

<p>exposes the IDPs to exploitation, SGBV, involvement in criminality or even malnutrition as some of them have to sell part of their food rations to obtain any money to buy medicines for them or their relatives. Self-medication also implies a major health risk for the IDPs.</p> <p>It was also reported that some IDPs are going outside of the Camp to collect firewood and this is creating tensions with the host community in the nearby village.</p> <p>In regard to the shelters, women and girls do not feel safe in their shelters as there is not proper separation between shelters or it is in need of maintenance.</p> <p>NUTRITION:</p> <p>CHILD PROTECTION: No updates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>The DRC Protection Team followed up on health, and WASH services as well as food distribution but unfortunately there has been no major improvement in the situation.</p>	
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11. Kyein Ni Pyin IDP Camp

Population: approx. 4,500 IDPs

<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>PROTECTION: protection monitoring activities are ongoing as well as support to the women's group.</p> <p>It was reported that women and girls do not feel comfortable going to the latrines at night as there is not electricity.</p> <p>WASH: IDPs report almost most latrines are full, concerns over open defecation. Drainage line often filled with sand. Hygiene promotion and regular monitoring. Funding is now in place and WASH activities can commence with a priority of desludging training and equipment provision. A suitable emergency sludge treatment area is required, this will be used to dry the sludge for burning. Additionally a purpose built sludge treatment system will be implemented. There are a lot of latrines that require maintenance and additional are required for the camp extension. The community believe that they have enough water in the ponds to last the dry season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on former issues <p>NTR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up, and challenges advocacy <p>NTR</p>
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12. Say Tha Mar Gyi Village

Population: approx. 1,050 inhabitants

<p>Highlights</p> <p>Good relationship between the villagers and communities living in neighbouring villages. Reportedly, they conduct livelihood activities such as fishing during daytime. Police and army are present in the site and have to be notified about any fishing activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other update on activities and issues <p>WASH: Some of the hand pumps in the village are in need of repair work and latrines are needed. Open defecation is common in the village.</p> <p>Health: There are not medical facilities or health center in the village so some of them go to the health center in STMG IDP Camp although there are not enough medicines and medical equipment to treat them. Some others seek assistance from other villagers or buy medicines in a pharmacy. Villagers with sufficient financial means to pay for a proper medical treatment go to Thet Kay Pyin Clinic or Dar Pine Hospital.</p> <p>Education: there is a primary school in the village, but it lacks materials and benches for the students. Currently, there are only three teachers working in the school and are paid by the community.</p> <p>Protection: due to lack of latrines in the village, open defecation in nearby fields is common. This is highly risky for women and girls who could be subjected to SGBV.</p> <p>Food: no distribution of food is taking place in this village.</p> <p>Livelihoods: The two most common livelihood activities are fishing and farming, however, the villagers make small profit from the selling of fruits and vegetables.</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
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13. Phwe Yar Gone Village

Population: approx. 2,400 inhabitants