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Embassies/Donors Shelter/NFI/CCCM Briefing
U Thant Conference Room (UTCR) Yangon
10ᵗʰ March 2015 (10.00-11.30am)

Attendees: UNHCR, TIKA, Medair, UNOPS, IOM, UN-Habitat, NRC, Head of Swedish Embassy (Yangon Office), DRC, World Bank, USAID, OCHA, IFRC, HD Centre, Swiss Embassy, Swiss Embassy-SDC, German Embassy, ECHO, DFID & Qatari Red Crescent

Agenda & Discussion	Presentation
Self-introductions made. UNHCR Representative gave overview of the Rakhine State displacement situation. Presentation given by national Cluster Coordinator (CC). Considerable gratitude expressed to the range of actors present. • 2 years since a high-level mission had gone to Rakhine: Minister for Immigration, Deputy Minister for Border Affairs, US and Australian Ambassadors and British Deputy Ambassador. This support was critical with the rainy season only weeks away and the Cluster a month old. Critical need to move beyond emergency shelter based on a clear humanitarian imperative following the 2012 violence (see image top left). After six-months+ 100,000+ displaced persons located in tents/under plastic sheeting on highly flood prone land (see image bottom left & top right). Situation deemed "chronic" by March/April with rains less than two months away. • Now, the Shelter Cluster was again requesting similar support to "try" and move beyond temporary shelter to "solutions". Emphasised the critical need for THEIR support.	

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In 2013, while the collective view across the international community was that shelter *had* to be improved based on a "life-saving imperative" the issue of being complicit in segregation was addressed in two ways:

1. The design of the structure was "deliberately temporary" and materials "deliberately degradable" (see image bottom & top right). They were "designed to collapse" after two/three years.

2. For the temporary shelter structure, Government design originally housed ten families. Cluster advocated to ensure minimum Sphere standards, housing eight families.

3. Despite considerable pressure the Shelter Cluster placed limits on what quantity of temporary shelter it could and would build. This resulted in:

   - Rakhine State Government (RSG) funding and building 45% to 50%;
   - International community funding and building other 50%.[1]

- On the RSG response, CC stressed that the speed at which they had delivered in 2013 had been "remarkable".

- Often forgotten fact that over 1,300 individual permanent houses were built in 2013, albeit none for Muslims.

Shelters (2012 – 2014)

2012-2013
1,351 individual houses, townships - **6,700 persons**
Maungdaw, Pauktaw, Thandwe & urban Sittwe

2012-2013
2,843 temporary (US$13.6 million)
8-unit shelters constructed, 9 townships – **115,000 persons**
(Rakhine State Government 45%)

2014
Essential repair/maintenance 1,183 shelters (42%)

Images bottom & top left depict individual houses built by RSG in northern & southern Rakhine State 2013 – 2014

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[1] Operational partners that built temporary shelter included: Care, DRC, ICRC, Islamic Relief, Myanmar Resource Foundation, Muslim Aid, MRCS, UNHCR and WFP.

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Two years on images clearly depict CURRENT "collapsing shelters", as they were designed to do. While the immediate needs were of acute concern this was also "forcing the issue", which since 2013 remained a strategic aim/ambition.

With temporary shelters reaching the end of their lifespan, Cluster has spent last three months, December, January and February putting together a new two-year plan, which was comprised of a concise paper: *Shelter Options for Rakhine State*, with WaSH and seven annexes:[2]

- **Annex I** (Concept Note), *Shelter Repair, Maintenance & Improvements Partnership*;[3]
- **Annex II** *Repair, Maintenance and Upgrading of Temporary Shelters*;
- **Annex III** *Individual Shelter Options 1 & 2*;
- **Annex IV** *Individual Shelter Options 3*;
- **Annex V** *Shelter Planning & Budgets for 2014-2015*;
- **Annex V** *Shelter Planning & Budgets for 2015-2016*;
- **Annex VI** & **VII** *Latrine Options* (supplied by WaSH Cluster).

Current Situation

March 2015

- **Shelters deteriorating**
  (walling & flooring)

- **Priority R&M needs**
  (IDPs in/near villages of origin)

- **RSG considering individual shelter options**
  (IDPs in/near village of origin)

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[2] Available in English & Myanmar language

[3] Available in English & Myanmar language

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Drawing attention to Annexes II, III and IV, CC stressed the following:

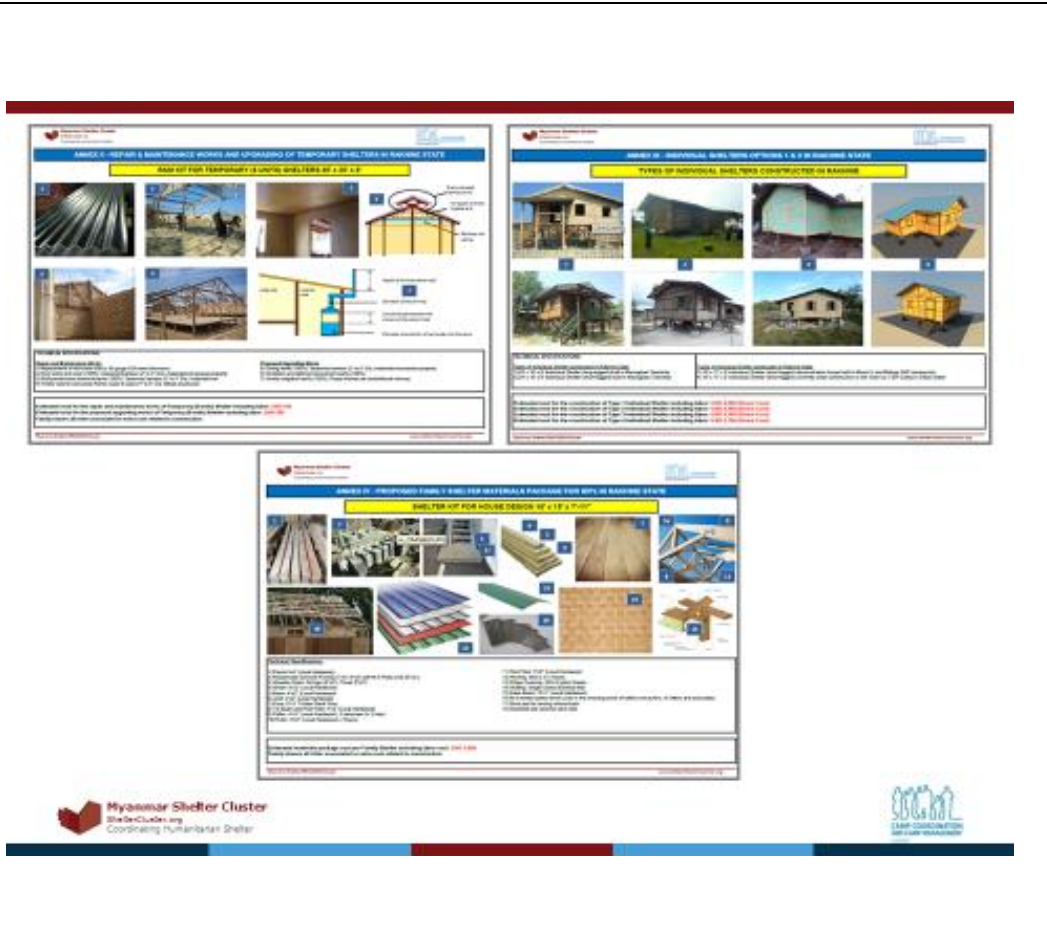**Annex II -** _Repair, Maintenance and Upgrading of Temporary Shelters_
This focused on necessary repair and maintenance to temporary shelters where solutions were unlikely to occur soon. The cost was US$750 for each eight-unit shelter. In addition, for upgrades and improvements another US$550 per eight-unit shelter could be spent. Would include better ventilation and lighting.

Annex III
In Set Yone Su 1 (Maramagyi), 72 HH have been made following the designs from Annex III. The top left hand corner shelter (of Annex III) costs $4,500, whilst the three shelters (from right to left) along the bottom cost $3,700.
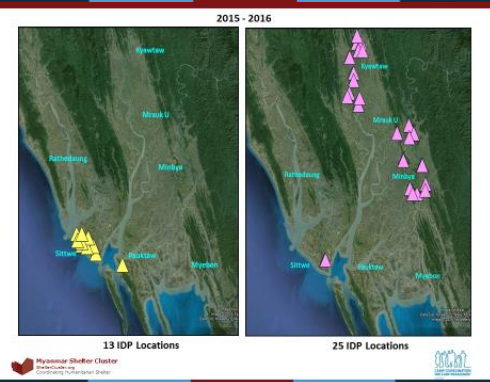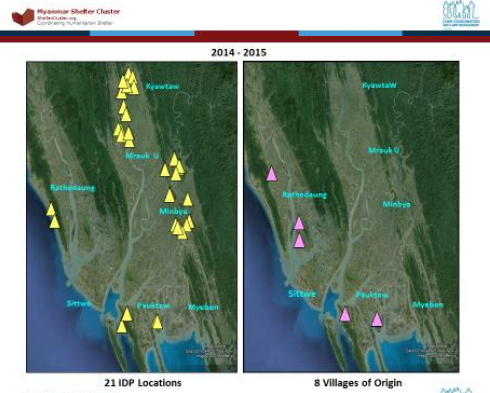
Annex IV
Family Shelter Kits would cost approximately $1,800. Here the strategy, where feasible/suitable, encouraged owner driven construction, particularly in areas where the displacement was within villages of origin. At this juncture due to protection concerns the Shelter Cluster was pushing for a material package rather than cash-based assistance.
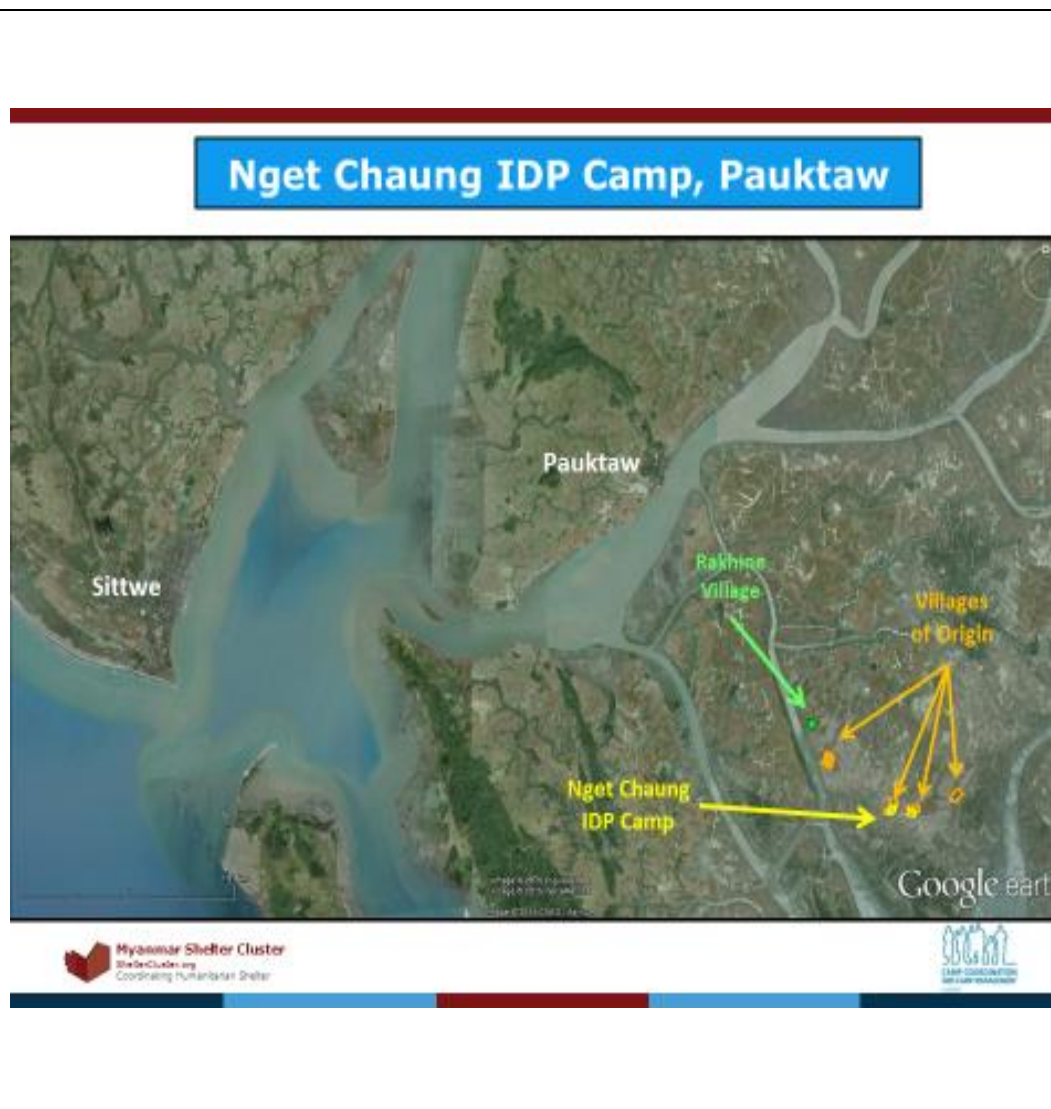
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While appreciating the endless requests/advocacy for the Government to "share a plan", nothing of detail had been forthcoming since temporary shelter was constructed in 2013. To generate traction the Cluster was NOW putting forward a detailed plan in Myanmar and English for the next two years. There were two essential elements to the plan:

1. Care and maintenance of temporary shelters where solutions were not likely to be forthcoming;

2. Prioritising sites for individual shelter solutions where displacement was close/within villages of origin. The townships where this was most feasible being what is often referred to as "Zone 1": Minbya, Kyauktaw and Mrauk U T/ships, plus perhaps Rathedaung.

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- Beyond these townships it was important to highlight some dire but surreal situations.
- "Perhaps" the worst camp in Rakhine State is Nget Chaung in terms of situation/circumstance (see images above/page 3).
- LWF the Camp Management Agency noted that livestock are dying.
- The CC encouraged attendees to read LWF's "Voices of IDPs from Nget Chaung Camps, Puaktaw Township", human stories from Pauktaw Camps, produced last month
- With the cyclone season approaching, were it to strike this extremely vulnerable population the number of fatalities could in their thousands.
- The cost of rebuilding the camp was approximately US$800,000.
- Alternatively as the map depicts, their villages of origin are very close. Was the international community of the view that close to 1 million US$ should be spent on rebuilding a site that was unsustainable or people should be allowed to return to their place of origin and start to rebuild their lives?

Nget Chaung IDP Camp, Pauktaw

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- This slide summarised in a single table the planning as described above (see page five) for the next two years.

- The numbers, both costs and beneficiaries were self-evident.

- Were this plan operationalised (and there should be NO underestimation as to how hard it would be to achieve any progress, noting the last year where there had been total stasis), approximately 18% of the 140,000 to 145,000 IDP caseload could receive individual housing solution. In turn for some sites this could be a major step forward to closing some camps or camp-like settings.

Shelter Plan – Rakhine State

Type of IDP Location	2014-15 Dry Season		2015-16 Dry Season	
	Repair & Maintenance	Individual Shelter Materials Package	Repair, Maintenance & UPGRADING	Individual Shelter Materials Package
	Shelters	Households	Shelters	Households
Near Village of Origin	176	1,592		
In Village of Origin	251	119		2,445
Relocated to IDP Camps	359		1,816	393
	786 (31,400)	1,711 (8,600)	1,816 (72,500)	2,838 (14,200)
	US$ 3,544,350 (40,000)		US$ 7,856,400 (86,700)	
	US$ 11,400,750 (28%) (126,700 persons) – 18% "solution"			

- This was a critical slide in terms of 7 key asks.

- Noting "ask 5", attention was drawn to the UNOPs document included in the attendees' packs, *Capacity Development of Rakhine State Government (RSG)*, which needed funding support.

- The most critical point was that the **Government HAD to lead the process**. If that was done and the correct direction and process was established, support would likely be forthcoming.

Key Asks

(Individual) shelter *not* conditional on verification

Government budget/capacity/(political) *will* to *lead* shelter response

States support the Rakhine State Government, US$?

Shelter gap of US$3.1 million

Skilled artisans able to construct individual housing (vocational training)

Some freedom of movement/trade improves access to basic services close to villages of origin & Rakhine State Government regular dialogue with Rakhine community

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• Noting the range of actors in the room the CC wanted to also draw attention to critical needs in Kachin/Shan, particularly funding for temporary shelter and camp management. • This last slide showed images (recently shared with the CC) of some of the extremely precarious situation for some of the displaced, which MUST be addressed but cannot be without adequate resources.	**Additional Asks...** **Rakhine State Camp Management (CCCM)** UNHCR needs US$1.1 million, gap of US$ 600,000 Save the Children, gap of US$ 200,000 **Kachin/Shan Camp Management (CCCM)** UNHCR needs US$900,000, gap of US$, gap of US500,000 **Kachin/Shan Shelter & Staffing** Overall gap of 2,000 units ➤ DRC needs US$300,000 (Border Post 6), 150 units ➤ KBC to provide 600-800 units ➤ Shalom needs US$300,00 Kachin/Shan based Cluster Coordinator Hpare Hkyev Border Post 6, North of Pang Wa

In conclusion and above all else the CC stressed that critical work was done by the partners not the Cluster per say. The latter remains focused on supporting the former. To that end the CC was delighted that some were present today.

# Q&A	The remainder of the meeting was taken-up with Q&A/comments and included the following: • Need to move from relief to development; • Need for high-level political support so what was being proposed here could be operationalised; • These key gaps needed to be addressed, which included funding support for UNOPs capacity building initiative; • The role of CCCM, which was not mutually exclusive from delivering shelter solutions.

Documents shared in hard copy with the participants at the meeting:
- *Myanmar - 2012 - Article on Rakhine Shelter Response,* published in Shelter Projects 2013-2014
- *Shelter Options for Rakhine State, with WASH, 17.3.'15* (translated)
- *Annex I - Concept Note, Shelter Repair, Maintenance & Improvements Partnership* (Myanmar & English)
- *Annex II Repair, Maintenance and Upgrading of Temporary Shelters*
- *Annex III Individual Shelter Options 1 & 2*
- *Annex IV Individual Shelter Options 3*
- *Annex V Shelter Planning & Budgets for 2014-2015 & 2015-2016*
- *Human Stories from Pauktaw Camps LWF-Feb 2015*
- *UNOPs CONCEPT NOTE, UNOPs CONCEPT NOTE, Capacity Development of Rakhine State Government (RSG)*

- *Faith-based humanitarianism in northern Myanmar*, Forced Migration Review, Issue 48, November 2014 (http://www.fmreview.org/faith/benson-jaquet)