knowledge and mechanism from camp to SE communities

ORGANISED RETURN

Example: Scoping visit to Tanintharyi, SE Myanmar



Challenges:

The word “settlement planning” recreates anxiety

Establishing the relevant stakeholder groups

Data/access to the potential return area are very limited

Examples of sustainable re-integration

