

March 6, 2018

Joint WASH- CCCM/Shelter- Protection National Cluster Meeting

Date: 2018 March 6, Wednesday
Venue: UNICEF Yangon Office
Time: 3 pm - 5pm Duration: 2h
Chair: Sunny Guidotti, National WASH Cluster Coordinator and Geraldine Salducci, Protection and CCCM/Shelter Coordinator
Minutes: Myo Min Soe/ Sunny Guidotti
Participants: ECHO, MSF, OCHA, Care, UNHCR, ACF, OCHA, OXFAM, Community Development Association, Medair, SI, HARP, Switzerland Embassy, ActionAid, IDC, Nonviolent peace force, SCI, DRC, Samaritan Purse, ACF, NRC, DRC, UNFPA, Metta,

Sr.	Topic	Who
Agenda	1. Intro 2. Site plans: Improving Living conditions 3. Infrastructure strategies 4. CMC/Governance 5. AOB (other topic suggested: access to the camps)	All Participants
	<p>The Improving Living conditions agenda item number 2 above englobed the other agenda topics and therefore a plenary discussion on problems and solutions required to improve living conditions in Pauktaw camps with a focus on Nget Chaung 2 was adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 shows the tables produced during the meeting outlining the issues discussed to support the 2 overall agreed action points. Section 2 includes points raised during the open plenary discussion including smaller action points. 	

Section 1:

There were 2 overall agreed action points and the RAC recommendations are considered:

Action 1. Sunny and Geraldine will pull together a one-pager and circulate to the clusters for feedback by Monday 12 in advance of the HCT on Tuesday. Try as much as possible to be concise Multi-Sector One pager on "Improving Living Conditions in IDP camps in Rakhine" to be presented at the HCT March 13 meeting, use the agenda item protection mainstreaming. Target audience HCT and donors. Summary of discussion below on table and more details on section 2. Need ideally to add analysis of cost and frame the points below in a Yes/NO decision to be taken by HCT. Need this by Thursday to Rakhine colleagues (2 working days) and by Monday to HCT/Clusters. Very short timeframe, difficult as many issues and short turnaround for consultation, but will try our best.

Problems	Immediate Solutions	Long term Solutions
1. People want to return to origin	a. Data/community feedback (Site Analysis – CCCM/Prot) b. Request gov't plans for this	a. Advocacy to HCT targeted at Govt to understand plans b. Cross-sectoral position (all of ICCG)

<p>2. Below sea level, unhygienic/stagnant water/poor environmental conditions</p>	<p>a. Build/reinforce camp embankment (+ funds) b. Build more resistant pathways (+ funds) c. Hire tech consultant (+ minor improvements = 1MI) d. More space/containment of livestock/feces</p>	<p>a. Elevate/rebuild camp (8MI)</p>
<p>3. More space for better site plans and improve latrine/showers/agriculture livelihoods/livestock/soak way pits</p>	<p>a. Negotiate more land for camp extension</p>	<p>a.Re-plan site</p>
<p>4. Inconsistent infrastructure strategies (temporary vs semi-permanent), need for firewood and debt/lack of livelihoods leading to dismantling of facilities for use or sale of relief items</p>	<p>a.Position from HCT on investment in current sites b.Position from HCT on temporary/costly strategies vs. more resistant/semi-permanent infrastructure (segregation)</p>	<p>a. Adapt strategies to align across infrastructure sectors (+ discuss with gov't on shelter design) b. Implement the improvements – continue repairs OR invest for more durable infrastructure c. Investment on livelihoods and UNDP leadership to support other clusters/sectors strategies and benef's needs d. Fuel strategy and protection/environment/land advocacy</p>
<p>5. Drastic recent decrease in hum access and more controls (trainings and photos attached to TA requests, TAs denied due to unbalanced targeting of Muslims vs ethnic Rakhines)</p>	<p>1.Resume OCHA access tracker</p>	<p>1.Advocate for dissolving the Coordination Committee and the CMCs as two institutions substantially hindering aid delivery 2.Red Line Doc and Coordination with Development group</p>

Action 2. Inter-cluster matrix depicting operational challenges with agreed actions at national level. An inter-cluster meeting or ICCG meeting is required at Rakhine level to iron out the responsibilities and capacity to respond. More joint discussions required at sub-national level to address operational issues.

Problem	National solution	Rakhine solution	Lead Cluster (CCCM)
<p>1. CMC blocking services, corruption over contracts, distorted distribution list, often land owner looking for compensation</p>	<p>a.High level Advocacy with Government for CMC Reform</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>CCCM</p>
<p>2. Camp-wide lighting and on the way to latrine</p>	<p>a. Based on March 13 HCT, donor briefing or advocacy note</p>	<p>a. Prioritize sites and target additional camps for lighting</p>	

3. Land/space for kitchen, bathing facilities next to shelter and appropriate drainage, agriculture livelihoods and livestock containment	a. Inter-cluster matrix endorsed	a. Division of roles based on global guidance and context/capacity, TBD	
4. Need for mapping of labor inputs in camps from different sectors to quantify and advocate for livelihood opportunities to allow for appropriate exit strategies	a. Use existing WASH cluster data to extrapolate for all camps in Rakhine b. Request CWG to support on mapping at Rakhine level	a. Map with ICCG Rakhine, TBD	
5. Need for more joint planning and coordination across sectors	a. National ICCG to support Rakhine ICCG on key asks	a. More joint meetings with CCCM, WASH and Protection b. Take issues to ICCG	
6. Dismantling of infrastructure for firewood or sale of relief items		a. More livelihoods programmes, TBD	
7. Camp profiling monitoring reports, need alignment and accuracy		a. Present WASH HRP indicators to align b. Train/strengthen the reporting with accurate extrapolations	

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OPEN PLENARY DISCUSSION with attendees' contributions grouped by topic:

HCT on 26 January RCHC has clearly set strategy to move forward with improving living conditions agenda. **How can we improve living conditions?** What are key issues and solutions for short and long term on infrastructure WASH and CCCM/Shelter issues that can improve conditions and for better protection? Agreement to discuss Pauktaw camps especially [Nget Chaung camp](#) as is priority. Let's move away from who is responsible but rather what needs to be done. Then we can get to cost and capacity and decide which cluster will address.

There was an initiative by Sittwe-OCHA colleague to develop advocacy paper on how to improve facilities in [Nget Chaung camp](#) and it was to raise it to ICCG Yangon to agree on key principles we need from decision makers. 18 months ago, started future of camps discussion. The position of HCT on political issues associated with improving living conditions for infrastructure sectors.

VARIOUS ISSUES PRESENTED: site planning camp is an issue, camp has water in land and no good pathway to walk. Nget Chaung camp is below sea level and very un-hygienic condition. If water is pumped out it comes back the next day. There were discussions with CCCM partners to mitigate issue. Shelters built with no proper planning with issue of draining, no space for bathing which also need collaboration from other sectors. The camp is in a narrow space and overcrowded. There are political and ethical issues because some IDP people are from the camp area and others came from different areas. A practical solution is to move the camp to a better place. One temporary solution can be to build strong pathways to prevent people falling into water. The discrepancy on strategies of shelter and WASH is also an issue because IDPs take the latrines apart to fix their shelter which are temporary. Nget Chaung camp is remote and isolated. If decision is to rebuild entire site, it may cost 8 million USD according to CCCM Rakhine Cluster Co. Fund raising is required to rehabilitate the site. Returning to origin is not practical since a lot of villages has no sanitation and water? Others mentioned that they are not far away from their place of origin (for IDPs not in their origin place already). Most urgent issue is to fix and build stronger pathways (walkways). In rainy season and tide, it needs rebuild every year if it is not strong. Shelters are temporary and WASH facilities are semi-permanent can be washed away during cyclone. Need more consistent infrastructure strategies.

UPGRADE for WASH/Permanency? If HCT would recommend complete renovation of sites, do we have capacity and space for WASH facilities? What could be immediate measures to improve conditions? Most urgent issue is to fix and build stronger pathways (walkways). In rainy season and tide, it needs rebuild every year if it is not strong. Shelters are temporary and WASH facilities are semi-permanent can be washed away during cyclone. Need more consistent infrastructure strategies.

MORE LAND is required to improve living conditions including meeting Sphere standards, decongest the overcrowded camp and for livelihoods (i.e. crop and livestock production). If bathing facilities are require to build the main issue is not enough land (space), and drainage if objective is to give what IDP needs, it is to have bathing facilities the issue is is lack of space/land.

GOV't PLANS: It would be good to request gov't plans related to the RAC recommendations and returns so we can engage and see how to support/integrate. It would also be helpful to have a rough timeframe as some of the most critical sites that are located below sea level in Pauktaw require major earthworks/investment on infrastructure if people will remain there for a couple of years more. Site analysis and camp profiling should consider alternative of relocation by the Government. Need to check their intention to return to the place of origin. Government may transform camps into villages but there may be issue of land ownership around the camp.

SUGGESTED ACTION: There is a political question here around needing HCT guidance on building more permanent facilities to improve living conditions as WASH is already semi-permanent infrastructure with concrete underground and zinc sheet on top, both more durable than bamboo used for shelters. Cross sectoral analysis to advocate HCT to make immediate solutions and to advocate Government for longer term solutions. Instead of revisiting old document on future of camps, better to develop one pager on different options possible for HCT to decide

- to improve living conditions in most cost effective way is to build things in more resistant and permanent structures, for example pathways
- the ethical dilemma and to ask Government if they want more resistant infrastructure

that's political decision to be made. It is recommendations in one pager. ICGG advocacy one pager was developed at Rakhine level by OCHA but not finalized and HCT is next week. Recommendation was to have a one pager for decisions to HCT next week because HCT takes 3 months to think about it but we need quick decisions and progress before rainy season. HCT only meets quarterly and national ICGG put a recommendation to happen more frequently and have more ICGG attendants, like 2 in addition to ICGG lead and Protection Sector Coordinator. One pager after this meeting needs consulting Sittwe colleagues so requested that it is done by March 8th and Rakhine partners can review and share back by March 9th.

LIVELIHOODS: Access to livelihoods and markets and livelihoods opportunities is very important as WASH is a significant source of livelihoods in these camps and with handover and our exit strategy, these WASH labor opportunities will reduce. So the need for livelihoods would also indirectly support infrastructure sectors' in maintaining facilities (i.e. dismantling for sale of materials) and decrease the re-sale of relief items distributed. Livelihoods important and could join us in this paper? Sunny going tomorrow to present on wash cluster 4W and can raise with the Livelihoods Coordinator. There are multi cluster incentive workers or camp based workers but how many skilled person each sector providing should be mapped out. Labor inputs from different sectors – want to map out the amount of “WASH labor” that goes into the camps which ties in with lack of livelihoods activities

Action Point: Sunny to speak to the FSL Coordinator tomorrow and see if they can/want to contribute to the joint paper. Done with his inputs but no time for FSL sector wide consultation, so removed the logo in the end.

Action point: WASH Cluster to gather WASH labor input data from partners (i.e. 4W quarterly reports)

ACCESS: partners are facing increasingly strict processes for travel authorizations. The CC and CMC are two entities that are a disgrace. Some partners were denied access last week due to lack of ‘balanced targeting’ and other partners mentioned the need for trainings and photos to be attached to TA request, etc. This seems the most strict gov't ever got since 2013 and it limits our ability to improve conditions and deliver aid, especially critical for desludging of latrines. On returning refugees, no positive development in terms of addressing movement and access to livelihood but there are concerns by looking at reception center and transit camps. Issue of trust between international community and government in Rakhine. There are very few senior national staff can communicate with Government. If you agree to accept National Verification Card they will give you housing

and NVC pressure on allowed to continue livelihood. This is the political challenge and lack of leverage the limited access no willingness to have service provider for humanitarian actor for camp improvement, situation got worse since August. Government try to block partners very limited access opportunity to CPG cooperation partner group suggested to discuss with them on this issues.

CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES: appointed by government, they do not represent IDPs. They are corrupt and often block service delivery, dismantle latrines and extortion from contractors on construction materials. It would be helpful if government can enforce rule of law and allow for the CMC Reform drafted by the CCCM cluster. There are also institutional barriers like the Gov't Construction SOPs which gives disproportionate power to corrupt CMCs. In CCCM/protection coordination meeting, CMC reform was addressed according to the recommendation of Rakhine advisory group to implement CMC reform with new ToR there were high level advocacy approved by Rakhine state cabinet. We need to escalate advocacy on this issue at cluster level and beyond at HCT meeting. Some entities claim humanitarian service providers are not paying compensation for land used in provision of infrastructure, but this is the responsibility of the government. The Rakhine WASH cluster had a letter from government in 2016 to support with this issue. Discussion around paying CMCs and that being put as a suggestion last year from the wash cluster to CCCM Cluster but the conclusion being that it wouldn't stop CMCs from being corrupt. Issue of insufficient land compensation from government to land owners, land payment as all know is a responsibility of the government. Need to have a strong stance on the CMCs to prevent new partners from coming in and 'fueling' corruption; Sunny suggested reopening the CMC reform issues; Geraldine responded that RAC recommends CMC reform is implemented so it could be something that is brought up as a key ask from CCCM/Protection Sector to the HCT in order to escalate the issue beyond Sittwe, and beyond ICCG.

ACTION POINT: Protection/CCCM Cluster to reopen and request for CMC Reform advocacy in line with RAC recommendations.

ACTION POINT: Geraldine suggested a paper/proposal for donors to better address lighting issues

INTER-CLUSTER MATRIX/SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES: Need more inter-cluster meetings at Rakhine level. Inter cluster matrix global CCCM and global WASH guidelines can be referenced to iron out whose responsibilities, but we should focus the discussion on the needs and the capacities of our sectors to see who can do it, even if it requires a private sector enterprise to support.

LIGHTING: Cross sector technical working group in place in Sittwe protection CCCM and WASH working to install 300 streets lights. Technical working group on lighting in Sittwe to continue to meet and advise way forward; Geraldine suggested a paper/proposal for donors to better address lighting issues led by Protection – potentially and alternatively a joint donor briefing

DRAINAGE: as mentioned above, this has been an issue that hasn't been resolved at Rakhine level. Need to check capacities and fundraise as a priority. In one pager we can point out the issue of land to government to allocate more land to solve all drainage issue and latrine and bathing space.

BATHING FACILITY: communal bathing facilities at shelters is something that need coordination by the cluster. Mostly a space issue; may be able to point out the issue of land due to need for drainage, etc in the advocacy note; someone suggested looking at the land registry angle with UN Habitat – however, we have to be careful with this because bringing up land issues and ownership could also have negative repercussions if we delineate the lines/borders more carefully

KITCHENS: similar issue related to land, as raised above

Attendance Sheet

National WASH cluster meeting

March 6, 2018.					UNICEF Yangon	
#	Name	Organization	Position	email	Telephone	Signature
1	Thidar Aye.	MSF. OCA	WhatsApp Manager.	myanmar-watsan@oca.msf.org	095054447.	
2	Sai Nandar Tun	ECHO	Program Assistant	sai-nandar.tun@echofield.eu	09261237086	
3	RAYMUNDO RODRIGUEZ	CARE	WASH PROGRAM OFFICER	raymundo.rodriguez@careintl.org		
4	Nang Lyan Zar	CARE	Program Advisor	Nang Lyan Zar@careintl.org	09259082325	
5	Maitrayi Gupta	UNHCR	Water (Protection).	guptam@unhcr.org		
6	Sophi NUON	ROM	Minet Protection PM	snuon@icm.int		
7	JULIEN EYRAUD	ACF	WASH Advisor	je@act.acontal.org	0787-12-46.88	
8	PP DONATI	Oxfam	WASH COORDINATOR	donati@oxfam.org.uk		
9	Fuyam Dzitrive	OCHA	Associate HAO	dzitrive@un.org	09797007822	
10	Kris Cahyanto	Unicef	WASH Sp.	bkcahyanto@unicef.org	0921162399	
11	Jane Strachan	unicef	Queen of all things	jstrachan@unicef.org	092583478	
12	Sophi Ford	OXFAM	Humanitarian Program Advisor	SFord@oxfam.org.uk		
13	Aung Khing Do.	Community Development	Project manager	aungkhingpa@gmail.com	095128846	
14		Media Liaison				
15	Sarah Eggert	Medair	Country Representative	cd-myanmaremedair.org		
16	JAMES ROBERTSON	UNICEF	WASH SPECIALIST	jrobertson@unicef.org	+9972721299	

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#	Name	Organization	Position	email	Telephone	Signature
17	SOEMMYAT	SI	Commodor AM		09420760312	
18	Leone	S-I.	WASH PM.	st.watson@solidcenter-myanmar.org	0996182756	
19	CHRISTIAN SNOAD	HARP-F	WASH Advisor	christian.snoad@happf.ch	09775003849	
20	Moe Moe Than Win	Switzerland Embassy	National Program Officer	moe-than-win.moe@eda.admin.ch	09778875778	
21	Dr. SITAL KUMAR	Action Aid	Advisor	sital.kumar@actionaid.org		
22	Lucy Stevens	IDC	WBE Coordinator	lucy.stevens@idc-rose.org	09455050320	
23	Ashish Pandey	Nonviolent Peaceforce	Senior Project Manager	apandey@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	09458266687	
24	Shane Barry	SCI	HOP Hazardous	shane.barry@scitech.org	0942068805	
25	Thaw Si	"	Emergency Manager	thawwinthawwin@scitech.org	09456250150	
26	Stephanie Tam	DRC	WASH Coordinator	stephanie.tam@drcm.org	09451978552	
27	Rachel Kettle	Samaritan's Purse	Program Development manager	Rkettle@samaritan.org	09265919924	
28	C. ANTONI	ECHO	TA	klementina.cantonis@echofield.eu		
29	Paulino BUBENORFF	ACF	HACP HoD	mbuborff@na.missions-acf.org	09261502157	
30	Kendra Highbanks	NRC	Grants Co	kendra.highbanks@nrc.no	09450053052	

