

Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster Meeting Minutes

3:00PM – 4:30, Thursday, 9th May 2013

UNHCR Bhamo, Kachin State

Attendees: UNHCR, UNICEF, Metta, CESVI, Camp Manager (KBC Bhamo), Camp Manager (KBC Momauk), UNOCHA, KBSS, Solidarities (SI)

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action / Actor / Date
Introductions	Attendees introduced themselves to what was the 2 nd Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster meeting hosted by UNHCR Bhamo Field Unit. UNHCR Kachin Head of Office Ms. Carine Jaquet & Kachin Protection Associate Ms. Jannet attended the meeting.	Invitees included UNICEF, and Solidarities International, both whom are doing water and sanitation activities in Bhamo District. The reason, to seek their technical inputs on the design of the rain water harvesting system and installation of gutters on shelter roofs. This should ensure a common understanding amongst partners who plan to construct gutters on bamboo or timber shelters roofs.
Review of previous action points	<p>Actions points:</p> <p>UNHCR and Metta will coordinated their requested shelter list to avoid any overlap and ensure the needs requested were unmet needs</p> <p>UNHCR to clarify with Metta the shelter renovation needs in Momauk Baptist Church camp, constructed during the early emergency phases.</p>	<p>Action taken: Metta, UNHCR and UNOCHA had a separate meeting for compiling the shelter need (as provided by Camp Managers).</p> <p>Action: Metta will construct new shelters for those who were staying in poor shelter conditions at Momauk Baptist Church camp.</p>
NFI update	UNHCR: updated partners on their NFIs distribution for 528 IDP HH (1617 persons), who were living with host communities in Momauk Township. UNHCR to-date had distributed to 228. In the coming days UNHCR will cover the remaining 300 IDP HH. UNHCR planned this joint NFI distribution for IDPs living with host communities with staff from Momauk Township General Administration Department (TGAD), Momauk KBC Camp Committee members, the CCCM focal point and members of the UNHCR Bhamo field team. KMSS Bhamo had distributed hygiene kits to IDPs in Loi Je and Lagat Yang camps, the latter a new camp.	
Shelter update	UNHCR: will renovate shelters in Loi Je camp. UNHCR has revised the bamboo structure design, submitted to UNHCR's Shelter and	

	<p>Settlements Section (SSS) in Geneva. The revised timber structure has now been approved by UNHCR's SSS.</p> <p>UNHCR: invited UNICEF and Solidarities to offer their technical advice and offer standards in terms of the construction of gutters and drainage for shelters in Loi Je, as recommended by ECHO during their mission to Bhamo.</p> <p>KBSS: strong winds in Southern Kachin (Nam Lin Pa, Bum Sit Pa, La Na Pa and Hka Ke) damaged 400 units, 180 of which were built by UNHCR. Some shelters repaired by the beneficiaries although quality of the work unknown nor accurate numbers repaired.</p> <p>Metta: two shelters (of 12 units) at Robert Camp which constructed by Metta, also damaged by strong winds. Metta seeking approval from their Head of Office to renovate shelters. UNHCR has distributed tarpaulin to use as temporary roofing for these damaged Metta constructed shelters.</p> <p>Metta: will get their budget in June, and plan to build 120 new shelters (9'x12') and renovate 252 units.</p> <p>KBC: elevated water tanks built by SI were also damaged during the strong winds and cannot be used anymore. KBC requested SI to repair the damage.</p>
<p>Cross cutting issues: WASH issues related to shelter: gutter and drainage systems</p>	<p>SI shared their activities in relation to rain water harvesting systems. Construction is in process in a few camps, AD 2000 and other camps. In line with sphere standards, 10-unit shelters hosts 50 persons, and requires 500 gallons. Local water sources also need to be taken into account.</p> <p>Solidarities WASH engineers shared their gutter design and water harvesting system for bamboo shelters, both UNHCR and KMSS constructed. The harvesting system on the roofs was constructed with PVC pipes and gutters rather than using pipes and gutters made of CGI/zinc. The reason for using PVC materials is because it is more flexible to transport to camps located in remote areas without damaging the materials plus it is adjustable when installing on the roofs of shelters. CGI/zinc gutters and pipes are not adjustable and flexible and one faces difficulties when installing it on the roofs. Also it needs to be transported carefully so as not to damage the gutter, which may result in leaks. Finally, CGI gutters are heavier than PVC especially for the bamboo type shelters can result in too much weight when the gutter is full with water. Therefore, WASH engineers from Solidarities prefer the PVC gutters and pipes for their water harvesting system and recommend partners do the same. In summary, use of PVC seems to be most cost efficient and practical solution</p> <p>Looking forward it was important to be clear that gutters have been recommended for 2 reasons: drainage and water collection. This was important to remember, the gutters have first been advised for drainage in the camps and water collection is actually a secondary output/benefit. Water scarcity is mainly in the dry season, during which the tanks will be</p>

	<p>empty. Hence this cannot be the solution for water access in the camps for the whole year.</p> <p>Action: UNHCR Bhamo shared the list of IDP camps with locations of UNHCR's (and partners) shelters with Solidarities.</p>
<p>CCCM and Information management update</p>	<p>UNHCR noted that the Joint IDPs Profiling (JIPs) service had been on mission in Myanmar, their efforts focussed on training related to the camp profiling questionnaire for CCCM focal points. This was part of an extensive camp profiling exercise, to be rolled out later in the year.</p> <p>UNHCR is meeting the camp running costs to IDPs in Bhamo District, both direct implementation and through partner KMSS Bhamo.</p>