

<p>started to identify.</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUES:</b> 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"> <li>• <b>Follow up on former issues</b></li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	
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### 3. Ohn Taw Gyi North IDP Camp

Population: approx. 13,000 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></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. 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"> <li>▪ <b>SHELTER:</b> 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>WASH:</b> 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><b>HEALTH:</b> Mercy Malaysia Clinic opened four days (minus one day in week 3, 4, and 5) and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul> <p>SCI is following up.</p> <p>DRC (CCCM) to follow up MRF</p>
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<p>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.</p> <p><b>FOOD:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>EDUCATION:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>NON-FOOD ITEM:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>NUTRITION:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CHILD PROTECTION:</b> All SCI and LWF CFSs are running regularly. DRC (CP) team carried out their regular activity; Parenting sessions ongoing; youth groups life skills trainings ongoing</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUE:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION:</b> 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow up on former issues</b></li> </ul> <p>NTR</p>	<p>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 IDPs. Cases of domestic violence will be referred to the relevant GBV actors working in the camp.</p>
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#### 4. Ohn Taw Gyi West IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,200 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></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. 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"> <li>▪ <b>SHELTER:</b> The camp residents complained that some shelter roofs, walls, and floors are still in need of renovation.</li> </ul> <p><b>WASH:</b> 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><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.</p> <p><b>FOOD:</b> 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><b>EDUCATION:</b> 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><b>NON-FOOD ITEM:</b> No agencies provided NFI kits in this camp in 2014.</p> <p><b>NUTRITION:</b> 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><b>CHILD PROTECTION:</b> 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"> <li>• <b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul> <p>DRC (CM) is following up with Township Administrator regarding the STMG group.</p>
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<p><b>LIVELIHOOD:</b> Cash Grant Activity ongoing. A bridge is under construction as a part of community protection assistance under FHH Project.</p> <p><b>OTHER ISSUE:</b> 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><b>PROTECTION:</b> 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"> <li>• <b>Follow up on former issues</b></li> </ul> <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><b>Highlights</b></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. 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"> <li>○ <b>SHELTER:</b> IDPs reported that some shelter roofs still need to be renovated and some shelters' walling and flooring need to be renovated as well.</li> </ul> <p><b>WASH:</b> 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"> <li>• <b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul>
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## 8. Ohn Taw Gyi South IDP Camp

Population: approx. 13,000 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Other update on activities and issues</b>  <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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b></li> </ul>
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## 9. Sin Tet Maw IDP Camp

Population: approx. 3,000 IDPs

<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Shelters are in need of maintenance and that even some have become dangerous for children;</li> <li>Access to health services is still limited despite the mobile clinics that visit the camps every month.</li> <li><b>Other update on activities and issues</b>  <b>CAMP MANAGEMENT:</b> No updates.  <b>SHELTER:</b> 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.  <b>WASH:</b> 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.  <b>HEALTH:</b> MHAA and State Health Mobile clinic cover medical services. However, it was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Follow up, challenges and advocacy</b>  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.   DRC Protection will follow up with WASH partners on the repair works of the showers in the camps for the women.</li> </ul>
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