

<p><b>LIVELIHOOD:</b> Provision of cash grants, Cash Management and Bookkeeping Training, as well as on-going technical support for and monitoring of Female Headed Households. Furthermore, identification of and consulting with households selected for IPA.</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUES:</b> UNOCHA visited and talked with CMC and other IDPs regarding their main concerns.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW UP ON FORMER ISSUES:</b> NTR</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> Protection monitoring, activities with the women's group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.</p> <p>In relation to food ration distribution, IDPs in the Camp are monthly receiving their rations except for those who recently moved from other camps to PYG. It was also indicated that WFP has not updated its list of beneficiaries in the last months, particularly, that some of the beneficiaries have died and babies have born.</p> <p>The IDPs in PYG have asked for health facilities to be set up in the camp as they usually have to go to the facilities in STMG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up on former issues</li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	<p>basic services by all IDPs.</p> <p>The Protection Team is monitoring deaths of infants in camps and villages to identify causes as well as any problems in the access to health services by the IDPs in camps. Relevant information is being shared with DRC CCCM as part of the referral process.</p>
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### 3. Ohn Taw Gyi North IDP Camp

Population: approx. 13,700 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <p>Tensions between IDPs and contractors working in the camp were reported as well as threats against IDPs.</p> <p>Allegedly, 8 children died from diarrhoea in the camp. This was reported to the Government and DRC CCCM by the Camp Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other update on activities and issues</b></li> </ul> <p><b>CAMP MANAGEMENT:</b> DRC full range of activities on-going, focus on access to services monitoring and referral, shelter maintenance monitoring, and integration of camp representatives into camp coordination meetings. Field Office Assistant and volunteers collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. A Focus Group Discussion with both CMC and Women Group was held about what sort of training they would most prefer to attend. Furthermore, the CCCM team facilitated a meeting between OCHA, CMC, and Women Group, and negotiated between CMC, land owner, contractor, and SCI staff regarding renovation and construction of latrines, boreholes, and drainages. 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls 2014 was advocated by DRC staffs and volunteers. Furthermore, an assessment (individual interviews) on household fuel usage of IDPs was conducted. As for Community Service Activities, library sessions continued for two days each week.</p> <p><b>SHELTER:</b> Some of the shelters' roofs, walls, and floors are in bad condition. DRC (CCCM) staffs, the DRC shelter engineer, the Field Office Assistant, and the volunteers did shelter maintenance monitoring regarding the most damaged parts. Those damaged shelters need to be renovated as soon as possible as this is top priority for the camp residents.</p> <p><b>CHILD PROTECTION:</b> DRC (CP) team carried out their regular activity, providing Youth Group with life-skill training, holding parenting sessions for mothers and fathers, and conducting a ceremony for 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls 2014. All CFSs of SCI and LWF are running regularly. There were no new child-related protection cases that had to be followed up.</p> <p><b>WASH:</b> SCI (WASH) running full range of activities, focussing on CHP home visits, latrine desludging, organizing hygiene training for CPG, hygiene promotion sessions, ceramic water filters distribution and monitoring, and renovating damaged boreholes and latrines. 50 new latrines have been built as well. Furthermore, training on pure water was provided to TLS teachers and new CHP, hand-washing trainings were provided to Child Club and Mother Club, and CHP did Focus Group Discussion and gave soap and soap box.</p> <p><b>HEALTH:</b> Mercy Malaysia opened the mobile clinic for three days per week (plus one day in week 4) and MoH for one day per week. All TLS students were provided with health education training. CMC and IDPs complained that one clinic for the whole camp would not be enough.</p> <p><b>NUTRITION:</b> ACF regular activities are on-going and nutrition centre opened three days per week in cooperation between ACF and MHAA. ACF and SCI did joint screening on malnourished children. Furthermore, SCI did home visits, held peer to peer group discussion, and held a discussion with pregnant women, providing them with multi-vitamins. Furthermore, 30 IDPs (men and women) joined training provided by Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS).</p> <p><b>FOOD:</b> WFP food distribution for the month of November completed by week 3. IDPs not on the WFP list received monthly rations instead of 15 day supply. However, some of the people who get ration from MRF made oral complaint as they have been cut of MRF food distribution for about two months. The Government donation of rice was delivered for BDP(61).</p> <p><b>NON-FOOD ITEMS:</b> No agencies supported NFI kits in the camp, the residents are in need of mosquito nets, as well as cooking pots, and other kitchen utensils. Also needed are household kits including solar lights and warm clothes for the children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul> <p>Cases of domestic violence will be referred to relevant GBV actors in the camp.</p> <p>DRC (CM) to follow up MRF response to complaint sent by IDPs.</p> <p>The DRC Protection Team continues to monitor the situation in the camp as well as unhindered access to basic services by all</p>
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<p><b>EDUCATION:</b> Regular education activities of LWF and all TLSs opened regularly. Furthermore, LWF conducted a training (capacity building) for TLS teachers. New latrines and boreholes are being built in OTG-6, and renovated in OTG-3 and BDP-61.</p> <p><b>LIVELIHOOD:</b> Currently no support to livelihood activities.</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUES:</b> IRC (WPE) provided sewing machine training to 20 women, did community mapping, and carried out IEC training.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW UP ON FORMER ISSUES:</b> NTR</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> Protection monitoring, activities with the women's group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.</p> <p>The IDPs asked for lights to be placed in the camp or latrines. Reportedly, IDPs fear to go to the latrines at night as there are many "ghosts". The women's group members requested support with the construction of showers and latrines, installation of street lights, and distribution of soap and menstrual pads.</p> <p>It was also reported problems with food rations as some IDPs who came from Kyauk Phyu, Mye Bone, and Pauk Taw have not received their food rations since August 2014.</p> <p>Shelters, showers and latrines are in need of maintenance. The fact that most of the showers are not in good condition, makes the situation more difficult for women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow up on former issues</b></li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	<p>IDPs.</p> <p>Advocacy for access to food and health continues with relevant humanitarian partners in the field.</p>
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#### 4. Ohn Taw Gyi West IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,200 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <p>Tensions between IDPs and host community over no payment of daily labour wages to the IDPs were reported.</p> <p>Also there were tensions between the two communities as the livestock owned by the IDPs goes to the host community's land plots and eats the crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other update on activities and issues</b></li> </ul> <p><b>CAMP MANAGEMENT:</b> DRC full range of activities on-going, focus on access to services monitoring and referral, shelter maintenance monitoring, and integration of camp representatives into camp coordination meetings. Field Office Assistant and volunteers collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. A Focus Group Discussion with both CMC and Women Group was held about what sort of training they would most prefer to attend. The CCCM team also facilitated a meeting between the Danish Ambassador, CMC, and Women Group Furthermore, the CCCM team and Engineer did assessment of warehouse renovation and extension and did assessment of kitchen space to be renovated as library. 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls 2014 was advocated by DRC staffs and volunteers. Furthermore, an assessment (individual interviews) on household fuel usage of IDPs was conducted.</p> <p><b>SHELTER:</b> The camp residents complained that some shelter roofs, walls, and floors are still in need of renovation. DRC (CCCM) staffs, the DRC shelter engineer, the Field Office Assistant, and the volunteers did shelter maintenance monitoring regarding the most damaged parts.</p> <p><b>CHILD PROTECTION:</b> DRC (CP) team carried out their regular activity, providing Youth Group with life-skill training, and holding parenting sessions for mothers and fathers. Furthermore, play kits were provided for youth centre, CPG training was provided to Women Group, and list of children with disabilities was collected. There were no new child-related protection cases that had to be followed up.</p> <p><b>WASH:</b> CDN (WASH) activities are on-going, focus on desludging, latrine maintenance and renovation, camp cleaning, as well as health education and hygiene promotion training for CDN volunteers. CDN staff also monitored whether the volunteers did regular activities in the camp. Activities of CDN volunteers also included putting lime powder around the drainages once a week, monitoring use of ceramic water filters, monitoring diarrhoea cases, and organizing hand-washing competition. Furthermore, solar lights are set up in the latrine areas. CDN staffs and engineer checked damaged washrooms and latrines regarding required materials for latrines renovation.</p> <p><b>HEALTH:</b> IRC opened clinic four days a week (minus one day in week 1 and 2) and MOH opened clinic for one day per week. Most patients suffer from fever (also including Malaria), diarrhoea, skin disease, and coughing. Further services included DEPO injection for those who would like to do family planning. IRC also distributed mosquito nets in Than Daw Li Group and Pauk Taw Group, and discussed with CMC about 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls 2014.</p> <p><b>NUTRITION:</b> ACF regular activities are on-going, focus on home visits and nutrition awareness raising with Men Group and CMC. One child was referred to the OTG-North nutrition centre.</p> <p><b>FOOD:</b> WFP did distribution of rice, nutrition powder, and salt (only for 15 days). There were no additional rations for the increased number of IDPs. IDPs complain about food distribution, as they see a lack of rations. One of donor from YGN supported rice, dry chilli, onion, garlic, and oil for Than Daw Li Group.</p> <p><b>NON-FOOD ITEMS:</b> No agencies supported NFI kits in the camp, the residents are in need of household kits including winter clothes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul> <p>DRC (CM) is following up with the Township Administrator regarding the living conditions of the STMG group.</p> <p>In relation to the lack of shelters for the families who recently moved to the camp, this was referred to the PWG.</p>
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<p><b>EDUCATION:</b> All TLS of SCI are running. However, the teachers faced difficulty because there was a lack of textbooks. The teachers also demanded fencing for the TLSs. Hygiene training was held for the students and the teachers went to Thet Kay Pyin to discuss education activities, the state of the student, and how the students can pass the examination.</p> <p><b>LIVELIHOOD:</b> Provision of cash grants, Cash Management and Bookkeeping Training, as well as on-going technical support for and monitoring of Female Headed Households. Furthermore, identification of and consulting with households selected for IPA.</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUES:</b> UNICEF discussed with camp residents about difficulties regarding camp condition and food distribution.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW UP ON FORMER ISSUES:</b> The DRC Protection Team followed up on the provision of a shelter for the family who stayed temporarily in the women's center. The accommodation of this family was discussed with the Camp Leader and it was decided to move the family to one of the modular buildings until they are given a shelter in the camp. Other IDPs also face the problem of not having their own shelter and, in the meantime, they are staying with relatives in the camp. This could eventually cause frictions, or any protection incidents such as GBV.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> Protection monitoring, activities with the women's group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.</p> <p>A family temporarily living in the women's center moved to one of the modular buildings. They have reported that they have not been given any shelter and ask for support to build their own in the camp. Other IDPs also face the problem of not having their own shelter and, in the meantime, they are staying with relatives in the camp. This could eventually cause frictions, or any protection incidents such as GBV.</p> <p>Reportedly, some HHs are selling alcohol in the camp and this was reported to the Camp Committee.</p> <p>Shelters and showers are in need of maintenance. Women and girls do not take showers in the communal ones so they have to take showers inside their shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up on former issues</li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	<p>The DRC Protection Team continues to monitor the situation in the camp as well as unhindered access to basic services by all IDPs.</p> <p>In relation to the lack of shelters for the families who recently moved to the camp, this was referred to the PWG.</p> <p>IDPs are asking for distribution of clothes and blankets for the Winter season. This was referred to the PWG but it was said that the distribution of any NFIs has been suspended.</p>
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## 5. Baw Du Pha IDP Camp

Population: approx. 11,600 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Other update on activities and issues</b></li> </ul> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing; case management ongoing; 16 days of activism activities conducted (awareness raising on CP and GBV), drawing competition</p> <p>SHELTER: shelters are in need of maintenance and the IDPs are concerned about their shelters could not endure the next rainy season.</p> <p>WASH: WASH actors continue with their activities in the camp. It was reported that the IDPs have to go to fetch water from a nearby monastery (40 min. by foot).</p> <p>HEALTH:</p> <p>FOOD: Food rations were distributed in the camp.</p> <p>NON-FOOD ITEMS:</p> <p>NUTRITION: Regular activities on-going (ACF).</p> <p>EDUCATION:</p> <p>PROTECTION: Regular protection monitoring, and support to women's group ongoing. IPA consultations held with community groups to explain process and criteria.</p> <p>Tensions over recruitment of volunteers from the SRK1 and SRK2 were reported. Usually community leaders try to have the people in their camps working for international NGOs and they dislike the idea of having volunteers from other nearby camps or villages.</p> <p>There are not showers in the camp and women and girls have not place where to take a shower.</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION:</p> <p>LIVELIHOODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Follow up on former issues</b></li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul> <p>The DRC Protection Team continues to monitor the situation in the camp as well as unhindered access to basic services by all IDPs.</p>
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#### 8. Ohn Taw Gyi South IDP Camp

Population: approx. 13,000 IDPs

<p><b>Activities and issues:</b></p> <p><b>WASH:</b> There is a high number of reported repairs required for the camp and a contract is being prepared to complete initial repairs. Volunteer's numbers will increase from 28 to 60 for which over 500 applications have been received. A large group of approximately 60 people addressed the DRC Hygiene Promotion team and complained that DRC shouldn't hire ex Oxfam. It has been suggested by the CCCM that a lucky draw system should be incorporated but this does not guarantee that the appropriate people are used in the hygiene promotion team. Further talks involving the community, CCCM and protection will be required to resolve the issue to prevent issues arising.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW UP ON FORMER ISSUES:</b> NTR</p>	<p><b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy:</b></p>
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#### 9. Sin Tet Maw IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,000 IDPs