

Shelter Technical Working Group (TWiG) Myitkyina

July 7, 2016

UNHCR Office, Myitkyina

Agenda:

1. Challenges of current shelter design
2. Presentation of current shelter designs
3. Proposed amendments to Cluster shelter design
4. AoB

Agenda Items and discussion points	Action points
<p>Challenges of current shelter design</p> <p>Current design in based on an average of five people per household, but on the ground there may be more than five. Need to also consider the protracted nature of the displacement including birth rate and newly married couples.</p> <p>Privacy within family units suggested to be considered as well as for each family. Cluster partners suggested considering how to include internal privacy partitions within the cluster design. KMSS and Shalom do not currently include partitions, but they are sometimes included by DRC and KBC. Curtain partitions were proposed so that it can be opened during the day and closed at night.</p> <p>Some kitchens have been built in front of shelters, which is challenging as it reduces the light available. UNHCR advises building it at the back of the shelter units. KMSS highlighted that 6 x 8.5 feet kitchen is too small.</p> <p>DRC sought guidance on what to do if there are more than five individuals per household. KMSS and Shalom advised that it is the role of the CMC to advice how many shelter units are need during the pre-construction assessment. UNHCR highlighted that it may not always be possible to meet the minimum standards though we should always keep trying to meet them.</p>	

<p>Both KMSS and Shalom often house two small families of 1 or 2 individuals in the same shelter unit due to lack of budget; the main challenge is sharing a kitchen. KBC noted the challenges for IDPs as they thought their displacement was short term earlier in the conflict, but are now seeing it as more protracted and need more privacy including 1 shelter unit per family and landscape for expansions and additional kitchen are a challenge in meeting standards and improving the camps. CC highlighted the need to record the gaps in meeting minimum standards in the shelter gap analysis to reflect the needs and advocate for funding.</p>	<p>CC to update shelter gap analysis</p>
<p>Presentation of current shelter designs</p> <p>UNHCR Shelter presented the UNHCR design for a 5-unit timber/bamboo framed shelter barrack.</p> <p>Metta are using metal framed shelter and may be constructing single unit shelters in northern Shan. Plywood shelters are used to reduce heat inside the shelter but are more costly.</p> <p>DRC have designs for shelter units of one, two and six families using a timber and bamboo. Metal frames with plywood walling can be used for 2 unit shelters. In bamboo frames, plywood partitions are used. A maintenance checklist is used for assessment for the CMC and IDPs along with the Shelter Monitoring Assistant. CMCs are always included in the assessment.</p> <p>KMSS used UNHCR's design for two and five unit shelters, using both timber and metal frames. KMSS has not changed their implementation from the design because it would require approval from UNHCR Geneva. UNHCR explained that the approval is required in order to ensure minimum standards are followed for the safety of displaced persons and exceptions can be reviewed if necessary; the existing designs are based on those tested in the field and deemed safe. The Cluster can request support from UNHCR Geneva on a specific design in needed.</p> <p>KBC uses a shelter design that is 7 x 11 feet per unit, rather than the UNHCR design of 6 x 11 feet. Uses bamboo flooring with vertical joists, as they are easier to repair. KBC can include internal partitions if cost of locally available construction materials does not increase the average unit price.</p>	<p>CC to confirm and follow up with Metta</p>

Agreed to increase attached kitchen size to 8 x 9 feet from 6 x 8.5 feet.	
AOB UNHCR Shelter mission from Geneva presented the UNHCR Shelter Catalogue	CC to share electronic link