

Shelter Technical Working Group (TWiG) Myitkyina

November 22, 2016

UNHCR Office, Myitkyina

Meeting participants: DRC, IOM, KBC, KMSS, UNHCR

Agenda:

1. Shelter Cluster design
2. Shelter gap analysis
3. AoB

Agenda items and discussion points	Action points
<p>UNHCR presented the updated Cluster shelter design for endorsement by Cluster partners. The changes made were explained and endorsed and suggestions from the TWiG in July that were not incorporated were explained.</p> <p>Wind Bracing</p> <p>During the July TWiG it was agreed to change from diagonal wind bracing to short corner wind bracing, however on review UNHCR advises that diagonal wind bracing is used. CC highlighted that the partner feedback was appreciated and understood and that a diagonal wind bracing would be necessary for the required standards, safety and strength of the shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KBC noted that shelters have declined because of a lack of corner wind bracing and that the use of short corner bracing reduced shelter deterioration. • KMSS proposed to use short corned bracing in the back and front sides with diagonal bracing on the sidewalls. <p>UNHCR also presented the Shelter Cluster design that used in Rakhine which placed bracing around doors and windows, from strong point to strong point. Some partners argued that it would not be cost effective and that local</p>	

<p>carpenters may not have the necessary skills/knowledge, and that it is more appropriate for single unit shelter rather than barracks. CC suggested that if the skill of labourers is a limiting factor then the Cluster could look into the possibility of skills training and capacity building.</p> <p>Height KMSS proposed to increase the height of shelters from 8 feet to 9 feet to reduce humidity. KBS noted that 8 feet would be more practical due to the lack of availability of longer bamboo, increased costs of the frame and plywood and increased labour costs. Agreed to maintain standard height of 8 feet.</p> <p>Ceiling bracing Agreed to keep current design of diagonal ceiling bracing.</p> <p>Kitchen size Agreed to increase kitchen size from 6x11 feet to 7x11 feet.</p> <p>Floor joist Agreed to change from vertical to horizontal floor joists.</p> <p>Drainage/gutter pipes Agreed to use fix rain gutters and drainage pipe to wall with an 'L bend' for increased strength when within budget.</p> <p>Privacy Partition Agreed to create one fixed partition in the centre from post to post with a timber frame and bamboo in all new construction as long as it is within budget. For existing shelter, curtain partitions could be used. Partners proposed to use existing care and maintenance budgets to cover the cost of including curtains. CC noted that the shelter budget is already overstretched and that there are many care and maintenance needs remaining and therefore caution on including additional elements into the care and maintenance implementation. Suggest fundraising for a specific project to address shelter partitions in all camps; including other sectors such as Protection/GBV.</p>	<p>CC to share curtain design guidance UNHCR to update final design and share with Yangon National Cluster Coordinator</p>
<p>Shelter gap analysis CC presented the draft shelter gap analysis for January - July 2017 and explained the objective of the exercise to define partner implementation for the period to avoid duplication and to estimate what the remaining gaps will be.</p>	<p>KMSS and KBC to share inputs</p>
<p>AOB KMSS asked for advice on how to improve the monitoring of care and maintenance implementation. Currently the</p>	

engineers face challenges as the practice is for the care and maintenance list to be submitted the CMC, KMSS then provides the funding and the CMC hires local skilled labourers, but KMSS cannot be sure that the money is being properly used.

KBC shared that their engineers makes an assessment for are care and maintenance implementation. An assessment form is filled out by the CMC but the KBC engineer leads the process. CMC can tend to ask for more than what is needed. KBC also conducts an orientation with IDPs after the assessment.

CC suggested for KMSS to have a stronger role of the engineer in the monitoring process and to work together with KBC to learn from their current practice. CC highlighted that it is positive to have this meeting as a space to share and learn from each other and improve our practices together.

KBC and KMSS requested care and maintenance guidelines

CC to draft and share care and maintenance guidelines