

**Shelter and Non-Food Items
 Strategic Advisory Group Meeting
 Republic of South Sudan**

**Thursday 20 February 2014
 11:00-12:00, OCHA Juba EP&R Room**

DRAFT MINUTES

| ATTENDEES | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|
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1. Overview of SAG

- To assist in determining strategy for Cluster approach to S and NFI service in the country
- Strategic document to be created, endorsed then reviewed regularly by the SAG
- SAG will also be responsible for agreeing on advocacy messaging, how to engage in advocacy and on what points
- Coordinators will bring issues to SAG for advice
- Composition does not include government to ensure effectiveness and efficiency
- Biggest issue to deal with at the moment is that 700,000 people in South Sudan will have S-NFI need (70% of estimated displaced)
- Our cluster target is 400,000 IDPs and is lower due to accessibility, funding, and capacity.

2. Emergency Preparedness and Response

Response locations with different considerations for each

- UNMISS PoC sites – estimated that 12% of overall Cluster delivery will be inside the sites;
- Spontaneous sites such as Awerial will receive 35% of overall delivery;
- Collective centers like churches and schools in Malakal and Juba will represent 3% and require specific considerations such as moving people out of schools so children can return;
- IDPs in host communities where there is less concentration, such as Lankien will likely form the majority of response locations and here both IDPs and hosts must receive consideration

Response Proposal from TWIG:

- Basic NFI delivery will be applied to all types of settlement
 - Standard kit but actual distribution must be based on needs assessments
- Shelter is key challenge and we must get it right;
- Proposed 2 phase approach by the TWIG:
 - Phase 1- acute ES kit that is light and can be airlifted consisting of 2 plastic sheets, 6 pegs, 30meters of nylon rope, bamboos (minimum 10) and a spade (spade can be shared)
 - Phase 2: including more framing materials than Phase 1, as well as sand bags to better manage the rain season and flooding in the shelter
- Proposal that this Phased approach is applied in all areas, apart from host communities where the Phase 2 kit will be given to the host so they have more space to share;



- This proposed shelter strategy was decided upon on cost-effectiveness, logistics constraints and to include beneficiaries in the process

Rainy Season Constraints:

- Rains will begin in 6 weeks so our timeline is critical, must respond now;
- Acute ES will not be sufficient for rainy season, so shelter is logistics heavy;
- Access by road is limited in many areas;
- If these cannot be overcome by mid-March, we would push for the airlift tents to areas where we still have IDPs – would not at that time be possible to wait any longer
- Tents are not ideal but if the 2 Phased approach is not viable in time, especially in Bentiu and Malakal, this is the next step
- We have 6,300 tents in country with DFID, ICRC and UNHCR contributions
 - Where it is possible, a kit will be provided; where it is not, a tent will be necessary
 - Phased approach may be possible in Juba, Bor and Awerial because we have road access
 - Site assessments to determine topography, soil and what level of flooding may occur is needed
 - Bentiu and Malakal have black cotton soil + huge logistics constraints
 - Bor and Awerial we have greater access
- Floors of shelters also key consideration in the rains with soil and mud being very sticky and unmanageable in some areas
 - Option of raised shelters or platforms?

Are the efforts doubled by the phased approach?

- Yes.
- This is why we need a timeline and maintain the option of tents

Response Implementation and Locations

- Very little chance for road access to Malakal in the coming weeks;
 - Response there will be mostly this will be in the PoC, and we can expect more movement of people, possibly to northern part of Upper Nile (Renk)
- Juba situation is pending the PoC decongestion exercises
 - Tong Ping is very heavily populated with an average of 3 sq meters per person; UN House estimated at 9 sq meters per person;
 - UN House: new site land is being cleared and we are told to go ahead as though the site will move forward, but we cannot apply more permanent shelter solution because decongestion needs to happen first; this is not inside the existing UNMISS base but will function as a PoC area;
 - In determining what shelter solution is feasible we need information on density- how many people are sleeping in the areas, how many structures are needed and how much space is available
- Triangulation exercise to determine how many people are sleeping in Tong Ping is being planned by IOM/DTM/CCCM alongside a WFP food distribution;
- UNMISS is concerned about shelter options that appear too permanent which may encourage people to stay longer;

Mobile Teams

- An option is to have Juba-based experienced mobile teams ready for deployment for quick response around the country
- This would assist Partners with gaps in an area, or areas where there are no Partners present
- Juba warehouses would act as the stockpile for remote interventions, and replenishment for areas needed prepositioning

Prepositioning and Warehouses

- If stock is prepositioned in the field now, it may get absorbed for distribution very quickly
- Rubhalls are now in UNMISS bases but we need stock outside these areas, moving with force protection
- Remote locations are heavily reliant on logistics assets;
- We have warehouses in Waat and Akobo and it seems IDPs are turning up in these locations, as well as Pibor;
- Renk and Maban in Upper Nile should receive small stocks
- WFP thinking to set up bases in some of these areas, such as Akobo and Nassir, should coordinate with them
- Unity- we are not considering field locations but UNHCR has a store in Pariyang.

Actors outside the CRP

- IFRC will work through SSRC and is launching appeal to assist 10,000 HHs; will remain flexible
- ICRC is a large S-NFI player at the moment, and is coordinating with us;
- MSF also doing some small responses and keeping the Cluster updated



3. Coordination

Cluster Coordination at State Level

- The Cluster has always had focal points at State Level
- Since the December Crisis many things collapsed in the states: staff moved, some became IDPs, organisations delayed re-entering the areas, etc.
- Malakal (Medair) and Bor (Intersos) are back on track and IOM is currently acting as SFP in (Unity) Bentiu
- We need experienced staff dedicated 100% to the Cluster in these key areas
- delegating focal points in major response areas/sites: NRC in Awerial, SCI in Lankien; Concern in UN House, Intersos in Tong Ping.
- SFP are to be in constant communication with these county/site level focal points
- Forums in Juba are taking place for all partners working in States where staff in rebel held areas can not participate in state level meetings usually in the capital;
- No focal point in Lakes currently, there are two options on the table:
 - Oxfam GB could provide an SFP in Rumbek under a project for RRC capacity development but recruitment could take 1 month; their current ops in Rumbek is limited
 - Plan International could have an SFP available tomorrow and recruit a replacement; individual is a national staff with long experience in Lakes; Plan propose to fund it through RRF but bridged with core funding; already have distribution teams ready who've worked in FSL with WFP.
 - Recommendation to select the partner who can deploy the fastest.

4. Pipeline

- 30,000 NFI kits are in the pipeline due to arrive soon, may have serious delays getting them over the border
- We need more funding for more supply for coming months
- UNHCR is doing a large procurement of ES and transitional shelter; awaiting timelines to determine gaps
- IOM plane crashed which will slow the movement of stock and increase reliance on Logs Cluster
- Funding to do our own transport especially to deep field locations will be key
 - Budgets in appeal do include transport
 - Getting force protection for convoys must balance UNMISS capacity, willingness and time with the need to respond
- CRS is planning large procurement and should be able to cover a large part of Jonglei

5. AOB

Western Equatoria

- Many IDPs arriving here from Jonglei and Lakes
- Problem with leading assessments, Partner needs additional funding to respond to them in Lakes before they decide to move further into W Eq.

ACTION POINTS:

- **Comprehensive strategy document to be prepared and circulated by Tuesday 25 February.**
- **Lakes State Focal Point to be appointed.**
- **Next meeting Thursday 27 February.**