



Minutes of Shelter / NFI / CCCM National Cluster Meeting

10:00 – 12:00, Wednesday, 30th March 2016

UNHCR Office, Yangon

Attendees: Royal Thai Embassy, KMSS, OCHA, UNHCR (Programme, IM, PI & Protection Sector), Swanyee Development Foundation, IFRC, DRC, UCLA Researcher, IOM, Embassy of the Republic of Philippines, Australian Embassy, UN Habitat, Medair & BRAC



Apologies: SCI and LWF

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action / Actor / Date
<p>1. Introductions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions were made. • National Cluster Coordinator (CC) informed of new Shelter/NFI/CCCM Coordinator in Kachin, Jade Chakowa (chakowa@unhcr.org). Her details would also be listed on the main page of the website, including contact number. 	
<p>2. Clear Minutes & Actions from Previous Meeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of 24th February were discussed; there were no concerns and one minor correction. Will be uploaded to Cluster website: http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2016. • CC update on OCHA mission to flood-affected areas from 14th to 19th March is on today's agenda. • IOM latest DTM has been circulated across the entire network. 	<p>CC to make minor corrections and upload.</p>
<p>3. Presentation from Protection Sector on Protection Analysis</p>	<p>For this section of the meeting, floor was given to Protection Sector Coordinator for a presentation on Protection Analysis (PA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, reference was made to the document <i>The Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action</i>. • Following, the aim of the PA is an integrated approach to protection (i.e. deeper context analysis, common understanding of root causes, protection needs and risks as well as of community threats, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms, and ability to plan and program across sectors/clusters). • PA was initiated by the Protection Sector and is the result of analysis conducted jointly by protection and various other actors; document has been shared with other sectors/Clusters. • PA has 2 parts: context analysis and protection concerns/risk analysis. • 5 main identified threats: 	<p>Shelter Cluster to feedback on PA by next meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify risks relevant to work context and suggestions on responding to risks. • Suggestions on how to keep PA live. <p>Protection Sector Coordinator to share Centrality of Protection field workshops in Sittwe and Myitkyina report.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine: Limited freedom of movement, lack of documentation, SGBV, physical security and smuggling/human trafficking. • Kachin/Northern Shan State (NSS): Forced recruitment/use, SGBV, lack of documentation, drug use/abuse and lack of humanitarian accessibility. • PA is a tool for protection mainstreaming, programming, strategy development/advocacy and enhanced partnerships/engagement between humanitarian, development and government stakeholders. • CC highlighted lifting of State of Emergency in Rakhine State (RS) by the old Government. To this end a couple of documents (as listed at foot of these minutes) were circulated. It was confirmed that the exiting government had lifted the State of Emergency. 	
<p>4. Observations from Mission to Sagaing Region & Chin State</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC shared observations from mission to Sagaing Region and Chin State; commended OCHA for a well-organized mission. • CC noted that the flood response in Chin was delegated to subnational coordination by IOM and IFRC. • CC noted that the Government has developed a system whereby the level of destruction to houses correlates with the level of assistance provided. • Caseload with houses that were completely destroyed by floods or landslides were given contractor-built new houses (<i>see image top left</i>). CC noted that this caseload was <i>reasonably</i> satisfied. • Those waiting to receive materials are currently living in makeshift shelters (<i>see image bottom left</i>). • CC included image of an ordinary house to provide sense of the local shelter context (<i>see image bottom right</i>). • For government-driven housing schemes, CC noted that the Government has worked hard to get people into permanent housing and the speed at which relocation sites have been built over the last 6 months is highly impressive (<i>see images right</i>). 	<p>CC to comment and provide feedback on OCHA mission report.</p> <div data-bbox="1736 662 2139 965"> <p>Mission to Sagaing Region & Chin State</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1736 1013 2139 1300"> </div>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the last National Cluster meeting, CC highlighted individual request for funding shelter needs from Green Kennedy Group (GSK) concerning Thangkai Relocation Centre, Khumnoi Village, Tonzang Township, Chin State. • According to GSK, they missed inclusion for Government assistance. While they have land, issues are funding and no capacity to construct themselves. • CC noted that this caseload own houses that were not notably damaged or destroyed as a result of floods or landslides; if there is a real need, then approval for assistance from the Government is necessary. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon meeting with the Government, CC noted that there were clear objectives on the provision of permanent housing. <p>CC highlighted the following key issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Unknown flood and landslide risk of relocation sites, which are built on steep terrain. (2) Limited consultation with IDPs on permanent housing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some IDPs were unsure of what type of assistance they will receive or where they will be relocated. IOM is trying to obtain FAQ from the Government. • Permanent housing is located in different contexts than where IDPs were previously living, which raises the issue of livelihoods and sustainability. On a more positive note, CC stated that concern about access to services was encouraging in relocation sites. (3) Caseload with rented houses that were either partially damaged or completely destroyed at risk of “falling through the cracks”; they do not own houses so they are not eligible for compensation and the cost of renting has significantly increased. 	
	<p>CC noted that housing needs are going down overall and urged discussion to focus on moving forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 5,000 IDPs remain in temporary or <i>transitional</i> shelters. • Many will be moving into permanent housing within the next 4 to 5 weeks, before the rainy season. • CC raised issue of building permanent housing using materials that are highly unsuitable for the local climate (<i>see third image bottom row</i>). <p>CC acknowledged the need to assess livelihoods and sustainability at relocation sites and deferred relevant questions to the expertise of early recovery/development agencies (i.e. UNDP).</p>	<p>CC to follow-up with funder of this type of permanent housing</p>



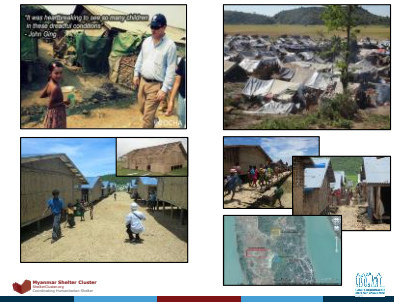
5. Temporary Shelter Needs & Response Update, Rakhine State (RS)

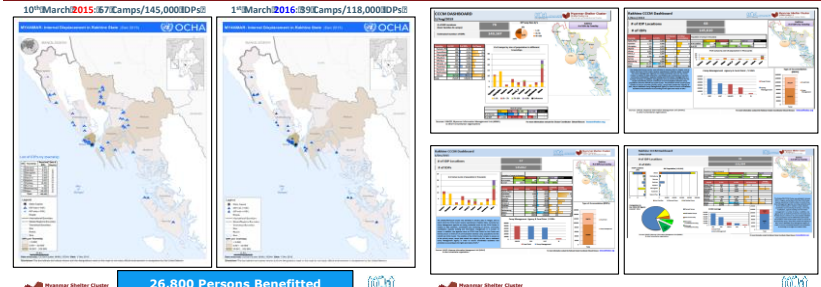
- CC gave a brief overview of shelters in RS from the provision of emergency shelter (tents and plastic sheeting) following the waves of violence in 2012 (*see images top row*) to the funding and building of temporary shelters by the Rakhine State Government (RSG) and international community in 2013 (*see images centre row*). Noting their temporary design to last two years and the impact of Cyclone Komen, many temporary shelters have now exceeded their lifespan and are collapsing (*see images bottom row*).
- There was push for repair and maintenance by the Shelter Cluster, and unit-by-unit assessment was conducted in all the priority areas (i.e. Sittwe, Pauktaw and Meybon, which have 94% IDPs in RS).
- As of April 2016, temporary shelter needs = **US\$3.2 million**.
- Funding commitments:
 - Cluster lead (UNHCR) = US\$1.1 million – **To be prioritized to Pauktaw and Meybon.**
 - LWF = **US\$500,00**
 - Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (OCHA) = US\$150,000 – **To be given to WaSH.**
 - RSG = TBD; new fiscal year starts in April 2016
 - **Current gap = US\$1.5 million for 2,552 people/full rebuild and 36,100 people/major repair in Sittwe camps**




Temporary Shelter Needs	ASSESSMENT TEAM	Increasing Temporary Shelter Deterioration...
<p>2013 RESPONSE 2,843 (8-unit) temporary shelters built</p> <p>2014 RESPONSE 1,183 (8-unit) essential repair & maintenance (42%)</p> <p>2015 RESPONSE 962 (8-unit) essential repair & maintenance (40%) 400+ (8-unit) decommissioned</p> <p>2016 NEEDS – SITTWE T/ship 1,600+ (8-unit) in SITTWE T/ship 60+% need major repair 10+% need minor repair</p> <p>298 (8-unit) in PAUKTAW T/ship (NC, ANY & KNF), exclude STM 80+% need full rehabilitation 15+% need major repair</p>	<p>OCHA, NRC, LWF, DRC, RSG (DRD & Govt. Camp Focal Points) & Cluster Lead (UNHCR)</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITTWE T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAUKTAW T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEYBON T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAUNGDAW T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KYAUK PHYU T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RANREE T/ship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RATHEDAUNG T/ship </p> <p>MEYBON T/ship Total of 89 (8-unit) 10 (8-unit) – RSG 79 (8-unit) – UNHCR</p>	<p>WHY?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary structures - bamboo walls/floors • Government dictates materials • Designed to last two years • Year three increasing rate of deterioration • 2015 Cyclone Komen • International community reluctant to fund encampment • Known unknowns <p>FUNDING COMMITMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cluster Lead (UNHCR) – US\$1.1 million ✓ LWF – US\$500,000 X MHF – US\$150,000 (OCHA) ? Rakhine State Government <p>NEED Suitable quantities & preferably fast</p> <p>US\$ NEEDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.7US\$ million (HRP, November 2016) • 3.2US\$ million (April 2016) GAP • 1.6US\$ million • CC 3 STW Camps – 32,000 people/major repair, 572 people/full rebuild • LWF 3 STW Camps – 4,100 people/major repair, 6,000 people/full rebuild, 1,800 people/full rebuild <p>36,100 PEOPLE/MAJOR REPAIR & 2,552 FULL REBUILD</p>

Myanmar Shelter Cluster
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



	<p>Q&A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborating on the international community reluctance to fund encampment, Philippines raised the possibility of replicating returns rather than continuing to put money into the camps. CC agreed that while the camps are costly (US\$30-50 million/year) and unsustainable, there needs to be a political shift and change in decision-making in RS that would start to explore returns/relocations of some distance. The Philippines was, preaching to the converted. • CC continues to advocate for depopulation of camps, but emphasized that rainy/cyclone season is impending and shelters are collapsing. 	
<p>6. AOB I. 1st March Cluster Analysis Report, Rakhine State</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC noted the shift in numbers in RS from 67 camps/145,000 IDPs to 39 camps/118,000 IDPs as detailed in the 1st March Cluster Analysis Report. • CC attributed the smaller shifts in numbers in previous years to the trend of Muslims moving into the camps compensating for IDPs moving out. • DRC in Sittwe had raised some question as to how numbers were calculated. CC was clear, if there were any concerns from DRC (or others) please clarify what the precise concerns are, in which camp(s) and which numbers and the Cluster Lead would follow-up.  <p>10th March 2015: 67 Camps/145,000 IDPs 1st March 2016: 39 Camps/118,000 IDPs</p> <p>26,800 Persons Benefited</p>	
<p>II. Camp Profiling Rakhine State – ToRs for JIPS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC updated on meeting in Sittwe with DRC and Cluster partners on the upcoming JIPS camp profiling in RS. • DRC: The objective of camp profiling is to provide a comprehensive profile of the camps as well as operation data set for targeting assistance. • CC noted that JIPS will be here at the end of April with the aim of initiating the camp profiling process in May; visas are currently under process. • ToRs were shared (see document <i>JIPS Technical Support Mission Terms of Reference</i>). 	<p>CC and DRC to review amendments made by JIPS and to share updated ToRs.</p>



<p>III. Camp Management Committee Reform – Rakhine & Kachin/Northern Shan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC noted that camp management committee (CMC) reform remains a huge challenge in RS and that more needs to be done in Kachin/NSS as well; extreme challenges and next steps were discussed. • Workshop for key partners in RS that was attended by 50 participants; noted that although it was difficult to achieve consensus, major issues were discussed and there was commitment to CMC reform. Technical working group (5 NGOs) was established. 	 <p>Camp Management Committee Reform</p> <p>EXTREME CHALLENGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsibility never enforced ▪ Government appointed/GAD ▪ Not representative (location/non-IDPs) ▪ Corrupt, extort & violent ▪ Impunity (no limit of tenure) ▪ Blocking humanitarian assistance ▪ Omnipresent <p>NEXT STEPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Another w/shop ▪ Try again to desegregate civil administration/camp coordination ▪ Disbanding & reforming ▪ Rakhine State Government requested Cluster Lead/UNHCR support ▪ RSG Security Minister support critical
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC kindly requested all to complete Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise questionnaire, if they have not already: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/joint_shelter_cccm_cpmt_partners_myanmar • CC keen that results of early recovery assessment in Mrauk-U be shared at next meeting. • 7th April report of strong wind affecting some newly built houses in Hakha. Roofs of 37 houses at relocation sites were affected by strong winds. 10 out of 37 houses had their roofs totally taken off, rest being partial damage fortunately, nobody injured since houses were unoccupied. CC has suggested to UNOCHA for <i>8 Build Back Safer Key Message</i> (Myanmar language) to be delivered to relevant local government. Later confirmed that government would address these repair needs. • CC noted discussions with UNFPA and efforts to look at privacy issues within temporary shelters. Three areas of potential action: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNFPA at the Sittwe level to organise focus group discussions; 2. Include a privacy dynamic as part of the camp profiling; 3. Observe how privacy for owner driven houses in Rakhine State has been addressed. • Next meeting will be held in a month; date/time TBC. 	<p>CC to share CCPM findings.</p> <p>CC to request presentation on Early Recovery Multi-Sector Assessment of Mrauk-U District at next National Cluster Meeting.</p> <p>CC to follow-up again with UNOCHA if <i>8 Build Back Safer Key Message</i> (Myanmar language) would be of value. Cluster Lead can supply.</p>

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

- Shelter-NFI-CCCM YGN Cluster Meeting Minutes, 24.2.'16;*
- 8 Build Back Safer Key Message* (Myanmar language).

UNOCHA

- HCT Meeting Summary Note, 29th March 2016;*
- Presentation by Cluster at HCT on Temporary Shelter, Shelter Solutions (& CMCs), 29th March '16;*
- Presentation at HCT by Early Recovery on Multi-sector Assessment for Mrauk-U District, 29th March '16;*
- Presentation at HCT by INGOs on Political Identity Approach to Vulnerability and Access to Services in Rakhine State, 29th March '16;*
- Presentation at HCT by OCHA on Early Preparedness 2016, 29th March '16;*



Presentation by Protection Sector on Operationalizing Centrality of Protection, 29th March '16.
Paper on HCT Composition.

Rakhine

JIPS Technical Support Mission Terms of Reference;
State of Emergency declared in Rakhine State (Republic of the Union of Myanmar President Office), 10.6.'12;
State of Emergency lifted in Rakhine State (Myanmar News Agency), 29.3.'16;
Rakhine State Inter-Cluster Sector Coordination Meeting - Meeting Summary, 21st March '16;
Ah Nauk Ye Brief, Solidarites International, April 2016;
Poor Practices of Camp Management Committees, Rakhine State, February 2016;
Workshop Agenda on Camp Management Committee Reform, Rakhine State, 2016;
Rakhine CCCM Dashboard, 1st March 2016;
Rakhine State Camp Comparison from December 2015 - March 2016;
USAID Rakhine Early Recovery Activity, February 2016;
Vulnerability and Access Political Identity Approach, INGOs, Rakhine State, (FINAL) 7th March '16.

Kachin & Northern Shan

Joint Strategy Team Presentation, 22nd March 2016;
JST 2016-2018 HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY GUIDELINES;
JST Keys Messages, 22nd March 2016;
JST Position Paper on Return and Resettlement Humanitarian Dilemma;
Report of Assessment with newly arrived IDPs in Mine Yu Lay Camp, Mine Yu Village & Namt Phat Kar Village (IRC, UNFPA & KMSS);
Winter NFI Assessment Report, December 2015.

Protection Sector

Cash and Protection, Guide for Protection in Cash-based Interventions;
Cash and Protection, Key Recommendations for Protection in Cash-based Interventions;
Cash and Protection, Protection Risks and Benefits Analysis Tool;
Cash and Protection, Tips for Protection in Cash-based Interventions;
Protection Sector Analysis, Kachin, Northern Shan & Rakhine State, 30th March 2016.

Food Security Sector

FAO & WFP Crop & Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar, 16th March '16;
FAO & WFP Media Release, 17th March '16.