

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

**Thursday 27 February 2014
 11:00-12:00, OCHA Juba EP&R Room**

DRAFT MINUTES

ATTENDEES		
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1. Welcome brief and minutes

- The previous minutes were reviewed and endorsed.

2. Coordination and Human Resources

- Strategic Document for the Cluster has been completed but M&E section is needed;
- IOM is strengthening mobile team; WVI and Medair have both expressed interest in doing the same, possibly Concern for southern Unity areas; these will lead response in areas where gaps exist;
- Coordination: since crisis, the Cluster has scaled up with technical support, securing 3 technical advisors, one will be based in Juba, 2 will be mobile;
 - Awerial, Juba and Bor desperately need technical advisors as well.
- Unity and Upper Nile- lead agencies in these states will secure 100% dedicated staff as focal points there;
- Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity will have devolved focal points throughout the state, as well as in PoCs;
 - Need to develop a ToR for these focal points so Partners understand what is happening;
- Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile: forums will be held in Juba to coordinate for those partners not able to reach state capital coordination meetings;
- Concerning that in Malakal many agencies have already pulled out despite humanitarian mandate to work in emergency, people in the ground are not enough and cannot meet all needs
- Next TWIG: will be on the methods of elevation specifically in the PoC sites

3. Kit Composition

- Basic NFI kit (\$85 not including transport)
- Acute Emergency Kit- meant to be air-liftable, and mobile for people to pack up and run with it (\$58 without transport)
- Standard ES Kit- more robust, ideally designed to be rain resistant (\$98 + sandbags which are essential for concentrated populations, IE: PoC, \$183)
- Appropriateness across S.Sudan taking into account how people are living prior to the emergency, logistics, costs and our mandate;
- Decisions about which kit to provide must be based on Needs Assessments- loose item distributions should happen based on which specific items are most needed; full kits inform our procurement planning;
- Local procurement of items like bamboos and wooden poles are encouraged where possible- especially true now that transport is an issue where we cannot move items;



- Tents are stockpiled in Juba and will be used where framing materials cannot be moved
 - Definitely ICRC tents here in Juba in the pipeline will be used in Malakal and will be erected in collaboration with SSRC; ICRC is present on the ground already but IFRC is not.

4. Response by site

- Site types: PoC sites, collective centres, spontaneous sites, people living with hosts, OR taking refuge on islands for safety;
- 400,000 people are the NFI target; 340,000 is the shelter target and this is within bounds of resource constraints;
- We must also keep in mind what the return package will be when people finally go back home;
- REACH assessments of shelter damage may be useful here to give us a picture of the situation in areas of origin.

PoC Sites

- Response here is being driven by rainy season planning
- Populations will be here in the rains and shelters are inadequate in all sites;
- Population is highly fluid so it is difficult to determine #s of people who are residing there which will cause major inclusion errors;
 - As a result we don't know how many shelters to target but counting structures could resolve this; decongestion must happen first since sites are far too dense to be safe; this limits our ability to implement shelter solutions that meet standards;
- Timing is also an issue- if decongestion is successful we would want to wait until they are settled where they will be during the rainy season;
- Tong Ping- intervention dependent on the new site; UNMISS is pushing us to go ahead now
 - Waiting to decongestion and new site but how long will we wait for these to happen
 - Practical dilemma- need strong shelter partners to work on upgrades in the sites
 - There is already talk by IDPs of taking over UN structures if it is not solved ahead of rains
 - This is also related to CCCM in terms of specific areas people are settled in relation to elevation of land and potential to flood;
 - UNMISS is looking at drainage;
- UNMISS continues work in UN House but not necessarily in relation to the rain;
 - POC 2 is on rock, so we are less worried about flooding; POC 1 will certainly be affected by floods, some house will wash away;
 - Concern is already doing working on shelter upgrade trials, vulnerable (300HHs) will receive a full kit;
- Malakal- also dependent on new site;
 - Malakal- proposal is to raise the entire site, but will still need individual shelter elevations in Juba, Bentiu and Bor;
 - Still the issue of moving these stocks into places, Malakal will not be possible;
 - Other actors need to move first (UNMISS in Malakal re: site development) before we can do anything;
- Bor- smaller scale effort going on at the new site;
- In all sites, guidance is needed on at what point we don't wait any longer
- PoC- prepositioning of NFI is ongoing;
- Where there is black cotton soil- suggested to get geo-textile which prevents mud to come up through the material- overlay it with fine material
 - Possibly \$5/sq meter
 - Primarily it is for roads and pathways;
 - Discussing with CCCM for areas outside of individual shelters
 - Could also be laid under tents if those are used as shelter
- Where pre-existing shelters exist, supplementary kits; where there aren't, a shelter kit; all will receive sandbags and fill
- Obstacles: funding for Partners who are doing shelter projects: in Malakal DRC has funding; Concern in UN House needs funding; Tong Ping we do not have a shelter partner to do these activities and we need quality shelter partners to be doing this (DRC and NRC) are the obvious choices because they have technical capacity; IOM needs to launch procurement of items required for Shelter kits and begin transport.



Collective Centres

- There is concern about pull factor so must liaise with leader at those sites responsible for the populations and must work based on their requests; they can manage the communities themselves;
- Schools- must clear them out by providing other shelter options.

Spontaneous Settlements

- Awerial is the biggest example; hosts are taxed, people are sleeping under trees
- Shelter kits being distributed are not sufficient, must liaise with Partners there to see what they are proposing and if it is adequate; NRC is focal point but many partners splitting caseloads and responding on their own;
- Can move items here by road;
- Challenge comes with size of the population and managing different partners responding to different sections of the population;
- Site planning here: need an experienced site planner there as soon as possible;
- Meeting with CRS and NRC needed to get on top of situation in this area and the new site;
- Need to determine the intentions of people during the rainy season since Awerial is traditionally a very flooded place in the rainy season;
- Need to know if the new site is going to be flooded or not;

IDPS with Host communities

- Much more dispersed across wide areas, where kin structures exist;
- Lankein and North Jonglei, also probably in southern Unity; are in some areas overburdening the host community;
- Registration process difficult to distinguish between the two groups;
- Do we need to separate them, and only target IDPs, or also hosts?
- Limited in terms of access so would likely be very air focused;
- Basic NFI distribution based on assessment;
- If WFP does registration they do not distinguish between groups; IOM do usually attempt to do this in coordination with chiefs and local governance;
- Cluster should maintain focus on IDPs but needs of hosts can be considered on case by case basis;
- Cluster should maintain monitoring and tracking system in host areas and host community must be supported with specific items;

Islands

- Isolated and remote- need to build rafts;
- Unity, Panyijar, Nyal- people there in hiding
- Perhaps they can come to a more central location to pick the items
- When rains come, they will likely move anyways
- Too expensive to reach them there, can come get assistance from a catchment area.

Response Cycle

- Cluster is committed to IRNA model and will base response on recommendations;
- Team in IRNA must however be experienced Cluster members who can give us good analysis and experience, and a Partner that has capacity to respond in that area;
- Where there is not substantive information forthcoming from the IRNA we will do our own cluster specific assessment;
- Distribution: need is biggest factor, vulnerability usually a subset of that;
- If there is not enough stock in a given area, vulnerability targeting can be the best distribution strategy;
- DTM at IOM can liaise with the Cluster on this for registration and verification but we will not get held up on this basis;
- Token based distributions in areas where quick response is needed and the mobile teams are responding;
- We will NOT use lists from Chiefs, RRC or government without visually verifying them;
- Blanket distributions need to be solidly justified based on the new rapid assessment tool and things like market accessibility;
- Tailored response to family size where possible- large families can receive 2 kits, small families one of each item;



- Fluid populations should not be receiving in various areas again and again
- Possession level rapid assessments: should happen monthly to track continued need, especially in concentrated areas.

5. Pipeline

- The common pipeline has been in use since 2011; PPAs ensure items released to partners wishing to work within the system, IOM covers transport; UNHCR has contributed stock since the crisis; rather than establishing a parallel systems, UNHCR is willing to coordinate and contribute to the pipeline and their stock will be managed by the pipeline in the same way as all other stock;
- Status of the procurement now is that 30,000 kits incoming already; need to procure another 30,000 to meet existing needs to June; then another 20,000 would be for contingency;
- Shelter need is 68,000 Kits, Emergency Shelter being 24,000 kits including sandbags, Acute Shelter being 44,000;
- Others have procured their own materials but this is an issue in regards to the comparability of kits
- IFRC is launching an appeal on behalf of SSRC; targeting 8,000 HHs for NFI, 2-3000 for ES kits- will confirm the figures once Regional Office in Nairobi communicates.

ACTION POINTS

- M&E section to be added to Cluster Strategy and Guidelines document;
- IFRC to share quantity and location information about procurement appeal;
- UNHCR to share quantity and type information about procurement appeal;
- Terms of Reference to be written for Response Focal Points in the key states;
- Info-graphics and products to be produced that demonstrate gaps and needs;
- TWIG to be convened specifically to discuss shelter elevation strategies ahead of rains;
- Cluster to meet with CRS and NRC as partners in Awerial to determine appropriate rainy season shelter response there;
- Identify shelter partners for outstanding concentrated sites;
- Cluster technical advisors on shelters in PoC and spontaneous settlements to be recruited and deployed to Bor, Awerial and Malakal.