

## Shelter / NFI / CCCM National Cluster Meeting Minutes

10:00 – 12:00, Thursday, 6 March, 2014

KMSS Office, YGN

**Attendees:** DRC, Solidarities International, WaSH (UNICEF), Metta, Shelter, Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator for Kachin & Northern Shan, UNHCR Information Management Officer, KMSS, USAID, FSD, UN-Habitat, UN-OCHA, UNOPs, DFID, AusAID & TIKA

**Unable to attend the meeting:** IFRC & LWF

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action / Actor / Date
Introductions/Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While copies of the previous meeting were shared, unlike most meetings the Cluster Coordinator (CC) did not orally go through all action points from 11 February meeting since he wanted to focus discussion immediately on shelter issues in Kachin. However, it was noted that a meeting solely NFIs did need still to be convened. All other outstanding actions had been addressed.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>On staffing matters, thanks to the kind support of AusAID, a second CCCM Cluster Coordinator had been deployed to Rakhine, travelling to Rakhine today. Her details could be found on the website, Olivia Wellesley-Cole (<a href="mailto:wellesle@unhcr.org">wellesle@unhcr.org</a>). Also, Richard Tracey was back in Rakhine as the Shelter Cluster Coordinator (<a href="mailto:tracey@unhcr.org">tracey@unhcr.org</a>), meaning Cluster capacity levels had been fully restored to the same levels as has been the case for the last third of 2013.</li> <li>CC noted that more <i>Cluster Analysis Reports</i> had been uploaded for Rakhine could be found at this link: <a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Rakhine-DataAnalysis.aspx">https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Rakhine-DataAnalysis.aspx</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equally for Kachin and Northern Shan, identically presented data could be found at this link: <a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Kachin-DataAnalysis.aspx">https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Kachin-DataAnalysis.aspx</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This data goes back to June 2013 so for those interested, trends can be tracked. <i>Cluster Analysis Reports</i> for both States, dated 1 March, would soon be available online and (in the usual way) sent to all Cluster partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefly the census was mentioned and some expressed a concern, since this was a Kachin</li> </ul>	CC to convene meeting solely on NFI issues.

<sup>1</sup> FSD noted a typo in the list of documents shared at the previous meeting minutes, which the CC confirmed to rectify.

	<p>centered meeting, how this would be conducted in NGCA? Concerns were expressed about general lack of information/awareness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts were underway to update the camp profiling, which had included a w/shop in Myitkyina, 27 February. This had gone well and the aim was to update the data in April this year, using Lead Agency's CCCM implementing partners and camp focal points. More details of progress in this are would be made available via the camp profiling section of the website at: <a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Kachin-campprofiling.aspx">https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Myanmar/RakhineAndKachin/Pages/Kachin-campprofiling.aspx</a></li> </ul> <p>Depending on how the next round of updating goes, the plan would be to update again in September 2014, again with a view to review the template and what data is collected.</p>	CC to explore scope for UNFPA brief to Cluster.
<b>Shelter Situation in Kachin &amp; Northern Shan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before Kevin Socquet (KS) (<a href="mailto:socquet@unhcr.org">socquet@unhcr.org</a>), Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordinator for Kachin &amp; Northern Shan took the floor; CC stressed his appreciation for KMSS hosting this meeting. The role of local NGOs in Kachin had and remains elemental to the humanitarian response, hence delighted this meeting was held at KMSS. CC appreciated that LNGOs occupied a unique space but still, greater strategic and operational convergence between LNGOs and the Cluster's efforts remained vital to the overall success of the response.</li> <li>CC was equally delighted to have national WaSH Cluster Coordinator present, Olivier Le Guillou (<a href="mailto:oleguillou@unicef.org">oleguillou@unicef.org</a>), symptomatic of on-going efforts to ensure strong collaboration between WaSH, shelter and CCCM at national and operational levels.</li> <li>CC particularly appreciated donor presence, although ECHO and SDC had indicated they would also attend and were not represented.<sup>2</sup> CC stressed that this meeting was not about raising money for the Lead Agency rather funds for the shelter sector. As part of this, KMSS and FSD underscored that they were looking for funds to try and address the shelter gap, to which KS was about to refer. Metta also mentioned that they had just secured some funds from GAA but were still submitting more proposals for more funds.</li> </ol> <p>Key Points of Presentation (also see PowerPoint presentation below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Over 20,000 IDPs, one fifth of total caseload, still not receiving adequate protection through provision of shelter;</b></li> <li><b>Noting limited capacity, must stay ahead of needs;</b></li> <li><b>Gap at start of 2014: 4,500 family units needed;</b></li> <li><b>Assuming CERF funds are secured, <u>still NO FUNDS for 2,500 units to meet the needs of approximately the same number (2,500) of families, over 10,000 IDPs;</u></b></li> <li><b>Additionally <u>NO FUNDS to repair approx. 2,000 family units, which would cost just under US\$250,000,</u> despite being a very cost effective way to improve shelter conditions, with months of assessments now done;</b></li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> After the meeting SDC contacted the CC; there had been SDC confusion over the day of the meeting.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assuming CERF funds do materialise, and since the meeting Metta have secured funding for 300 more units, plus some built by Caritas International and MDCG, <u>current gap for new shelters and repair of shelters remains a little over US\$2 million</u>;</li> <li>Clearly shelter quality is less in NGCA than GCA;</li> <li>Despite the huge amount of assessment work to determine more precisely the shelter gap over the last year, gap cannot be tackled unless funding is secured.</li> </ul> <p>In response to a question from USAID, KS explained why some shelters needed to be replaced. Examples can be found below, see page five. Also stressed that while cross-line missions were a majorly positive step, actors would like to see more flexibility.</p> <p>On the boarding school issue, and further to earlier statements, the CC was clear that first and foremost this was an education and child protection issue. <i>This</i> Cluster was happy to give technical support on shelter matters but boarding schools are not a CCCM issue. Olivier Le Guillou, national WaSH Cluster Coordinator, expressed a similar view plus that perhaps this was an area where there needed to be a greater link between the humanitarian response and development.</p>	
<b>WaSH Situation in Kachin &amp; Northern Shan</b>	<p>Olivier Le Guillou (OLG), national WaSH Cluster Coordinator (<a href="mailto:oleguillou@unicef.org">oleguillou@unicef.org</a>) began by underscoring the need for an “integrated approach” between WaSH, shelter and camp management. Consistent with this, all WaSH CERF funds were to be directed to the Kachin &amp; NS WaSH needs alongside the Kachin &amp; NS shelter needs.</p> <p>Like shelter, OLG was not here to raise funds for the WaSH Lead Agency, rather bring awareness for funding needs across the WaSH sector.</p> <p>Critically efforts were focussed on determining the priority needs, and the regularly updated WaSH 4W matrix is vital in this process. Reference was also drawn to the <u>Kachin WaSH Cluster Funding Matrix</u>, and the <u>Kachin WaSH Cluster Snapshot</u> (see both in attached zip file) The latter being a map gives the need and coverage per Township, the former a table giving the funding coverage.</p> <p>One particular area of coordination focus was <u>trying to have one WaSH agency per camp, sometimes there are three per camp. This they were trying to avoid</u>.</p> <p>Positive examples, such as the Metta “full package approach”, ensuring the WaSH needs are fully covered for 20 camps, was noted.</p> <p>Another particularly positive example was the Oxfam methodology of a camp WaSH focal point, per camp. Roles included monitoring and hygiene promotion.</p> <p>In terms of gaps, OLG was keen to stress that there were “<u>40 camps that were not fully covered and did not meet basic Sphere Standards</u>”.</p> <p>In addition to trying to close the gap, as a Cluster they were deploying a “WaSH Cluster Capacity Building Officer” to Kachin.</p> <p>Responding to this presentation, both DRC and OCHA underscored their positive view of this “integrated approach”.</p>	

<b>Kachin AoB (including CCCM &amp; NFI)</b>	While there was brief mention and discussion of the wish to see more cash based assistance in Kachin, the central issue for the remainder of this agenda item was the scope for IDPs to return to their place of origin. Was this to happen DRC underscored the fact that for shelter the demands placed on this Cluster would be greater than its current capacity. Overall the consensual view was that political progress or not, large scale return could take years to materialize. Troops would need to withdraw, landmines cleared, vegetation cleared, some former places of origin had now become commercial mining sites and critically “trust needed to be restored”.	
<b>AOB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress on the walkways in Rakhine, Pauktaw Township, was positive (see document <i>Nget Chaung Walkways, Feb 2014</i> in attached zip file).</li> <li>• As regards to Myebon, DRC said they had unconfirmed reports that 250 IDPs had recently left, perhaps arriving in rural areas of Sittwe. Additionally, had there been any further discussion on the feasibility of Muslim IDPs being supported to leave this Township? Unable to comment on this specific question, the CC noted that the last discussion with Relief International (RI) sounded bleak. Despite agreeing with local authorities on their proposed work plan, 48 hours later they were informed they should leave Myebon by the end of March. No conclusions were drawn but clearly the situation for any sustained permanent humanitarian presence in Myebon remained very precarious.</li> <li>• OCHA stressed the 2014 contingency planning exercises that were underway, a working group formed and workshops in Yangon and Rakhine planned for 11 and 13 March, respectively.</li> <li>• The CC would be in Rakhine the following week, 9 through 12 March.</li> </ul>	

For next YGN meeting partners were encouraged to check the [http://themimu.info/Meeting\\_Schedule/index.php](http://themimu.info/Meeting_Schedule/index.php). Also nearer the time the CC would send an email confirmation and as usual, an agenda.

**Documents shared in hard copy with the participants at the meeting or in soft copy to all Cluster partners:**

- *Workshops on Updating Inter-Agency Emergency Response Preparedness*, UNOCHA, Myanmar, March 2014;
- *UNOCHA Note on Emergency Response Preparedness*, 26th Feb 2014;
- *Preparedness Workshop, UNOCHA, Myanmar 2014*, Agenda
- *Kachin & Northern Shan Shelter Cluster Donor Update*, v.2, 6 March 2014 (see PowerPoint below)
- *Kachin & Northern Shan States Shelter Cluster Factsheet*, 1st September 2013;
- *Shelter-NFI-CCCM Kachin & Northern Shan Cluster Analysis Report*, 1st February 2014
- *Shelter Cluster Strategic Operational Framework Kachin and Northern Shan States*, v 1.4, 27th September 2013
- *Kachin WaSH Cluster Snapshot*, February 2014;
- *Gender Analysis of Water Health and Sanitation Emergency Response in Rakhine State*, WaSH Cluster, March 2014;
- *Kachin WaSH Cluster Funding Matrix*, 7th March '14;
- *WaSH Cluster Strategic Operational Framework*, 2014 version
- *KMSS (PowerPoint) Pictures on Use of Firewood*, March '14;
- *Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team Meeting*, 27th February '14;

- Nget Chaung Walkways, Feb 2014.



Examples of temporary shelters that need to be replaced:

- Hpun Lum Yang Camp, 27.1.'14 (outside Laiza)
- Je Yang 1-2 Camp, 27.1.'14 (outside Laiza)

## Kachin & Northern Shan Shelter Cluster Donor Update

**6 March 2013**

### Gaps Identified

- 4,500 temporary shelter family units needed
- Sustainability projects, including care and maintenance trainings / toolkits distributions
- 2,000+ temporary shelters to be renovated and upgraded to extend their life, including addressing kitchen gap
- Communal/CCCM spaces

### How Were Gaps & Priorities Identified

- Close work with implementing agencies through data collection and meetings (bilateral & 15 cluster meetings since September 2013)
- Over 150 visits to 80+ camps (by the Shelter Cluster between August 2013 and January 2014)
- Balance between most urgent needs and implementing capacities

### Why these Gaps are First Priority?

- Over 20,000 IDPs are still not receiving adequate protection through shelters
- Durable solutions unlikely to be achieved within the coming 12-18 months
- Must stay ahead of needs, surge capacity is limited
- Compensating the gap between GCA and NGCA, particularly obvious in shelter response



## Current Funding Situation

- Funds secured for 600 units of construction + 500 units reparations
- Positive signs for funding for another 1,400 units, CERF
- Current gap is 2,500 family units (USD\$2 million) and repairs for 2,000 units (US\$250,000)
- Less than 10% available for toolkits, care and maintenance trainings and communal centers (US\$400,000)
- Based on second part of 2013 when 1,800 units were built and around 2,000 units renovated in 5 month period, with slightly increased capacity, implementation would be feasible

## Why Such a Gap in 2014?

- Shelters from 2011-2012 reaching the end of normal life-span
- Limited resources for Kachin due to dominance of Rakhine crisis
- Some gaps missed in 2013 due to lack of access to over 50% of the IDPs until September 2013
- New displacements
- IDPs from host communities joining camps
- Time required to collect data, conduct assessments

## Challenges & Solutions

- ❖ Implementing resources
  - Priorities have been established in balance with resources
- ❖ Resources for WaSH as many new constructions will be on new sites
  - Increased coordination WaSH-shelter to avoid discrepancy of implementation and whenever possible, joint proposals
- ❖ Land availability
  - Cluster working closely with relevant counterparts, some land already identified

## Challenges & Solutions Continued...

- ❖ Delays created by rainy season
  - Pre-position material before rainy season to allow some level of construction during that period
  - Started construction planning in January 2014
- ❖ Access for monitoring
  - Increase capacity building

### ❖ Minimum Standards