

Shelter / NFI / CCCM Myitkyina Cluster Meeting Minutes

2.00 to 4.00, Tuesday, 10 June, 2014

UNHCR Office, Myitkyina

Attendees: Plan-Myanmar, KMSS-MTY, DRC, UNICEF WaSH, Shalom & UNHCR

Received advanced notice but did not attend: Metta & KBC

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action / Actor / Date
Introduction	Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordintaor for Kachin & Nortrhern Shan (CCK) welcomed participants. As Cluster members had raised, too many meetings were difficult to attend so Cluster tried to have this meeting only on a need basis, and in-between technical meetings. However, it still remains important for all members to sit together at least every eight to ten weeks to share information/issues. All agreed that it was useful to still sit together regularly for these updates	
Cluster updates <i>Shelter (figures & new design)</i>	<p>At the end of 2013, gap of temporary shelters was estimated at about 5,000 family units (or about 25,000 IDPs living in sub-standard shelters or collective centres). Now, thanks to all implementing agencies efforts, supported by Cluster advocacy towards donors (for example organising a donor brief on the subject in March at KMSS YGN's office), a large number of temporary shelters have been built or are committed (meaning funds have been secured). <u>This has reduced the gap to an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 family units</u>, despite the new emergencies in South Kachin and Northern Shan States in April-May 2014 requiring construction of an additional 600 to 700 family units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Note, UNHCR is about to sign with its partners for the next round of construction (July-Dec) for around 1,500 units. Once finalised it will be shared to all Cluster members/partners. ✓ Metta is also starting construction of 300 family units in Woi Chyai and has already built 70 units for newly displaced in South Kachin/Northern Shan. ✓ In addition to its agreement with UNHCR, KMSS-MTY is in discussion with Caritas 	

	<p>International (CI) for the construction of 300 family units, but “nothing is sure at this stage”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DRC will cover all needs for Hpar Ka Thaung before the end of the year, and will have sufficient resources to support another 100 to 150 units in Je Yang during the last quarter of the year (depending on how much is spent to complete construction in Hpar Ka Thaung). DRC might have additional resources in the coming month and as such is very interested in knowing where gaps remain. <p>KMSS-MTY raised concerns that the DRC plan to build in Je Yang could overlap with the KMSS-MTY plans to build in this camp with the UNHCR. CCK explained it was actually the Cluster that required DRC support for Je Yang. Indeed, the needs have been estimated to around 650 family units, of which the KMSS-MTY/UNHCR partnership can cover only 400 to 450. With additional support from DRC it would allow us to come closer to full coverage. However, the land availability will remain an issue, because it is unlikely that the current land available would be sufficient to construct the number of units needed. The Cluster has been discussing this land issue with the IRRIC since November 2013, but to-date no “good solution has been found”. CCK will go to Laiza third week of June, and this will be one of his priorities.</p> <p>CCK mentioned that while it will be unlikely to close completely the gap of temporary shelters in 2014, there have been some clear successes by putting all members efforts together, for example in Laiza where a combined efforts of KMSS-MTY, Metta, UNHCR and DRC should results in the building of around 1,000 temporary units in 2014, covering over 80% of the needs, and in facing the recent emergency where resources have been mobilised to build as many shelters as possible (given the land situation).</p> <p>The shortage of hard wood has been a serious problem since March, mainly in the BMO-Mansi-Northern Shan (NS) area. One solution by Metta has been to develop a design based on a steel structure. The UNHCR/Cluster Shelter Focal Point has recently visited the sites in NS where Metta is building such structure. They have developed all necessary drawings and BoQs for validation of the design. Metta stated that they are happy for all to use this design and all are welcome to request necessary information. CCK underlined that it was a good example that designs can evolve with the needs and possibilities of the field, as long as basic standards of space, ventilation, security, etc. were respected.</p>	
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<p>CCCM</p>	<p>The cluster members adopted the 5-unit barracks beginning of 2013 as there was previously no standard design. Since then, according to the situation, the Twin shelters proposed by DRC, the individual shelters by MDCG and now the steel structure shelters from Metta have been developed. In each case the cluster has worked closely with the implementing agencies to offer technical guidance and when necessary developed documents to have the said designs recognised by the Global Shelter Cluster. As long as basic standards are respected and good communication done, this proves it is not a big issue to adapt designs.</p> <p>UNHCR/CCCM Cluster Focal Point explained the need to monitor the camp management performance, evaluate the competences and the remaining needs for capacity building. Strengths and weaknesses might also not be the same in all the areas. The <u>Cluster will initiate a draft evaluation</u> form that will then be discussed with partners for validation.</p> <p>Data collection for the <u>updating of the camp profiling is about 90 per cent completed</u>. The process used this year is hoped to be much more sustainable in the long term as it involved less external capacity and “much more” camp level management and local organisations.</p> <p>In third week of June, CCCM Cluster Lead will <u>organise training for new camp managers in Northern Shan State (NS)</u>. Then, another one will be conducted in BMO at the beginning of July completing the round of basic trainings carried out in five different locations since February 2014, meaning that by now “more or less” all Camp Focal Points have received at least basic training. However, this is not very sustainable as Focal Points often change, as well as middle-management persons within partners. Therefore, <u>there is a need for strong Training of Trainers (ToT) so UNHCR’s CCCM is not always needed for basic trainings</u>. All participants welcomed this idea of ToT and reminded the Cluster that they have requested it over many, many months. CCK confirmed that the Cluster was still trying to get the relevant person, likely from abroad, to carry out this ToT, without success so far. However, still on the idea of capacity building, the Cluster has secured the support for at least six months of a person dedicated to capacity-building with implementing agencies. This person would work directly on day-to-day basis with the agencies interested to build the capacity of middle and senior CCCM management, allowing stronger and more sustainable internal capacity.</p> <p>“Generally” Cluster members welcomed this support but mentioned their concern that the</p>	<p><u>Action point:</u> CCCK to continue liaising with national Cluster Coordinator to arrange ToT across Kachin/N.Shan and national Cluster Coordinator secure suitable candidate.</p>
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	<p>Cluster Leads would ensure that this person would provide added value, not create added workload by requesting too much of their time. They referred to the problem encountered when the UNHCR Led Cluster called in new persons in other sectors, this lead to implementing agencies having to spend extensive time helping the persons understand the situation and their work. CCK agreed and encouraged all partners interested to submit a few bullet points on <i>how</i> they think such resource could be the most useful for them. Also, this is a resource the Cluster worked hard to provide because partners raised their needs for more capacity building. Ultimately it is up to each agency to use this resource or not, it is not compulsory.</p> <p>KMSS-MTY raised the difficulty created by the high turn-over of Focal Points (FPs) at camp level. CCK mentioned this was <i>one</i> of the reasons why the Cluster thought that capacity building at the management level of each implementing agency could be a good answer to this problem. It would make them able to directly train and prepare new FPs without having to wait for the Cluster Lead to organise formal and larger trainings, which cannot be done more than twice a year (and this is still difficult to achieve as it needs to be done across at least five different locations/each time).</p>	
South Mansi/Northern Shan situation	<p>The Cluster Lead Focal Point from BMO travelled to the area recently to see the shelter situation. He reported the following figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial needs of around 670 family units of shelter; • 270 on-going construction or already built; • Around 150 additional units under discussion (at the time of this meeting) between KBC and the UNHCR; • However, 220 units still needed after that, but to-date no appropriate land identified; • Some agencies said they had more resources to build more standard temporary shelter but currently insufficient land available. <p>Regarding the displacement that happened 9 June, around 400 IDPs arrived in Khon Kai, a few miles from Kutkai Town, staying at the KBC compound. They arrived from Pan U village. No fighting reported but the people were scared because they saw large army movement. Cluster Lead UNHCR informed KBC that <i>if</i> needed they could use the stocks of UNHCR tents and NFIs in the area to respond. The current quantities on the spot would be sufficient to cover such needs.</p> <p><i>Additional information post-meeting: Within the 72 hours following this meeting it was</i></p>	

	<i>reported by several credible sources that all or almost all of these people had gone back to their villages of origin.</i>	
Winter item gaps	<p>Cluster started communicating on the winter item gaps since March. The gap is estimated at 50,000 IDPs; mostly it concerns the need for winter clothes, 30,000 children and 20,000 adults. Some partners have expressed an interest in addressing these needs but so far possible support is <i>“far from covering all the estimated needs”</i>. UNHCR submitted to UNIQLO (a Japanese clothing brand) a request for second hand clothes, a priority list of needs for 30,000 IDPs, based on coldest and most remote areas. However, no certainty as to what UNIQLO could provide. CCK asked the participants what they thought about the option of distributing second-hand clothes, could it present any specific challenges, and/or be culturally not good.</p> <p>The participants all confirmed that they had no plan for winter items at this stage. Generally, the group did not see major issues with second-hand clothes. Second hand clothes are sold in Kachin so it is not something new for IDPs. However, a few important points were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality must be well-checked, distributing low-quality second-hand clothes would lead to big issues between IDPs and distributing organisation; • Clothes must be well cleaned and disinfected. <p>CCK asked the participants what was their impressions regarding the actual gap of winter items. The Cluster based its estimation on data and gaps, and on some field visits, but it might not always reflect perfectly the situation on the ground as some small distributions have happened without being recorded and through the years IDPs have purchased items. According to the participants, the first priority should be for the newly displaced IDPs then the priorities should be based mainly on geographical areas, some areas a lot colder than others. Finally, the main remaining gap is probably warm clothes, mainly for vulnerable persons such as children and elderlies. In regards to blankets, apart from these two priority caseloads the needs are estimated as “not too high”.</p>	
Outstanding issues	<p>Two main discussed related to CCCM:</p> <p>1) Basic CCCM training in BMO</p> <p>Shalom mentioned the need for such training in BMO. Cluster Lead explained that it was planned and should happen at the end of June/beginning of July. For planning reasons BMO was the last area where this series of training (organised since February) will be conducted,</p>	

	<p>following MTY, Laiza, Hpar Kant and Muse. It has not been forgotten</p> <p>2) Fire prevention</p> <p>Issue raised by the group. Cluster recognised that “not enough was being done”. CCCM Cluster should gather more information about what could be done in terms of fire mitigation and response, which can/could include training of the camp committees, maybe involving local fire brigades (as has happened in a few cases).</p>	
AoB	<p>Next meeting was tentatively planned 4 July. However as mentioned, next meeting will be called <i>only</i> if a real need is felt. Otherwise only the NFI technical meeting will be organised on that date.</p>	