

Danish Refugee Council Monthly Record of Information from program locations in Rakhine State October 2014

The Monthly record represents a snapshot of the situation in the camps and villages where DRC works and aims to capture the issues relevant for DRC operations. This record does not presume to provide a comprehensive picture of the progress and challenges for every sector in each location.

Existing protection referral pathways and the CCCM complaints response mechanism form the foundation of this report. DRC seeks to verify concerns reported to the extent possible and share information with the relevant sectors/agencies for further action.

Please note the Document Map in the left tab of the document allows jumping directly to each relevant site without having to scroll through the entire document. If you do not see it, you might need to activate it.

1. HIGHLIGHTS PER LOCATION

1. Pwe Yar Gone IDP Camp

Health: IDP reports the clinic the lack of health services as the main need in PYG. IRC runs a clinic in nearby STMG but PYG IDPs do not feel comfortable using it and they have to wait 8 hours without a guarantee to see a doctor.

2. Phwe Yar Gone IDP Camp

3. Ohn Taw Gyi North IDP Camp

4. Ohn Taw Gyi West IDP Camp

5. Baw Du Pha IDP Camp

6. Dar Paing IDP Camp

7. Sat Roe Kya IDP Camp

8. Ohn Taw Gyi South IDP Camp

9. Sin Tet Maw IDP Camp

10. Ah Nauk Ywe IDP Camp

11. Kyein Ni Pyin IDP Camp

12. Say Tha Mar Gyi Village

13. Pwe Yar Gone village

LLH: DRC distributed business grants to 14 Female Headed Households

WASH: DRC set up a WASH committee and started the construction of communal latrines and XX hand pumps

HEALTH: Diarrhoea cases reportedly increasing

14. Pa Lin Pyin Muslim Village

15. Pa Lin Pyin Rakhine Village

16. Ohn Taw Chay Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

17. Ohn Taw Gyi Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

18. Baw Du Pha Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

19. Dar Paing Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

20. Zaw Bu Gyar Village

21. Ohn Ye Paw Village

22. Sin Tet Maw Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

23. Ah Htet Ywar Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing.

24. Baw Da Li Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

25. Ah Nauk Ywe Village

- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.

26. Sin Aing Village

- Reportedly, there have been some tensions between the inhabitants from Sin Aing village and neighbouring villages.

27. Kyauk Pyin Seik Village

- The elementary school in the village was rehabilitated by DRC and furniture and stationary were provided for the school.

2. FULL UPDATE PER LOCATION

1. Say Tha Mar Gyi IDP Camp

Population: approx. 11,725 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. CCCM staffs and shelter engineer did shelter infrastructure maintenance. As for Community Service Activities, basic Myanmar language classes for women concluded after two months while library sessions continue for two days each week. Further activities included snack making and cane ball. Furthermore, a visibility sign board for cane ball matches was set up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SHELTER: Some of the shelters' walls and floors are damaged and need to be repaired. IDPs used metal tape for their roof, but some bigger holes could not be fixed with the tape, so there were still some complains about leaks. DRC (CCCM) staffs, the DRC shelter engineer, the Field Office Assistant, and the volunteers did shelter maintenance monitoring regarding the most damaged parts. <p>PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women's group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.</p> <p>HEALTH: Due to the fact that medical services are not provided on a daily basis in the camp, medical emergencies become a challenge for many IDPs who have to rely on pharmacies in the camp and what the storekeeper prescribes for them. It was also reported by the IDPs that due to the lack of firewood, IDPs are forced to take wood/bamboo from common facilities such as the kitchens, showers and latrines. Furthermore, IDPs reported that diarrhoea is more of an issue now, especially for children.</p> <p>FOOD: It was reported that some IDPs in the camp have not received their food rations in the last month and neither WFP nor the Food Committee has provided any justification or explanation to this. Furthermore, those IDPs who arrived in Say Tha Mar Gyi camp from other camps have not received their food rations since their arrival.</p> <p>EDUCATION: Regular operation of UNICEF and Government TLSs were on-going, but UNICEF handed over to Plan International during this month. Plan will construct nine new TLSs and new volunteers for these TLSs will be recruited.</p> <p>NON-FOOD ITEM: No agencies supported NFI kits in the camp, the residents are in need of mosquito nets, cooking pots, and other kitchen utensils.</p> <p>NUTRITION: SCI regular activities are on-going, focussing on mother-to-mother sessions, behaviour change communication, health education session, and individual counselling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>IDPs are complaining about the condition of their shelters' roofs, walls and floors.</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. DRC Protection Team will follow up with health actors on the provision of health services in the camp.</p> <p>The DRC Protection Team has raised the lack of food distribution to IDPs in the camp to DRC CCCM so a solution can be found as soon as possible.</p>
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<p>Furthermore, SCI did MUAC for children under five years, cooking demonstration, diarrhoea counselling session, and did joined screening with ACF on malnourished children under five years. MHAA did MEC children under five years as well.</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: Regular activities of SCI are on-going and the CFSs are running regularly. Activities focussed on recreational activities for children such as handicraft and painting training as well as a painting competition.</p> <p>OTHER ISSUE: IRC (WPE) held Focus Group Discussions with both women and men. ECHO donor visited the camp and talked with women and CMC about their main difficulties and the main needs of the IDPs. UNHCR and OCHA visited as well and talked with IDPs including teenager and women as well as with CMC about what sort of difficulty they have in their daily life. Furthermore, DRC (Livelihood) had meeting with CMC and some IDPs about livelihood criteria, while providing small grants to some women of Female Headed Households.</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <p>NTR</p>	
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2. Phwe Yar Gone IDP Camp

Population: approx. 2,400 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death of a baby from diarrhoea. - Difficulties in the access to latrines by PWSNs due to the lack of handrails to support their access. <p>• Other update on activities and issues</p> <p>CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. CCCM staffs and shelter engineer did shelter infrastructure maintenance. As for Community Service Activities, basic Myanmar language classes for women concluded after two months while library sessions continue for two days each week. Further activities included snack making and cane ball. Furthermore, a visibility sign board for cane ball matches was set up.</p> <p>➤ SHELTER: Some of the shelters' walls and floors are damaged and need to be repaired. IDPs used metal tape for their roof, but some bigger holes could not be fixed with the tape, so there were still some complains about leaks. DRC (CCCM) staffs, the DRC shelter engineer, the Field Office Assistant, and the volunteers did shelter maintenance monitoring regarding the most damaged parts. IDPs complained about the condition of their shelters' roofs, walls and floors. Assessment for walls and floor for 15 out of 40</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>DRC (CM) in coordination with Shelter cluster to address IDP's needs for walling and flooring temporary solutions.</p>
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<p>shelter, flooring 60% replacement and wall 15% replacing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women`s group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing. Cases of domestic violence were reported to DRC Protection staff. The Protection Team observed that latrines in the camps are very high particularly for children, elderly and pregnant women. There are not handrails that can assist PWSNs to have access to latrines. A baby died from diarrhoea as access to health services became a challenge for the parents. The baby was taken to Thet Kay Pyin Clinic and Da Paing Clinic but unfortunately the baby was only provided paracetamol and ORS when the two clinics were open (only weekdays). ➤ WASH: Regular activities by DRC on cleaning of latrines, drainages, and camp area are taking place daily. Desludging has been completed in October. 35 repairs have been completed but 46 require major repairs. The Latrines are 2 years old and showing signs of degradation that will result in significant repairs over the coming year. WASH rooms are in poor repair and not used by most inhabitants. The structures have been removed for use as firewood. Solar lighting has been distributed to each household but post monitoring has shown that many have already been sold. The current refuse pits are not in use with evidence that the current disposal system is not effective. ➤ HEALTH: No major health issues reported, but skin infection was more common than before. Furthermore, IDPs reported that diarrhoea is more of an issue now, especially for children. IDPs mentioned the lack of health facility in PYG as an issue. ➤ FOOD: Regular activity of WFP food distribution for the month of October completed by week 2. MRF and Government distributed additional food items, including rice for increased households. ➤ EDUCATION: SCI and UNICEF activities were on-going, but UNICEF handed over to Plan International during this month. As the TLS of UNICEF needs rebuilding as it collapsed, now the students of this TLS are learning in a modular house as a temporary solution. Government supplied text books and UNICEF distributed 100 books for grade 1, 150 books grade 2, 50 books grade 3, 40 books for grade 4, and 25 books for grade 5. Furthermore, SCI recruited four new volunteers. ➤ NON-FOOD ITEM: No agencies supported NFI kits in the camp, the residents are in need of mosquito nets, cooking pots, and other kitchen utensils. ➤ PROTECTION: DRC (Protection) activities by DRC are on-going, focus on protection monitoring, IPA, and following up an incident case. Furthermore, NFI Kits were provided to 5 widows. ➤ NUTRITION: SCI regular activities are on-going, focussing on mother-to-mother sessions, behaviour change communication, health education session, and individual counselling. Furthermore, SCI did MUAC for children under five years, cooking demonstration, diarrhoea counselling session, and did joined screening with ACF on malnourished children under five years. MHAA did MEC children under five years as well. ➤ CHILD PROTECTION: Regular activities of SCI are on-going and the CFSs are running regularly. Activities focussed on recreational activities for children such as handicraft and painting training as well as a painting competition. ➤ LIVELIHOOD: Provision of Cash Grants under processing. It would be the same as in pilot villages. But it has more number of beneficiaries than in other villages. IPAs are 	<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>Cases of domestic violence will be referred to the relevant GBV actors working in the camp.</p> <p>The case of the death of the baby was referred by DRC CCCM to DRC Protection. The Protection Team gathered further information on the case which was shared with the WASH Cluster and DRC CCCM. 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.</p>
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<p>started to identify.</p> <p>OTHER ISSUES: IRC (WPE) held Focus Group Discussions with both women and men. ECHO donor visited the camp and talked with women and CMC about their main difficulties and the main needs of the IDPs. UNHCR and OCHA visited as well and talked with IDPs including teenager and women as well as with CMC about what sort of difficulty they have in their daily life. Furthermore, DRC (Livelihood) had meeting with CMC and some IDPs about livelihood criteria, while providing small grants to some women of Female Headed Households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	
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3. Ohn Taw Gyi North IDP Camp

Population: approx. 13,000 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. CCCM staffs and shelter engineer did shelter infrastructure maintenance. An assessment of Camp Management Office and kitchens regarding renovation was conducted as well. As for Community Service Activities, basic Myanmar language classes for women concluded after two months while library sessions continue for two days each week. Furthermore, a visibility sign board for cane ball matches was set up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHELTER: Some of the shelters' roofs, walls, and floors are in bad condition. Those damaged shelters need to be renovated as soon as possible as this is top priority for the camp residents. <p>WASH: SCI running full range of activities, focussing on CHP home visits, latrine dislodging, organizing hygiene training for CPG, hygiene promotion sessions, ToT training for CHP, and renovating damaged boreholes and latrines. New boreholes and latrines have been built as well, including latrines for TLS and CFS. Discussions with men and women regarding WASH facilities and health education training were provided. Furthermore, peer group discussion and mother group discussion were organized and soap, soap box, and water bowl were provided. SCI also celebrated Global Hand Washing Day, including provision of training to children.</p> <p>Due to the lack of light next to latrines, women are not using WASH facilities in the evening. Women committees addressed the need of hygiene kits.</p> <p>HEALTH: Mercy Malaysia Clinic opened four days (minus one day in week 3, 4, and 5) and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>SCI is following up.</p> <p>DRC (CCCM) to follow up MRF</p>
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MoH one day per week. CMC and IDPs told that they want more clinics to be more effective for the camp beneficiaries and there should be one more clinic and the IDPs also want to extend clinic running hours.

FOOD: WFP rations were distributed in week 1 and week 2 and included rice, beans, salt, oil, and nutrition powder. IDPs not on the WFP list received monthly rations instead of 15 day supply. However, IDPs who are registered on MRF food list have already complained about the lack of ration, but they have not yet received any response by MRF. The Government ration of rice was delivered for Myay Bon, Kyauk Phyu, Ngat Chaung, and Sittwe Groups in OTG-6. MAUK and private donor U Thein Shwe donated cows for Muslim Religious ceremony in the camp. Yangon donors donated rice to households of That Kay Pyin and Ngat Chaung Group in OTG-3, to households of Kyauk Phyu and Myay Bon, and Sittwe Groups in OTG-6, as well as to households of Myay Bon Group in BDP(61).

EDUCATION: UNICEF handed their activities over to LWF, and all TLS are running regularly. LWF delivered text books to CMC, while SCI provided health education training and soaps and snacks as well as some school articles to the students. In OTG-1, UNICEF teachers said that they have not yet received their salary for August and September. In OTG-3, there were competitions which included five kinds of games for all TLS students. SCI provided health education training and soaps and snacks were provided on that day in every SCI schools.

NON-FOOD ITEM: No agencies provided NFI kits in this camp in 2014. IDPs said that they need solar lights, household kits. and some clothes for the children as there will be winter season soon.

PROTECTION: DRC (Protection) activities are running regularly, including protection monitoring, monitoring of IPA cases, and support to women's group. There were nine protection cases that had to be followed up and were referred to DRC or other relevant agency. Furthermore, DRC (Protection) conducted protection training for its watchman and its facilitators.

NUTRITION: ACF regular activities are on-going and the nutrition centre opened three days per week (minus one day in week 2) in cooperation between ACF and MHAA. ACF and SCI did joint screening on malnutrition children. Furthermore, SCI did home visits, cooking demonstration, collected data of pregnant women, held discussions about the needs of mothers, and provided training to mothers group.

CHILD PROTECTION: All SCI and LWF CFSSs are running regularly. DRC (CP) team carried out their regular activity; Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing

OTHER ISSUE: IRC (WPE) provided sewing machine training to 20 members of women from OTG-6 and recruited security guard for their office. LWF provided training to 16 members of fire brigade women.

response to complaint sent by IDPs.

PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women`s group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.

Cases of domestic violence were reported to DRC Protection staff.

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.

The DRC Protection Team continues to monitor the situation in the camp as well as unhindered access to basic services by all IDPs. Cases of domestic violence will be referred to the relevant GBV actors working in the camp.

- Follow up on former issues

NTR

4. Ohn Taw Gyi West IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,200 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and continued collecting data on WASH services in the camp. As for the issue of secondarily displaced IDPs currently living in communal structures (STMG group), the CCCM team spoke to the families who live in DRC Protection Office and provided tarpaulin sheets to the IDPs living in the communal kitchen. Community Service Activities included cane ball matches and setting up a visibility sign board for cane ball.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHELTER: The camp residents complained that some shelter roofs, walls, and floors are still in need of renovation. <p>WASH: CDN WASH activities on-going, focus on dislodging, latrine maintenance and renovation, cleaning the camp compound, health education and hygiene promotion training for CDN volunteers, assessment of diarrhoea cases prevalence, and a household survey. Furthermore, CDN renovated damaged latrines and hand pumps, put lime powder near drainages, distributed ORS for those suffering from diarrhoea, and provided hygiene articles to each household from Than Daw Li group. CDN also had a meeting with CMC to replace solar panels near the latrines.</p> <p>HEALTH: 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.</p> <p>FOOD: CDN distributed food for PTW group by week 2, including rice, peas, and salt, as well as oil and nutrition powder. MRF distributed rice, oil, fish, peas, and salt to each unit from Than Daw Li Group in week 5. Government supported rice and oil for households in Than Daw Li Group.</p> <p>EDUCATION: All TLS are running regularly. SCI held a meeting with CMC regarding the construction of a youth centre and the appointment of four volunteers for that centre. Furthermore, SCI held a discussion with teachers who requested SCI to support fences for TLSs as well as to provide additional text books. During the CCCM camp coordination meeting IDPs addressed the need of additional school kits</p> <p>NON-FOOD ITEM: No agencies provided NFI kits in this camp in 2014.</p> <p>NUTRITION: ACF did MEC measuring for children, conducted home visits, and fed vitamins and nutrition supplements to malnourished children between six months and five years of age. No major concerns were raised.</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: Regular activities of DRC (CP) are on-going, focussing on parenting sessions at youth centre, life skills training for youth groups, and CPG training for women group. Furthermore, play kits were provided for youth centre. CPG training for women group on Wednesday. DRC (CP) also cooperated with DRC engineer and CMC regarding construction of latrines near the office and renovation of hand pumps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>DRC (CM) is following up with Township Administrator regarding the STMG group.</p>
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<p>LIVELIHOOD: Cash Grant Activity ongoing. A bridge is under construction as a part of community protection assistance under FHH Project.</p> <p>OTHER ISSUE: DRC (Livelihood) conducted meeting with CMC, as well as with women and men groups, and created a list of Female Headed Households in the camp. Security Police required two families of the secondarily displaced IDPs currently living in communal structures (STMG group) to move out of the modular house.</p> <p>PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women`s group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing. Cases of domestic violence were reported to DRC Protection staff.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>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>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. Cases of domestic violence will be referred to the relevant GBV actors working in the camp.</p>
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5. Baw Du Pha Camp

Population: approx. 11,000 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. CCCM staffs and shelter engineer did shelter infrastructure maintenance, including assessments of Camp Management Office and communal kitchens regarding renovations. Community Service Activities included cane ball matches and setting up a visibility sign board for cane ball, while a potential football competition remained on hold indefinitely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SHELTER: IDPs reported that some shelter roofs still need to be renovated and some shelters' walling and flooring need to be renovated as well. <p>WASH: SI running full range of WASH activities, focussing on camp cleaning, latrines cleaning and dislodging, monitoring quality of water in boreholes and in households, diarrhoea tracking surveys, as well as hygiene kit distribution and monitoring. Further</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy
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activities included training on how to use ceramic water filters and a school hygiene promotion program in the TLSs. SI also did global hand washing day competition coordinating with ACF.

HEALTH: Mercy Malaysia opened the clinic five days a week (minus two days in week 1 due to a complaint and misunderstanding between volunteers and patient). No major health cases had to be treated. Most of patients are suffering from fever, diarrhoea, and coughing.

FOOD: WFP rations for 15 days were delivered in week 1, 2, and 3, and included rice, beans, salt, oil, and nutrition powder. Government provided rice to 164 host community families in week 3.

EDUCATION: TLSs of SCI opened regularly. SCI began construction of youth centres in BDP-1, BDP-2, and BDP village. These youth centres will be used for non-formal education activities for out-of-school children.

NON-FOOD ITEM: IDPs have already received NFI kits from DRC in 2014, but they are stating that they still need solar lanterns.

NUTRITION: SCI, ACF, and MHAA regular activities around nutrition centre on-going, depending on their schedules. SCI provided counselling to the mother group, a focus group discussion regarding nutrition activities, and peer group meetings at the pregnant woman space. SCI also collected list of pregnant women and new born babies, measured the weight of women who have been pregnant from 6 months to 9 months, and provided pregnant women with multivitamins. Furthermore, SCI provided mental health and care practice training to its volunteers, and held a cooking demonstration. ACF opened the clinic as usual, doing MUAC measurements for children, while also collecting Squeac Survey. MHAA provided nutrition powder to malnourished children.

CHILD PROTECTION: SCI's activities are on-going and all CFSs opened regularly according to schedule. CFS staffs provided living harmony training to child group as well as further trainings to volunteer teachers and women group. Furthermore, IRC did community awareness session with women, men, girls, and boys groups. No child protection issue was raised during this month.

OTHER ISSUE: IRCR held meeting with CMC, as it will provide training to five volunteers for three days in November. Government ordered CMC to collect population and household data in the camp

PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women`s group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing.

- Follow up on former issues

NTR

The DRC Protection Team continues to monitor the situation in the camp as well as unhindered access to basic services by all IDPs.

6. Dar Paing IDP Camp

Population: approx. 10,500 IDPs

Highlights

- **Other update on activities and issues**

CAMP MANAGEMENT: 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. A rapid risk assessment for the safety and security of IDPs, especially children, was conducted. Furthermore, DRC conducted meeting with the CMC regarding the introduction of household cards in coming months. Field Office Assistant and volunteers attended WASH monitoring training and collected data on WASH services in the camp, including indicators relating to water points, latrines, drainages, and solid waste management. Community Service Activities included cane ball matches as well as setting up a visibility sign board for cane ball.

- **SHELTER:** The camp residents complained that some shelter roofs, walls, and floors are still in need of renovation. The IDPs want any NGO to repair those damaged shelters as soon as possible. Some IDPs left their shelter as it is totally damaged. Now they are asking to DRC to renovate this shelter, before CMCs members, who are without shelter, will move in it. Some oral complaints were received regarding shelters with damaged walls and floors.

WASH: Regular activities of SI are on-going, focus on camp and latrines cleaning, maintenance of latrines, boreholes, hand pumps, and drainages, hygiene kit distribution (including IDPs in tented area and in DP village), water testing, monitoring cases of diarrhoea, providing health education training regarding hygiene promotion to the community, as well as following up on ceramic water filter usage and on-going distribution. Furthermore, SI constructed waste collection point with concrete, collected the list of damaged latrine pit and put cross coverage over some drainages as well as fences around some of the latrines pits. The hand washing day was celebrated as well. SI also talked to two families regarding a previous accident.

HEALTH: IRC opened clinic in Sector 4 opened two days per week. IDPs want this clinic to open daily. To get treatment, some sick persons went to Rural Health Centre which is open daily in DP village. No major health issues were reported. IRC constructed one incinerator near clinic in order to burn medical waste.

FOOD: WFP delivered food and distribution of 15 day rations was completed by week 2. Government distributed rice to families who did not get rations from WFP. One private donor donated rice to families in tented area.

EDUCATION: UNICEF handed their activities over to LWF, and all TLS are running regularly. One new TLS is under construction in Sector 3. The monthly exam has been conducted. The volunteer teachers complained that they have not yet received their salary for the previous month.

NON-FOOD ITEM: No agencies supported NFI in the camp in 2014 and the camp residents stated that they want NFI kits that include blankets and clothes, as there will be winter season very soon and especially the children need warm clothes. DRC is frequently asked when it would distribute NFIs.

PROTECTION: DRC (Protection) activities are on-going, focussing on protection monitoring, IPA, and providing psychosocial support training to the women group. There was one protection case in the camp and this case was followed up by DRC (Protection).

- **Follow up, challenges and advocacy**

DRC awaiting update from NFI Cluster regarding approval from RSG for distribution.

<p>Furthermore, incentive worker was recruited for women group.</p> <p>NUTRITION: ACF, SCI, and MAHH activities are running regularly. SCI opened nutrition centre, conducting counselling sessions for pregnant women in mother's group, peer group meetings on women's nutrition, and MEC measuring for children. Pregnant women and were provided with multivitamin. Furthermore, SCI collected data on children between six months and one year of age, did cooking demonstration, and measured the blood pressure of pregnant women. ACF and MHAA nutrition centre opened in DP village, providing multivitamin to pregnant women, while also conducting joint screenings on malnutrition of children under five years in sector 4.</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: SCI is running all CFS and their activities regularly, including raising awareness on CP with parents and children.</p> <p>OTHER ISSUE: UNHCR conducted interviews regarding a previous protection incident in the camp. A US journalist visited the tented area and observed the situation of the people living there. Government ordered CMC to collect population and household data in the camp.</p> <p>PROTECTION: Protection monitoring, activities with the women's group, and identification of PWSNs for IPAs are ongoing. Reportedly, police and military conduct security checks in the camp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>The DRC Protection Team followed up on a reported incident involving a minor.</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>The DRC Protection Team referred a reported incident involving a minor to SCL for further action.</p>
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7. Sat Roe Kya Camp

Population: approx. 3,002 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <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>CHILD PROTECTION: CP team carried out regular activities; Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <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>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues WASH: 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy
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9. Sin Tet Maw IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,000 IDPs

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDPs expressed serious concerns about their lack of legal status and rumours on policies that might be adopted by the Government in the next months. - Shelters are in need of maintenance and that even some have become dangerous for children; - Access to health services is still limited despite the mobile clinics that visit the camps every month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues CAMP MANAGEMENT: No updates. SHELTER: It was reported that most of the shelters are in need of repair works and that some of them are too dangerous for children as they could easily fall. Moreover, the showers in the camp have no doors and, as a result, women do not feel comfortable going there. It was observed that some of the showers have been used as by some IDPs. There are kitchens in the camp, however, these are in need of repair works and IDPs who moved from other camps to Sin Tet Maw are temporarily staying there. WASH: Some weeks ago, IDPs stated they need more water especially in eastern and western parts of the camp. Hence water is being pumped from Sin Tet Maw village. SCI is working regularly in their activities as latrine maintenance/ construction, drinking water irrigation from near the village, road renovation between shelters and latrines. HEALTH: MHAA and State Health Mobile clinic cover medical services. However, it was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>DRC Protection has referred to the PWG the situation of IDPs without shelters in the camp. The Protection Team is following closely on the situation of these families and any possible protection concerns.</p> <p>DRC Protection will follow up with WASH partners on the repair works of the showers in the camps for the women.</p>
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<p>Highlights Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues PROTECTION: protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group. WASH: IDPs report almost most latrines are full, concerns over open defecation. Drainage line often filled with sand. Hygiene promotion and regular monitoring. Without funding, the WASH component is not able to function as intended. There is no disposal system in place for latrine waste and open defecation is very evident. There is no fuel or chemicals to run the water treatments system and repairs are required to one of only 2 pumps available. The volunteers have not received wages for 2 months and although currently understanding, they grow more discontent at each visit and unwilling to perform the tasks requested of them. The overall hygienic situation in the camp is poor and has the potential to impact on health if ready solutions are not implemented ASAP. This cannot be achieved without funding. • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>WASH – DRC plan latrine renovation in line with new WASH 2014/2015 project, awaiting final agreement. DRC investigating solutions for on site desludging</p>
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12. Say Tha Mar Gyi Village

Population: 1,000 inhabitants

<p>Highlights Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues NTR • Follow up on former issues NTR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>NTR</p>
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13. Phwe Yar Gone Village

Population: approx. 2,400 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>PROTECTION: Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>LIVELIHOOD: Will start LLH Activities in Nov.</p> <p>WASH: No updates. DRC planning to start WASH activities in Pwe Yar Gone village and is currently recruiting additional Hygiene Promoters funded under ECHO to allow implementation to start.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, challenges and advocacy <p>NTR</p>
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14. Pa Lin Pyin Muslim Village

Population: approx. 1,300 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>The security situation in the village was reported as stable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>WASH: No Update</p> <p>HEALTH: No Update</p> <p>PROTECTION: protection monitoring is ongoing as well as support to the women's group. A training on psychosocial support for the women was delivered. However, during the training, one of the participants was mistreated by one her relatives whom also try to harm two DRC staff at the site. The training was suspended and talks with the village administrator as well as other relevant authorities in the village were held in order to guarantee the safety and security of the women's group and the DRC staff.</p> <p>WASH: DRC hygiene promotion and regular monitoring. Follow up monitoring is required to assess the impact of the latrines and refuse pits constructed in early 2014 and to gauge the level of ownership attained.</p> <p>LIVELIHOODS: Cash Grant Activity ongoing; LLH team will conduct focal group discussion for how we could assist in terms of community protection assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>The DRC Protection Team will continue with their protection monitoring activities in the village as well as their activities with the women's group with particular attention on domestic violence.</p>
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15. Pa Lin Pyin Rakhine Village

Population: approx. 1,300 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>The security situation in the village was reported as stable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>WASH: DRC conducted regular WASH activities. Hygiene Promotion and increased AWD awareness training in reaction due to reported AWD in the nearby camp. AWD reported in 7 cases by stool assessment but dehydration not evident at the time.</p> <p>HEALTH: A mobile clinic from the Ministry of Health usually visits the village.</p> <p>PROTECTION: protection monitoring is ongoing as well as support to the women's group. In the last focus group discussion with the women's group, two police officers were present throughout. No incidents were reported in relation to access to basic services by the villagers or tensions with Muslims communities in surrounding villages.</p> <p>LIVELIHOODS: Cash Grant Activity ongoing; Mortuary Hall construction is undergoing that DRC provides as a community protection assistance.</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: Save the Children is about to build Child Friendly Space in the village.</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>The DRC Protection Team will continue with their protection monitoring activities in the village.</p>
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16. Ohn Taw Chay Village

Population: xxx inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>CHILD PROTECTION: Regular child protection activities were carried out; Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD: Cash grant activities ongoing. A bridge to cross nearby creek is under construction as part of community protection assistance under FHH Project.</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>NTR</p>
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17. Ohn Taw Gyi Village

Population: 2,400 inhabitants

<p>Highlights Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues CHILD PROTECTION: Regular child protection activities were carried out; Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>NTR</p>
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18. Baw Du Pha Village

Population: 11,000 inhabitants

<p>Highlights Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>NTR</p>
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19. Dar Paing Village

Population: no updated information available.

<p>Highlights Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>NTR</p>
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20. Zaw Bu Gyar Village

Population: 340 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>The security in the village and surroundings has improved. Reportedly, relations between the villagers and Muslim communities have improved and some of them have employed Muslims to carry out farming activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>WASH: latrines have been constructed by the Department of Rural Development, Rescue and Resettlement.</p> <p>HEALTH: The MoH usually provides health in the village (mobile clinic), however, they haven't come in the last weeks. The villagers have requested to be provided with a phone number of the mobile clinic so they can contact them in case of an emergency.</p> <p>PROTECTION: protection activities are on-going.</p> <p>NON-FOOD ITEMS: The villagers indicated that most of the households have no financial means to buy any warm clothes for the winter.</p> <p>LIVELIHOODS: Cash grant activity ongoing; As community protection assistance, DRC is going to build Midwife staff house, Rural health centre fencing and school fencing in the village.</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>The DRC Protection Team will follow up on the security situation in the village and the improvement in the relations between the two communities.</p> <p>For those construction related to health and education, Village administrator already got approval from concerned Departments and thus DRC will start the process in November.</p>
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21. Ohn Ye Paw Village

Population: approx.. 348 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>WASH: DRC – Hygiene Promotion at community level for children and regular monitoring ongoing is currently the primary drive within the community with continued support for the constructed latrines and their ownership.</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD: Cash Grant Activity ongoing. As a part of community protection assistance, Construction of communal hall has been starting in October.</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p>
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22. Sin Tet Maw Village

Population: approx.. 3,700 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>No updates</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>No updates</p>
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23. Ah Htet Ywar Village

Population: no updated information

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities are ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>No updates</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>No updates</p>
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24. Baw Da Li Village

Population: approx. 900 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>No updates</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>No updates</p>
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25. Ah Nauk Ywe Village

Population : approx. 2500 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women’s group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>No updates</p> <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <p>No updates</p>
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26. Sin Aing Village

Population : no updated information available.

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Security: Reportedly, there have been some tensions between the inhabitants from Sin Aing village and neighbouring villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues • WASH: water sources are limited in the village, particularly in the dry season. During the rainy season they can fetch water from water ponds nearby. • HEALTH: villagers go to Sittwe Hospital for medical treatment as there is not any medical or health center in the village or nearby. The villagers ask for a medical center or clinic to be open in the village. • EDUCATION: there is an elementary school in the village with 201 students and 10 teachers. The villagers ask for support for the school. <p>Follow up on former issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTR 	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Protection Team continues to follow up on possible tensions in the area and concerns by the villagers as a result of the tensions (i.e. limited freedom of movement, threats, etc). Any detailed information will be referred to the PWG. • The Protection Team will follow up with the Health Cluster on whether the Ministry of Health has sent health staff to this village or not in the past weeks.
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27. Kyauk Pyin Seik Village

Population: approx. 575 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elementary school in the village was rehabilitated by DRC and furniture and stationary were provided for the school. <p>Follow up on former highlighted issues</p> <p>NTR</p> <p>Other update on activities and issues</p> <p>Protection monitoring activities ongoing.</p>	<p>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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