

**Date: December 2014**

## **CAMP REPORT: Set Yoe Kya (1)**

The report presents an overview of the situation in the camp, including basic demographic data, infrastructures and access to services as of December 2014. Information has been compiled based on various data sources, monitoring exercise and an interview conducted with a group of key informants – 6 community representatives– 3 man and 3 woman. Information on demographics and camp infrastructure is currently under review should be considered provisional. Additional information will be made available based on the feedback of services providers active in the camp.

### **1. Demographic information - population trends**

Demographics				
Latest Population of Site	249	Households	Source: CMC	18.6.2014
	1168	Individuals	Source: CMC	18.6.2014
Age rank	M	F	Total	Source/date of latest verification 17.10.2014
0 < 5	56	50	106	
5 to 11	93	76	169	
12 to 17	83	84	167	
18 to 59	305	346	651	
60+	34	41	75	

### **2) Camp infrastructures and overall living conditions**

CAMP INFRASTRUCTURE				
Infrastructure	Type	Number	Type	Number
Shelter type	Individual houses	249	Families without shelters	No
School/Temporary learning spaces	Government Schools	2	Non-formal education	1
	Temporary learning spaces	2	Child friendly space	1
Health facilities	Health Centre	1	Local clinic/hospital nearby	Yes
	Mobile clinic	No	Doctor	3
Water sources	Hand pumps	13	Water Tank	3
	Tap	249	Water Pond	2
Washing/bathing facilities	Family washroom	249	School latrines	9

Sanitation facilities	Garabage disposal	No	Handwashing points	No
	Incinerator	No	Dust bin	No
Nutrition/care facilities	Breastfeeding centre	2	Pregnant women centre	No
	Nutrition/care centre	No	Other	No
Management infrastructure	CMC office	1	Cyclone shelter	Yes (?)
	Community buildings(Modular House)	6	Designated food distribution Point	No

- **Living conditions**

Key informants qualified the overall conditions in the camp as poor - sanitation and hygiene are reported to be the biggest challenges. The camp is located on and nearby the riverbank and the site is flooded very regularly – including the latrines – the majority of them being damaged. Most houses are built on stilts to avoid flooding which creates access issues for most vulnerable categories – many ladders are damaged, and sometimes partially submerged in floodwater. There is no proper drainage system and no garbage collection system on site; camp residents are also complaining about the lack of lighting at night around the camp.

- **Freedom of movement/access**

Camp residents have no movement restrictions. However they reported challenges in moving to town – the easiest way being to use a boat. There is no proper jetty, and charges to keep a boat can be around 3000 MMK/month. Boats circulate only until 10 PM. There are no public transports reaching the site, and transportation to town by road is costly. Camp residents mentioned that emergency evacuations at night can be challenging, notably due to the lack of cars available.

Although the camp is crossed by two large roads, there are no good paths around houses and it is sometimes difficult to move around, particularly during the rainy season. There are big stones on the road that constrain access of vehicles, and are potentially dangerous for children. Tensions are reported with villagers living in the surroundings of the camp – tense exchanges, threats have been reported as the major issues.

Access to other basic infrastructures/services is considered satisfactory (TLS, schools, breastfeeding room, child friendly spaces, clinic). Modular houses are being used by community members, CMC on a regular basis and for food distributions.

### 3) Access to basic services, needs and gaps

- **Health**

There is a clinic on-site, opening hours 9am to noon Monday to Friday and providing basic health care. Camp residents go to Sittwe hospital for more serious conditions. Camp residents have been previously receiving referral support from ICRC. Evacuations are now ensured by ambulances from the Sittwe hospital, however waiting time is sometime long (up to 2 hours) and no support is provided for patients to come back to the camp

Most common diseases are high fever and the skin infection followed by diarrhea, eye infection – camp residents did not report major health concerns at the moment. However they mentioned challenges to pay for transportation to the hospital (transportation).

- ***Shelter/NFI***

All families are living in individual houses. Many are reported damaged – particularly roofs and ladders that need to be repaired – detailed information will be shared with the Shelter Cluster. Houses are built on stilts due to regular flooding due to the tide, but ladders are quite high and many are damaged– there are reported cases of people falling from the ladder or having difficulties access their houses, particularly children, pregnant women, disabled and old persons.. Few shelters are reported to be empty, and a dozen occupied by families who were not displaced by the violence.

- ***WASH***

The absence of proper drainage and regular flooding on site is a key challenge – OXFAM recently started building a new drainage system to address the problem. Each individual house has a latrine build in wood. Most individual latrines are in bad condition and incidents were reported when using them. Only 93 are considered functional out of a total of 249 latrines. Houses do not have bathing facilities. There are 13 handpumps across the camp, only three provide drinking water. Camp residents reported that bad smell/colour in the other 9 water points. Camp residents mostly obtain drinking water from the protected pond located in the monastery and the Set Roe Kya pound. In the hot season, the taste and color of water changes and supplies are more limited. Camp residents do not have water treatment means at the moment. Distance to collect water from the monastery pound was reported as a challenge – there is no bridge to ensure easy access. No garbage collection system is in place – camp residents burn garbage next to their house.

- ***Food, nutrition and livelihoods***

The main food source is the distributions organized by WFP. IDPs are also buying food with cash. Some reported selling part of their food rations – the CCCM team will further monitor this point. Camp residents have access to livelihoods opportunities in town or nearby the site.

- ***Livelihoods***

KI reported that most of the IDPs have a source of income – most work as casual workers in or outside the camp. Some are running teashops and small business inside the camp. There is no livestock and no space available to cultivate crops and do small gardening. Wood and charcoal are the main fuel using which are bought with cash on site, available in the small shops.

- ***Education***

There are 2 government primary school and 2 Temporary Learning centers on site run by SCI. The government provides 12 teachers to run classes. Classes for grade 1 to 7 are offered on site. Most of the children are going to the school. Teachers reported that the schooling facilities are too small to welcome all children and conduct classes in good conditions. Latrines and hand washing points are available in very limited numbers only. One of the TLS has major damages – the CCCM team reported the issue to SCI education team for follow-up. Access to secondary education (middle and high school) is difficult for residents due to the financial burden – going to town

requires 1000 MMK/day for transportation by boat or by taxi – parents shared concerns over transportation by boat during the rainy season. Parents also reported difficulties to obtain student kits for secondary education, and cases of children dropping secondary school due to financial constraints have been reported. 8 children are attending the non-formal education center. A youth center is to open soon, but there are concerns that children attending the NCE will prefer to join the youth center.

- **Protection**

KIs reported tension with the neighboring community, as the camp is located on the land they usually cultivate. They reported occasional threats in the past, but do not feel afraid of them. However, KIs reported that camp residents don't feel comfortable moving around at night due to tensions with communities surrounding the camp. Other safety concerns are related to the site set up, proximity with the river and regular flooding. The staff in the Child Friendly Spaces explained that information is disseminated to children to warn them to not get close to dangerous points in and around the camp.

Camp leaders and the police are providing security on the site. Minor incidents are reported to the CMC, serious offences referred to the police.

- **CCCM**

Besides the monitoring of services and living conditions in the camp, the CCCM conducted a hazard mapping exercise in the camp; results will be shared with the CCCM cluster and the partners, and follow-up decided accordingly. Sport events were organized by the State government with the support of the CCCM cluster team and Save the Children. Learning need assessment for camp committee is on-going, that will support future trainings of CMC and sub-committee members.

#### **4) Participation, coordination and communications**

- **Communications**

Main sources of information are the CMC, the authorities, the community leaders, and the radio. The radio is the most preferred source of information. KIs reported that camp residents would like to obtain more information on longer- term solution to their displacement and the security situation when asked about the topics they would like to know more about.