



DTM ROUND 1 REPORT

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

CYCLONE KOMEN | CHIN STATE

17 SEPTEMBER 2015

Townships: **HAKHA CITY, CHIN STATE**

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated suite of information management tools used to gather baseline information and conditions of affected populations during times of conflict or natural disasters.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rapid response to the humanitarian needs has been effective in reaching the majority of the IDP populations to cover the immediate and basic needs of most of the displaced;
- Many of the IDPs within the displacement sites wish to rebuild their homes as soon as possible but uncertainty remains about the relocation plans and government deadlines;
- Improvements should be made to the temporary camps, including improved site layout, privacy for families, fire breaks and fire safety. Winter needs will be pronounced if relocation does not start within the next three months;
- The displacement has not hindered free and safe movement for the IDPs with no restrictive curfews/rules put in place by Camp management committees

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Heavy seasonal rains caused widespread flooding in Myanmar at the end of June with the most affected areas being Chin and Rakhine States, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy, and Magway Regions. Early on 30 July, a cyclonic storm named as Komen impacted much of Myanmar with torrential rains, causing additional flooding and displacement. As the situation continued to evolve, on 31 July, the President of the Union of Myanmar issued a statement declaring natural disaster zones in Chin and Rakhine States and in the Sagaing and Magway Regions, stating “the following regions which are hugely affected by natural disasters and have challenges for rapid restoration to normality, are announced as natural disaster zones (1) Chin State, (2) Sagaing Region, (3) Magway Region and (4) Rakhine State.”

METHODOLOGY

This section presents the methodology designed and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for this Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rapid assessment. It outlines the approach applied to select geographical locations and the data cleaning and analysis processes are also described as well as the limitations to the data collection methodology.

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted by one team made up of 6 DTM staff including 2 female enumerators. Tablets and electronic questionnaires were used for the data collection. As the data is first-hand information, the tools such as focal group discussion, direct observation, group meetings, key informants, etc. were used to acquire data through the participatory approach.

The team searched for displaced sites in the township of Hakha in Chin State.

Breakdown of number of individuals part of consultations/assessments:

Male 27 respondents **Female** 19 respondents

Additional informants

Government Authorities, Community leaders and Religious leaders

DISPLACEMENT (HAKHA)

This report includes the results of the baseline assessments conducted at township level as well as the data gathered through the sites assessments that were carried out in camp-like settings and host communities.

SITE/SETTLEMENT AREAS AND POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of six displacement sites were identified and covered by this round. There is only one Planned camp, four Spontaneous Sites covered in this report. The assessment acknowledges that there may be more sites and displaced families in Spontaneous Sites which were not found and covered in this first round. The total number of IDPs identified in the assessed township of Hakha from 2 September to 7 September 2015 is 847 families with 3,983 individuals. Carson Church Camp has the highest number (1,781 IDPs) with Caw Bak Camp with the smallest number (128 IDPs) of the sites

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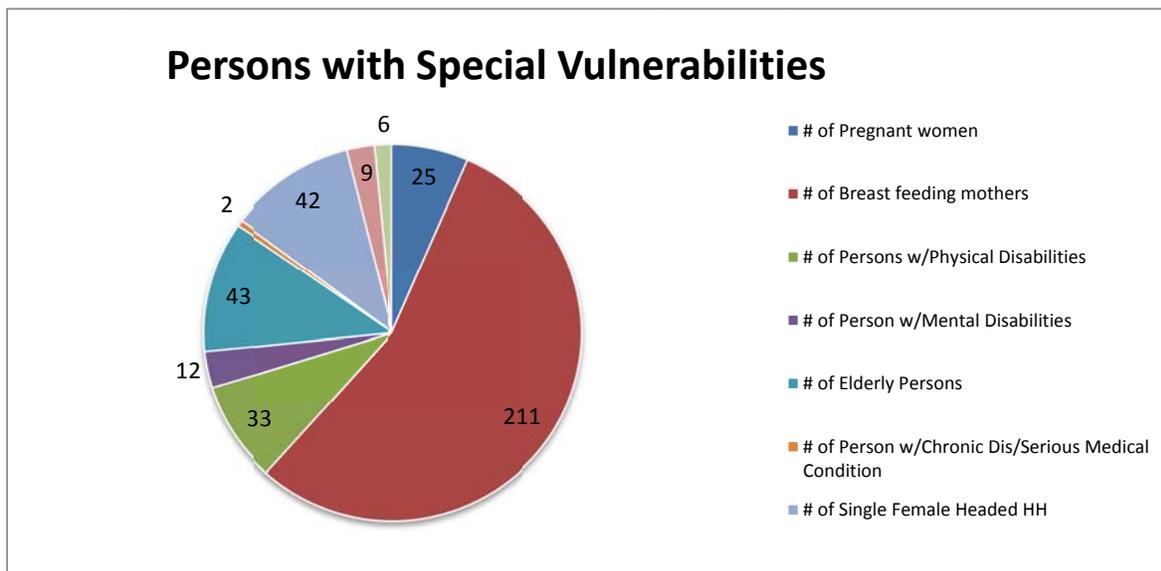
assessed. The average HH size is estimated at 5.1. All of the IDPs are said to have their identification cards or documentation with them on hand.

Site Name*	Site Classification	Site Type	Site Start Date	Estimated site area (in Acres)	Estimated Site Area (in Square Meter)	No of Families / HHs	Total # of IDPs	Average HH size
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Planned	Camp	2/8/2015	5	20,234 square meter	254	1,206	4.7
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Host communities	Collective Settlement / Centre	2/8/2015	5	20,234 square meter	63	265	4.2
Bethel Church Camp	Spontaneous	Collective Settlement / Centre	31/7/2015	4	16,187 square meter	37	235	6.4
Carson Church Camp	Spontaneous	Host communities	30/7/2015	2	8,094 square meter	392	1,781	4.5
Caw Bak Camp	Spontaneous	Camp	1/8/2015	1	4,046 square meter	22	128	5.8
Khai Kam Camp	Spontaneous	Host communities	27/7/2015	0.22	890 square meter	79	368	4.7
						847	3,983	5.1

*The names of the sites were established by the Committees or communities in the area with the prefix of "camp" after the name

PERSONS WITH SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES

During the assessment persons with special vulnerabilities were identified and categorized into the following: Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Mothers, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Elderly Persons, Single Male Headed Households (HH) and Persons with Chronic Diseases/Serious medical conditions. The remaining vulnerabilities such as Unaccompanied Minors, Orphaned Minors, Single-Female headed HH, and Single-Child headed HH will be shared with relevant working groups and are not contained in this document. The above common categories of vulnerability have been identified as potentially having an impact on access to assistance and basic services. These individuals and households that fall under one or more categories should be prioritised in any response to ensure a targeted response that is based on equal access to basic services and assistance. Breastfeeding mothers were among the largest in the category of persons with special vulnerabilities as there are a total of 211 women across the six sites which is a major concern as there was a lack of supplementary feeding available on site for pregnant and breast feeding mothers during the assessment.



Vulnerabilities by site

Site Name	Carson Church Camp
# of Breast Feeding Mother	159
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	20
# of Pregnant Women	13
# of Person w/Mental Disabilities	6

Site Name	No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp
# of Single Male Headed HH	4
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	2

Site Name	Caw Bak Camp
# of Elderly Persons	7
# of Pregnant women	2
# of Breast Feeding Mothers	2
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	2
# of Single M Headed HH	2

Site Name	Chin Christian Fellowship Camp
# of Breast Feeding Mother	30
# of Elderly Persons	7
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	5
# of Person w/Mental Disabilities	2
# of Orphaned Minors	2
# of Pregnant Women	1
# of Single Male Headed HH	1

Site Name	Khai Kam Camp
# of Elderly Persons	23
# of Breast Feeding Mother	10
# of Pregnant Women	4
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	2
# of Person w/Chronic Disease/Serious Medical Condition	2

Site Name	Bethel Church Camp
# of Breast Feeding Mother	10
# of Elderly Persons	6
# of Pregnant Women	5
# of Person w/Mental Disabilities	4
# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	2
# of Single Male Headed HH	2

SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTERING SOLUTIONS AND MOBILITY

All of sites assessed had some form of Site Management Committees (SMC) in place with all of these having some member from the community as part of it. SMCs that were present at sites managed by faith based organizations were observed to maintain the following structure in their administrative chain as follows: Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer with the remaining members being from the displaced communities. The following sub committees were also observed to be formed and functioning: Food Supply Committee, Relief Committee, Information & Documentary Recording Committee, Receptionist Committee, Medical care Committee, and Water Supply Committee. Although the role of many of the sub-committees was clear some of Terms of Reference for a few of these were unclear at the time.

Government Authorities, Political Parties, Local NGOs, CBOs, and Faith based organizations have worked hard to put in place Camp Focal persons as well as designating tasks amongst themselves depending on their areas of responsibility. These function much like Site Management Agencies (SMA) and are composed of various youth groups and religious associations providing support. A large part of the decision/implementation and resources is coordinated through the Hakha Rescue Committee. As these displacements sites are recognised by the local communities, authorities and local humanitarian actors were able to provide assistance and protection to IDPs at the sites more easily.

Of the six assessed sites, four of the sites had more than 75% of IDPs living indoors with solid walls with only two sites having less than 25% living indoors. More than 75% of IDPs living in five of the sites have access to electricity.

Many of the sites were observed to be congested and majority of the families did not have their own private space with many sharing living space with others at the sites, this potentially could be a protection concern as the duration of the displacement may continue. All of the sites did not have minimum fire breaks put in place during the set-up of the sites. There is a risk in that without proper site planning longer term displacement could lead to drainage issues, fire hazards and increase in protection incidences. Another area of major concern common across all sites was the lack of mosquito nets available for the families at the sites. Facilities for food preparation and cooking are mostly lacking and present possible fire hazards in some situations. Fire risk awareness campaigns at all levels targeting individual family households, women, men and school children is recommended

Site Name	Bethel Church Camp	Khai Kam Camp	No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Carson Church Camp	Caw Bak Camp	Chin Christian Fellowship Camp
Most common type of shelter	Community Centre / Hall	Community Centre / Hall	School Structure and Tents	Community Centre / Hall	Tent and Community Centre / Hall	Community Centre / Hall
% HH living outside (no shelter)	None	None	<50% (less than 603 IDPs)	None	None	None
% of HH living in Tents	None	None	<25% (less than 302 IDPs)	None	<75% (less than 96 IDPs)	None
% of HH living in makeshift/self-made shelter	None	None	None	None	None	None
% of HH living indoors (Solid Walls)	>75% (more than 176 IDPs)	>75% (more than 276 IDPs)	<25% (less than 302 IDPs)	>75% (more than 1,336 IDPs)	<25% (less than 32 IDPs)	>75% (more than 199 IDPs)
% of HH have access to electricity	>75% (more than 176 IDPs)	>75% (more than 276 IDPs)	>75% (more than 905 IDPs)	>75% (more than 1,336 IDPs)	<25% (less than 32 IDPs)	>75% (more than 199 IDPs)
% of HH have access to safe cooking facilities	None	None	>75% (more than 905 IDPs)	None	<75% (less than 96 IDPs)	None
% of HH have private living	None	None	None	None	None	None

area						
% of HH have mosquito nets	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total # of Families/HHs	37	79	254	392	22	63
Total # of IDPs	235	368	1,206	1,781	128	265

Places of Origin

IDPs at the six sites have previously never been displaced so many felt unprepared once the situation was upon them. The displacement has not hindered free and safe movement for the IDPs with no restrictive curfews/rules put in place by Camp management committees. The displacement sites became informally established as the first IDPs arrived on site. The Khai Kam Camp was the first to be established on 27/7/2015 with the last two being established on 2/8/2015 (Chin Christian Fellowship camp and No. (2) B.E.H.S camp). The place of origin of the majority of the IDPs was similar throughout the sites assessed were found to be from Myo Houg Quarter followed by those from Zay Houg Quarter. The details of the place of origin per site may be found below:

Site Name	Site Start Date	Date of arrival of first IDP groups	Date of arrival of Last IDP groups	Place of origin of the largest IDP Group	Place of origin of the 2 nd largest IDP Group
Khai Kam Camp	27/7/2015	29/7/2015	None	Zay Thit Ward	None
Carson Church Camp	30/7/2015	30/7/2015	None	Myo Houg Quarter	Khuabe village
Bethel Church Camp	31/7/2015	31/7/2015	3/8/2015	Zay Houg Ward	Myo Houg Quarter
Caw Bak Camp	1/8/2015	1/8/2015	None	Caw Bak Quarter	None
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	Zay Houg Ward / Kwat Thit	None
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	3/8/2015	Myo Houg Quarter	Khuabe village

Site Duration

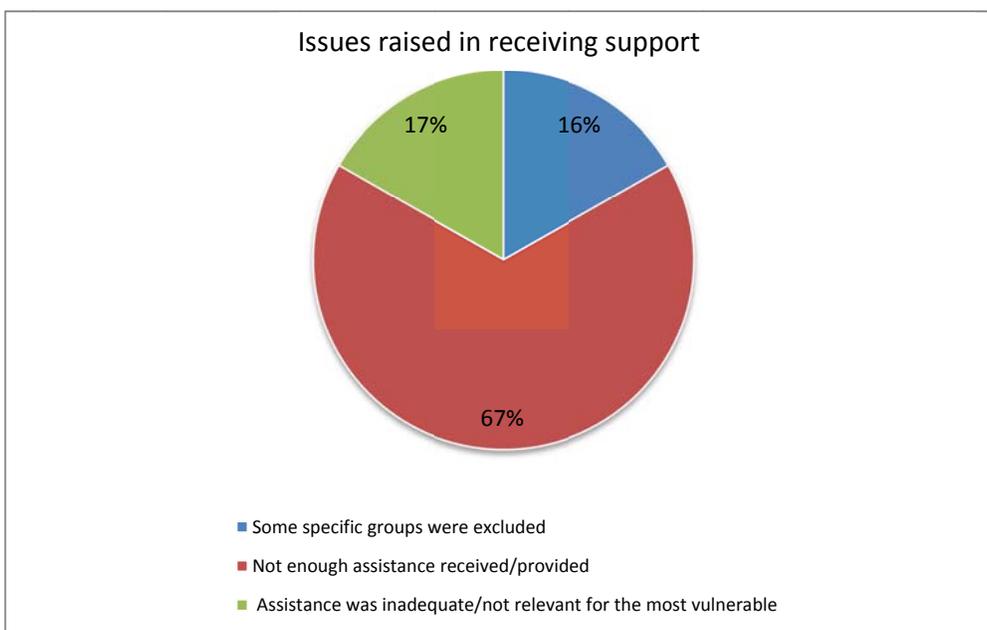
During the time of assessment many of the IDPs expected that the displacement sites would be closed and families would be able to rebuild their lives after 2- 3 months but not more than 4 months. However all of the IDPs are unable to return to their place of origin due to either their homes being damaged/fully destroyed or that many of these were built in hazardous areas prone to landslide. Due to this many of the IDPs through their own consultation with committees have determined where they intend to relocate to although no clear plans have been shared with them on whether relocation would occur for the time being (**Kindly refer to table below**). The general consensus by both those managing the sites and those living in these sites was that land allocation would come very soon allowing everyone to rebuild new homes with support from the Government. However, this may not be the case as the results from the comprehensive Government geological survey have not been released, the results/findings of which would determine safe locations to be used by the identified IDPs for relocation/rebuilding/allocation. The analysis from the survey may take longer than what most are expecting. Even should the results be out, a verification process of those affected would likely take place further adding to the duration of time spent at the displacement sites by families. Local experience and knowledge shows that the current displacement situation could be extended upwards from the current estimate of a minimum of three months or more.

Even if the population of IDPs does not increase from this point, the maintaining of these displacement sites with the appropriate services for a foreseeable prolonged time period could hamper the local Government Authorities, Local NGOs, CBOs, and Faith based organizations resources to address these needs, especially with no clear timeline in sight as it is dependent on the outcome of the geographical assessment and many other factors. Addressing the low temperature levels during the winter season may become a priority if the displacement continues. Winter months are quite cold and windy in the area, with the temperature already having been as low as minus two degree Celsius. Distribution of winter clothing and blankets should compensate for the low heat insulation capacity of the tent and structures which the IDPs are currently living in.

Site Name	Ownership of Land of site	Site Expected Closing Date by Committees	Area of intended return for the IDP group	Intended Area of return - Village Tract	Intended Area of return - Village
Bethel Church Camp	Private Building	>2mth	Nearest Village		Myo Thit Ward
Caw Bak Camp	Private Building	>2mth	Place of Origin		Caw Bak Ward
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Private Building	>2mth	Place of Origin	Zay Houg	Kwet Thit
Carson Church Camp	Private Building	>2mth	Nearest Village	Lunh Phgun Taung	Lunh Phgun Taung
Khai Kam Camp	Public/Government	>2mth	None identified, Stay here for now		Zay Thit Ward
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Public/Government	>2mth	Nearest Village		Falam-ThangthaLang Car road (Lung Phun Mountain)

Issues during receiving of support at the sites

67% of the IDPs raised the issue that although they have received assistance it was found to be not enough or not sufficient. Local organizations may be more aware of the IDPs’ needs and concerns, but often lack the capacity to assist all of those in need in terms of quantity or quality. One other complaint was that at times the assistance received by the most vulnerable was either not enough or of relevance. The most alarming finding was that of some specific groups being excluded from assistance (16%). The groups being excluded are said to be former renters/tenants whose houses were damaged, with the full assistance packages being provided to the landlords instead of tenants. Further investigation is required.



Security

Only one site did not have security on site but the remaining five sites all had security available on-site which was provided / arranged by the Community leaders, Local authorities or the Police. Five sites were also said to have a reporting referral mechanism in place for security incidents or Gender Based Violence incidents.

Site Name	Security is provided on-site	Who provides the main security in the site	Reporting referral mechanism
Bethel Church Camp	Y	Community Leaders	Y
Khai Kam Camp	Y	Local Authorities	Y
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Y	Police	Y
Carson Church Camp	Y	Community Leaders	Y
Caw Bak Camp	N	None	Y
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Y	Police	N

Services available in the sites include:

- Registration Activities 6 sites (100%)
- WASH Support 6 Sites (100%)
- HEALTH Support 6 Sites (100%)
- Shelter/NFI Support 6 Sites (100%)
- Food Support 6 Sites (100%)
- Livelihoods Support/Activities (None)

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The main source of water for all six sites were found to be within reasonable distance walking distance which was within less than 20 minutes. Out of the six sites only one site (Khai Kam Camp) had their water source off- site. Only two sites were found to have fully functioning water points whereas the other sites did have useable water points but not fully functioning satisfactorily to that of the IDPs liking in terms of water flow, smoothness of operation etc. There were no complaints or problems mentioned with the quality of the water IDPs had access to.

As a result the majority of IDP households reported that they have sufficient access to clean water for other purposes such as washing clothes or dishes. However should the displacement be prolonged and no proper maintenance is carried out on some of these old pipeline networks could later create a risk for water contamination. IDPs at all the sites had access to segregated showering areas and latrines with some type of locking mechanism inside.

Drinking water was received from various faith based associations, civil society organizations, and private donors. Bottled water was their main source for drinking. While supplies have been mostly sufficient for now, some IDPs have said that it was not sufficient due to the irregularity in distribution and amount of bottles provided time to time.

The Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) at the six sites indicated that their main source of water was from piped water supply and also indicated that the water was potable.

Site Name	Location of site's main water source(walking ,one-way)	Water points (hand-pumps, piped), How operational are they?	Main non-drinking water source Available
Bethel Church Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
Caw Bak Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Fully Operational	Piped Water Supply
Khai Kam Camp	Off-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Fully Operational	Piped Water Supply
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
Carson Church Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply

Average quantity of water available per person daily

Site Name	Avg amount of water available/day/person
Bethel Church Camp	>15ltr
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	>15ltr
Caw Bak Camp	Unknown
Khai Kam Camp	Unknown

No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Unknown
Carson Church Camp	Unknown

Bathing/Latrine facility conditions per site

Site Name	No. of functioning toilets on-site	Condition of most of the latrines	Availability of separate male and female toilets	Availability of separate bathing areas	Toilets/bathroom have locks inside	Total # of IDPs	# of latrines recommended as per Sphere guidelines	Additional latrines needed to meet Sphere guidelines
Caw Bak Camp	5	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	128	6	1
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	13	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	265	13	None Needed
Carson Church Camp	4	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	N	Y	1781	89	85
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	25	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	1206	60	35
Khai Kam Camp	4	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	368	18	14
Bethel Church Camp	6	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	N	235	12	6

Four sites (Bethel Church Camp, No. (2) B.E.H.S Camp, Chin Christian Fellowship Camp, Carson Church Camp) indicated having had some campaign awareness on hygiene promotion conducted on site. Two sites (Caw Bak Camp, Khai Kam Camp) reported having no hygiene promotions conducted on site. All sites had hand-washing stations filled with water and soap close by the toilets.

All sites had garbage disposal systems in place with the majority of the sites using garbage pits as their main method for disposal.

HEALTH

All sites had access to medical services provided by the local Township Medical Office. Only common/mild illnesses were reported during the assessment.

Site Name	Most common health issue	2nd Most common	3rd Most common	Regular access to medicine	Access to health facility	Location of Health facilities/services	Main provider of health facilities/services
Bethel Church Camp	Common Cold	RTI	Diarrhea	Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Caw Bak Camp	Common Cold	Malnutrition		Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Khai Kam Camp	Respiratory tract infection	Diarrhea		Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Common Cold			Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Common Cold	Diarrhea		Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Carson Church Camp	Common Cold	Diarrhea	Respiratory tract infection	Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government

FOOD

IDPS at the sites receive food support from local Government Authorities, Local NGOs, CBOs, and Faith based organizations. Although the frequency and types of food/meals vary from site to site and distribution to distribution. Many of IDPs at the sites do have access to markets but at the same time many do not have income and they have to prioritise what they purchase. Even though food aid is being provided, ensuring sustained assistance is needed should the displacement go on for longer period of time has to be monitored. As assistance programs for the vulnerable groups may become insufficient for IDPs whose needs increase because of the duration of the displacement.

Site Name	Is there access to food	Is there access to a market near from the site?	Frequency of food distribution	Most common source for obtaining food
Bethel Church Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Once Week	Distribution
Caw Bak Camp	Yes, on site	N	Twice a week	Distribution
Khai Kam Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Once Week	Distribution
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Yes, on site	N	Once Week	Distribution
Carson Church Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Once Week	Distribution

EDUCATION

All children had access to continue with their education and attendance in both formal / informal settings was more than 75% attendance. Children from the displaced communities at the following three sites: Bethel Church Camp, No. (2) B.E.H.S Camp and Chin Christian Fellowship Camp had access to child friendly / recreational places.

Site Name	Location of formal /informal education facilities /services for children from displaced HHs	Access to formal /informal education services for children from displaced HHs	Distance to nearest education facility	% of the children at the site attending school
Bethel Church Camp	Onsite	Y	<5km	>75%
Khai Kam Camp	Offsite	Y	<2km	>75%
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Onsite	Y	<1km	>75%
Carson Church Camp	Offsite	Y	<2km	>75%
Caw Bak Camp	Onsite	Y	<2km	>75%
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Offsite	Y	<10km	>75%

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

The most common NFI requested by the IDPs was for mosquito nets as mentioned previously many do not have one. Generally speaking, winterization was clearly a major concern among IDP households; with winter clothing, blankets and building material to rebuild their homes the most commonly reported long-term priorities even though these items may not have been part of their top immediate needs. In general, the rapid local humanitarian response has been effective in addressing immediate needs linked to short-term displacement and in reaching the majority of the IDP population assessed. However longer-term displacement would require improvement of current living structures that are appropriately equipped with NFIs in preparation for the winter and ensuring that all IDPs are supported equally. Drainage network may also become necessary to mitigate any potential flood risks as currently there is lack of drainage set-ups at the sites. **The most needed top three NFIs as requested by the IDPs per site**

Site Name	Most needed NFI	2nd Most needed NFI	3rd Most Needed NFI
Bethel Church Camp	Kitchen Sets	Blankets	Mosquito Nets
Khai Kam Camp	Blankets	Buckets	Mosquito Nets
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Drinking Water		
Carson Church Camp	Plastic Sheeting	Mosquito Nets	Kitchen Sets
Caw Bak Camp	Kitchen Sets	Blankets	Mosquito Nets
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Mosquito Nets	Blankets	Plastic Sheeting

OBSERVED GAPS

- Lack of formal training in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for the persons assisting in the handling of the day to day activities of the displacement sites.
- Spaces used as sleeping quarters normally house more families than recommended by sphere standards and they have no privacy partitions making it inconvenient in the long term.
- There is lack of drainage and fire breaks among the setup of shelters.
- Toilet and bathing facilities are mostly lacking for the current needs of the IDPs.
- Facilities for food preparation and cooking are mostly lacking and present possible fire hazards in some situations.
- Organizing IDPs to be camp leaders and committee heads for sectoral concerns and assist in camp management is not fully utilized.
- Support to individuals or households with special needs

Recommendations on the current assessed situation

- Inventory of all basic needs of the IDPs prioritizing food, water and health needs assuming the situation continues for at least three more months.
- Provide potential partners from local, national and international organization with the inventory of needs to inform them on the areas where they can give assistance and support the Hakha Rescue Committee.
- Monitor the situation of vulnerable groups among the IDPs in order highlight needs or gaps and dissemination of these updates among potential partners who are concerned for these groups.
- Provide CCCM orientation to all parties assisting in managing the evacuation centers. Ensuring that the displacement sites are managed properly and the needs of the affected population will be addressed in the appropriate manner as these occur, over the expected displacement period.
- Orientation on Sphere Standards as basis for planning additional facilities needed.
- Search for options to construct more latrines and bathing facilities using local resources and inexpensive materials.
- Shelters may need repairs in coming months due to deterioration of roofing material from weather damage
- Organize the IDPs in displacement sites to have central leadership and initiate committees to assist authorities in managing the displacement sites.

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