

WaSH/Shelter/NFI/CCCM Quarterly Meeting Minutes

Wednesday-Thursday, 25th – 26th February 2015

UNHCR office, Bhamo

February 25th and 26th 2015, Bhamo

Attendees: KBC (MTY and BMO offices), Metta, Shalom, KMSS-BMO, Department of Rural Development (DRD), CESVI, DRC, Solidarites International, NRC, UNICEF & UNHCR (Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster + protection for some part)

Agenda Item	Discussion	Action / Actor / Date
Introduction	<p>Meeting co-chaired by WaSH and shelter/NFI and CCCM teams, with simultaneous translation (English & Myanmar).</p> <p>The good attendance was recognised and appreciated, even more given the difficult times in Kachin State for humanitarian response keeping all stakeholders busy.</p> <p>After presentaion of the agenda for the two days and a round of self introduction the meeting started.</p> <p>The agenda was kept light to give time to discussion and group work.</p>	

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<p>Review of previous meeting/action points</p>	<p>During last meeting few action points were agreed, most of the time having been spent on brainstorming about more sustainable approaches for further follow-up by each agency. The Cluster leads provided some updates, though:</p> <p><u>Fire prevention</u></p> <p>Discussions on best approach are continuing among the Shelter and CCCM Cluster members, with some limited action taken. Cluster lead has contacted the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) conducting a fire prevention program in camps in Rakhine State to benefit from experience and identify possible best practice that could be replicated in Kachin and Northern Shan (NS).</p> <p><u>Strengthening of CCCM structures</u></p> <p>In February the CCCM Cluster received additional support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -From the International Organisation of Migration (IOM), 2 persons (1 International and 1 national) to focus on CCCM agencies' capacity building. The program is not only training but continuous capacity building. The program will last for at least six months, and likely longer. -Form the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 2 persons (1 International and 1 national) to conduct a 1 month feasibility research on a specific aspect of CCCM called, Urban Displacement and Out of Camp (UDOC) that aims at better providing CCCM support to IDPs living outside camps and maybe could be extended to support IDPs living in very small urban camps in which providing full Camp management support is challenging. <p>A debriefing session will be organised end of March for NRC to present its finding. Additionally, NRC is in the process of translation into Burmese of the CCCM toolkit</p>	<p><u>Action point:</u></p> <p>CCCM Cluster to call a meeting end of March for presentation of NRC's research findings</p>

	<p>WaSH Cluster will also soon receive a capacity building officer (in replacement of Temesgen) and inter-sector coordination for capacity building will be ensured. This is good opportunity to reinforce the coordination on capacity development approach between the two clusters and to discuss jointly on the possible role of CCCM for the WaSH facilities operation and maintenance.</p> <p><u>Rain Water Harvesting Systems (RHWS) and drainage of waste water and surface water run-off</u></p> <p>The TWiG about technical standard did not get yet the opportunity to go much further on these subjects. SI has conducted a KAP survey that provides some information regarding the rain water use and acceptance. 84% of interviewees would use rain water in GCA against only 33% in NGCA. CESVI, chairing the WaSH TWG will include waste water drainage and invite shelters actors to participate. More detailed/technical issues regarding these updates will be discussed on other, separated, relevant meetings.</p>	<p><u>Action point:</u> WaSH cluster to organise a TWiG on drainage and RWHS (inviting shelter partners)</p>
<p>Issue of IDPs moving from one temporary solution to another and related protection position paper</p>	<p>For this part, UNHCR protection, representing the protection sector, participated and offered insights and explanations.</p> <p>It is crucial to distinguish between moves from one temporary location to another and move from one temporary location to a permanent location that requires durables solutions to be supported by developmental agencies. This is a well-known issue in Kachin State (to a lesser extend so far in Northern Shan (NS), maybe simply due to the lesser number of camps overall). The reasons for IDPs to move vary. Sometimes land owners request them to leave, other times they want to move for different reasons (schooling of children, moving closer to place of origin, etc....). In any case it has possible protection consequences as well as in regards to prioritisation of needs. Indeed, relief assistance is by nature life-saving assistance, and such needs can hardly enter this category. At the same time, some assistance in</p>	

such cases might be necessary and/or justified, but maybe not relief assistance.

Further displacement of IDPs is not advisable unless justified by protection issues. Therefore, when partners are informed about such cases, there is a need for a complete **protection**/CCCM assessment to explore all options, including in the process the IDPs themselves to ensure their point of view is also part of the discussion. Underlying tensions, for example with host communities, should also be identified as trying to solve these tensions might be a better solution than further displacement.

Responding adequately to a protracted situation is always particularly difficult, and it is the moment when the most efforts need to be made in analysing what are the best solutions on longer term rather than for people to move between temporary locations.

If movement is either the only or the best solution and justified by protection concerns, it should be made sure that WaSH and shelter hardware facilities can be provided BEFORE IDPs move, which take time in terms of assessment, mobilisation of funds, etc. Others sectors/Clusters should also be part of the coordination mechanisms for the move from one temporary location to another temporary location.

Participants gave the example of Shwe Kyi Na and Loi Je Camps. In the first case the community has approached the GAD following request from the landowner for them to leave. Nothing has happened at this stage. In Loi Je this is the Church who requested IDPs to move to build a ceremony hall on the land. For Shwe Kyi Na, it could be an opportunity for a durable (or at least more sustainable solution) as the request for land comes from the IDPs who voiced their willingness to remain in the area. In Loi Je, there could be another land, but it is currently a sugar cane plantation and it would require some work to be usable. Further, it would remain a private land. UNHCR reiterated that further displacing IDPs if it is not for a more sustainable

	<p>solution should be avoided as much as possible and be considered only as a last resort solution.</p> <p>In Maing Khaung RC, Mansi T/S, around 50H of IDPs are planned to reach from several different existing camps to come back closer to their place of origin and more easily access livelihoods.</p> <p>It is understandable that land owners ask for their land back and that in many cases they have already provided years of support with generally very limited compensations. So, their position is “generally speaking” understandable. It is important to work with them, and with authorities to find the best possible solutions for IDPs, and to be transparent that such processes needs and take time to be done well.</p> <p>Summary of points agreed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a very complex situation that can take many different aspects in several cases it will likely not be perfect solutions; • Careful process and assessment, keeping IDPs clearly informed and participating, including all groups of the community is essential to try and identify the best possible solution in each case; • Authorities need to be involved and to contribute; • If new displacement is either the best or the only solutions, it needs to be planned well ahead to make sure that all necessary facilities are in place prior to movement; • Movement itself should be organised in a way that guarantee safety of the persons. <p>Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore further solutions with GAD; 	<p><u>Action point:</u></p> <p>Document on “IDP Displacements Between Temporary Locations” is shared with members for eventual comments within two weeks in order then to be finalized and considered as a position paper/guidelines.</p> <p>Feedback of members is expected on three main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection/people be at the centre of decision making process; • Coordinated response with all stakeholders; • Planning and timing is needed.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with authorities to identify sustainable land; • Analyse the situation; • Speak with IDPs, what they want at the centre; • Look into all solutions beyond movement; • If movement decided, make sure services can be provided; • If movement, planning BEFORE for infrastructures to do it well if movement is the only solution; • Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster stressed WaSH and shelter not first solution in such cases, protection is the centrality. Then, if movement, planning is needed. <p>Final remark: Cluster Leads not deciding but offering advice based on experience and technical knowledge, but a general agreement is needed on the approach/as more formalized in the protection position paper “IDP Displacements Between Temporary Locations”.</p>	
Maintenance of infrastructure and community mobilisation	<p>The objective of this agenda item and the group work was to identify how to ensure operational maintenance of infrastructures (both shelter and WaSH) in a more sustainable manner in camps, reinforcing community mobilization and ownership. Or said another way, how can humanitarian organisations support for IDPs be more involved, and more independently, in the maintenance of their camps?</p> <p><u>Feedback from the three groups</u></p> <p><u>Group 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance training support to IDPs, CCCM & WaSH committees • Fire prevention and more generally disaster prevention awareness training should promote to IDPs fire wood usage best practices • Provision of carpenter or WaSH kits and accessory should provide to camp committee/WaSH committee shelter maintenance group 	<p><u>Action point:</u></p> <p>Capacity development officers from both WaSH and shelter Clusters to coordinate together on maintenance of infrastructure & community mobilisation</p>

- Technical training/capacity development
- Shelter maintain follow up planning
- Mobilize the sense of ownership of hardware facilities
- Improve the communication between CCCM and implementing agencies (WaSH focal agency & shelter agency)
- IDPs involved in the monitoring planning to be functioning WaSH committees at camp level
- Enhance communication with/between CCCM and WaSH focal agencies
- ToR for WASH Committee/user manual
- O&M training
- Promote WaSH facilities running cost estimation and sharing

Group 2

- Reinforce camp management committee (CCCM) with IDPs who understand the construction in WaSH and shelter activities (skill persons, mason, carpenter, purchaser)
- Support the revolving fund to the CCCM committee (excluding livelihood activities)
- Upgrade the WaSH facilities with appropriate technical design (solar system, dug hand dug and tube well with hand pump instead of generator pumping system)
- Increase community participation (organizations are supporting only with materials)

Group 3

- Organize maintenance committee
- Operation and maintenance Training (ownership awareness) for IDPs
- Supporting tool provision to camp s/CMC
- IDPs and CMCs have to do assessments for maintenance (shelter and WaSH)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost estimations • Submission of proposal to CCCM agencies • Implementing by IDPs • Monitoring work by agencies • Completion report to CCCM agencies <p><u>Summary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for the camp management committees, CCCM agencies to be at the centre of community mobilisation, receiving sufficient capacity building to be comfortable in this role • Distribution of tools, along with relevant training, would be a great boost • Need to have a specifically identified person or sub-committee to look after all infrastructure, not only either WaSH or shelter • Increase the sense of ownership of facilities 	
<p>How to support better the most vulnerable through WaSH and shelter intervention? (UNHCR protection attended this part of the meeting)</p>	<p>Chairs presented the idea that in a protracted situation, if years after years the same assistance is provided to all IDPs it actually ends up being unfair to the vulnerable ones. Indeed, some IDPs through time find their own ways to re-establish at least some level of income/livelihood while some do not. If all receive the same assistance the difference between each category remains. Also in protracted situation it is important to be careful not to encourage dependency of the communities. In short, the idea is to make sure that all IDPs can come back to a level of live reasonably similar to before the displacement, avoiding that some IDPs fall behind in recovering. While doing so it is extremely important that vulnerable people are properly identified.</p> <p>Participants were then asked to form groups to identify how to support better the most vulnerable people through WaSH and shelter interventions. The main outputs of the groups work were:</p> <p>Need to identify first the most vulnerable people in the IDPs locations such as</p>	

	<p>disabled people, people affected by chronic diseases, elders, widows, children < 5; Need to adapt the designs of WaSH and shelter facilities to the specific needs of vulnerable people; Need an approach when identifying vulnerable people that does not create tensions conflict within the communities. The participation of community members is crucial and any targeted assistance to the most vulnerable people should be agreed and validated by the community. One group work preferred NOT to identify vulnerable person based on the fact that all IDPs are in the needs for WASH and shelter assistance. Although there was some controversial discussions about the way to support the most vulnerable people, these groups work exercise were an opportunity to tackle the equity-based approach that seeks to address the needs of the most deprived people. Due to the protracted nature of Kachin and NSS crisis, it is essential to make sure that more than three years following the conflict resurgence, the needs of the most vulnerable people are addressed.</p>	
AoB	<p>The minutes should be translated for ease of reference and information of partners among the authorities. Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster can take care of this translation. It is agreed amongst members to pursue this kind of meeting, the next one being planned for second half of May. Exact dates and details will be shared later, following usual process</p>	

Documents shared in hard copy with the participants at the meeting included:

- Minutes from previous meeting
- Minutes from last shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster meeting
- Protection position paper on movements of IDPs from one temporary location to another