



# DTM ROUND 3 REPORT

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

**CYCLONE KOMEN |  
CHIN & SAGAING STATE**

25 February 2016

Townships: **HAKHA, FALAM, TONZANG, KALE, TAMU**

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

- Increase in number of IDPs in some camps. Some who had left camps returned believing that they needed to be in the camps to be eligible for new housing. A total of 1,374 households are found in camps this round.
- Concern and anxiety amongst camp residents about eligibility for resettlement assistance, especially for renters and landless. Concern also about the lack of livelihoods and transport at relocation sites.
- Basic needs for camp residents are covered with the exception of livelihoods, drinking water, and protection.

## BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Heavy seasonal rains caused widespread flooding in Myanmar at the end of June 2015 with the most affected areas being Chin and Rakhine States, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy, and Magway Regions. Early on 30 July, a cyclonic storm named 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 “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. The data cleaning and analysis processes are also described as well as the limitations to the data collection methodology.

### Data Collection

For this DTM round 3 of data collection 20 DTM Team members (10 Males and 10 Females) were involved in conducting the roll out at the displacement sites. In this particular round known identified relocation sites were also part of the data collection. In addition, Sagaing Region was also part of the coverage this round. As the data gathered 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 data collection process was conducted from 12 January 2016 to 9 February 2016.

Breakdown of individuals part of consultations/assessments:

**Male 182** respondents **Female 133** respondents

**315** Total respondents

### Additional informants

Government Authorities, Community leaders and Religious leaders

## SITE/SETTLEMENT AREAS AND POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (Chin & Sagaing)

A total of six displacement sites that were identified in Hakha for DTM Round 1 & 2 are covered by this DTM Round 3. In this current DTM round 3 the sites in Sagaing Region are also included. This report includes the results of the baseline assessments conducted at township level as well as the data gathered through the site assessments that were carried out in camp-like settings. Two additional camps (Nan Saung Pu and Ral Hmung) are covered with this DTM round.

Site Type	Site Name	Site Classification	Site Start Date	Estimated site area	No of Families /HHs	# of IDPs
Camp	B.E.H.S (2)	Spontaneous	30.7.2015	5 acres	107	551

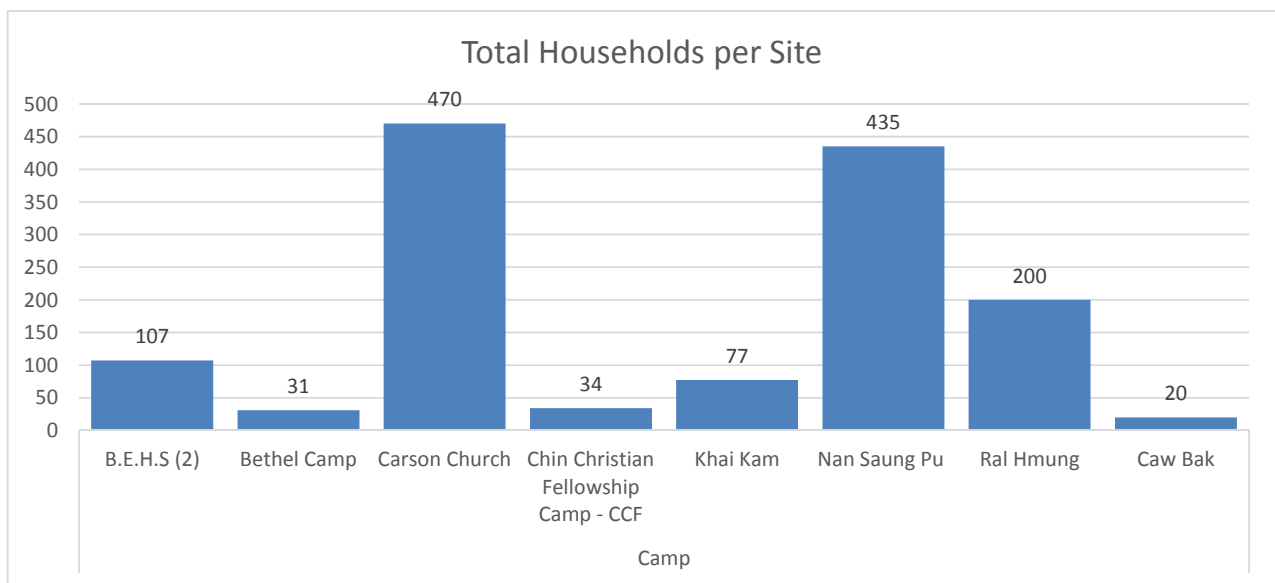
## CONTACT

International Organization for Migration – Mission in Myanmar  
No. 318 (A), Ahlone Road, Dagon Township, Yangon

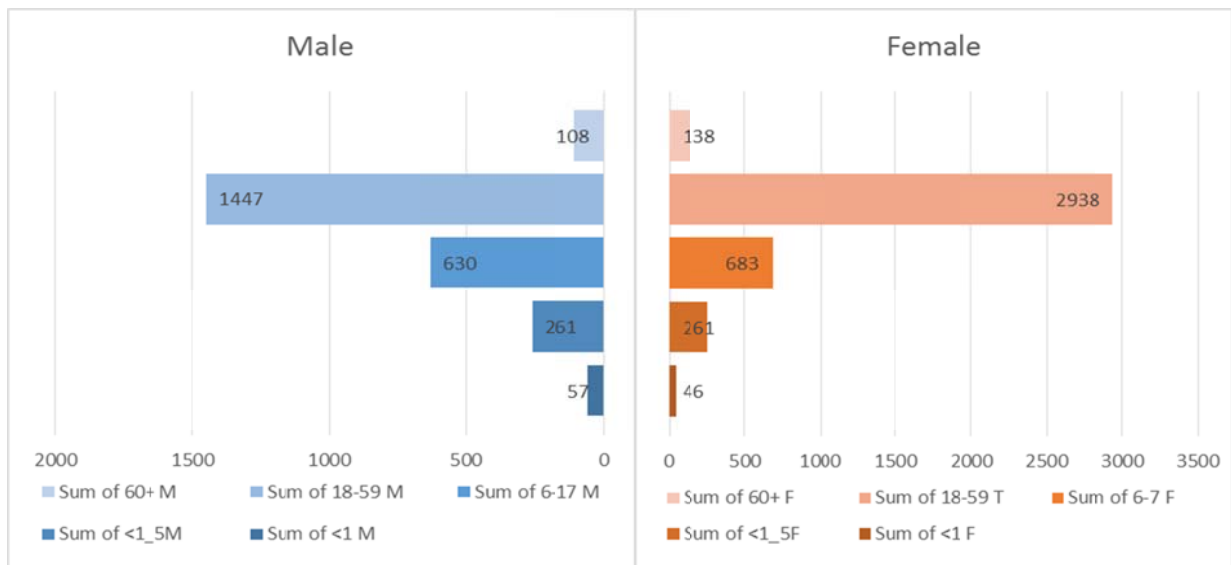
Phyo Wai Kyaw, Information Management Officer  
Email: [pkyaw@iom.int](mailto:pkyaw@iom.int)  
Tel. +95 1 210588 | Fax. +95 1 210588 Ext. 5010

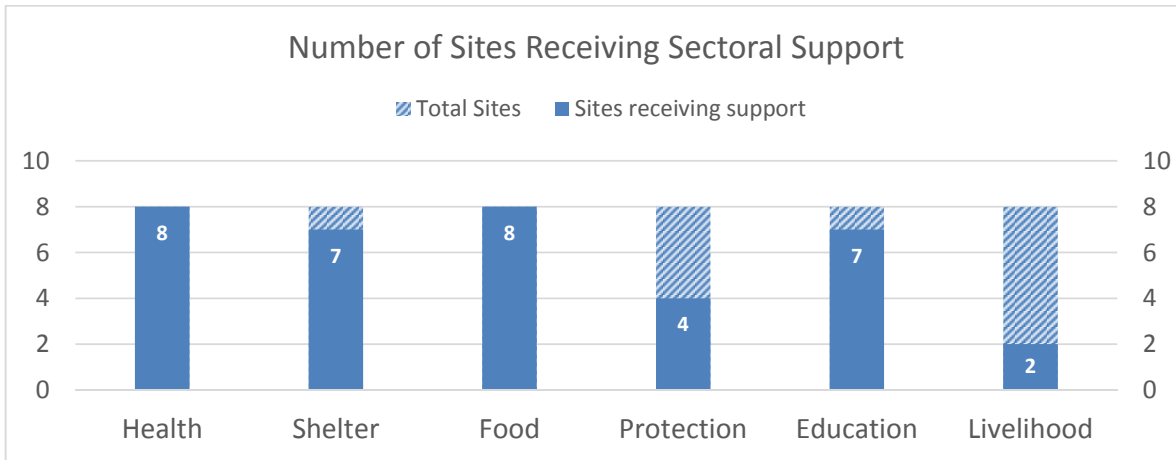
Web. [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

Site Type	Site Name	Site Classification	Site Start Date	Estimated site area	No of Families /HHs	# of IDPs
	Bethel Camp	Spontaneous	27.9.2015	4 acres	31	185
	Carson Church	Spontaneous	30.7.2015	2 acres	470	1,639
	Caw Bak	Spontaneous	4.8.2015	1 acres	20	95
	Chin Christian Fellowship Camp – CCF	Spontaneous	2.8.2015	5 acres	34	139
	Khai Kam	Spontaneous	29.7.2015	0.22 acres	77	357
	Nan Saung Pu	Spontaneous	30.8.2015		435	1,678
	Ral Hmung	Spontaneous	15.10.2015		200	*No verifiable data



**Demographic Distributions**

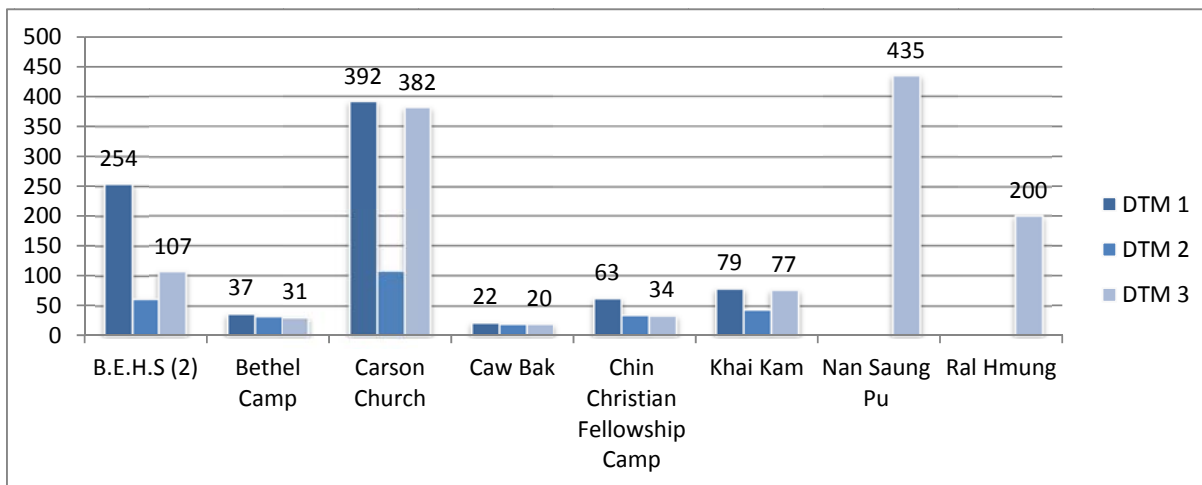




**Displacement Pattern**

The displacement in Chin and Sagaing tended to be short-term and localized, with most of the displaced seeking refuge with host families or in camps set up or supported by local NGO, CSO, faith based organization and the government. Those in camps are not always static populations; there are often periods of increase and decrease in the numbers of people displaced and changes within the population.

Most IDPs remain as close as possible to their homes so as to be able to return when conditions allow. However, such return is not always possible due to the damage to their homes or loss of land from the landslides. While some manage to locally integrate with their extended family members, others, often the most vulnerable, remain in camps or in makeshift shelters without access to adequate housing or sustainable livelihoods. This round of DTM also saw an increase in the number of IDPs in the camps after an initial drop in the number of those in camps in DTM Round 2 (December 2015). This round the number of households (HH) in Carson Camp increased by 362HH from the previous 18 HH bringing the total to 470 HH (DTM Round 1 had 392HHs), B.E.H.S. (2) increased by 45HH from the previous 62 HH bringing the total to 107HH (DTM Round 1 had 254HHs), Khai Kham Camp increased by 33HH from the previous 44 HH bringing the total to 77HH (DTM Round 1 had 79 HHs), Chin Christian Fellowship Camp had a decrease by 1 HH bringing the total to 34HH, previously being 35HH (DTM Round 1 had 63 HHs), Bethel Camp had a decrease by 2 HH bringing the total to 31HH, previously being 33HH (DTM Round 1 had 37 HHs), and Caw Bak remained constant with 20 HH. The increases in the camps mentioned were due to a combination of the following factors such as: households returning after looking for a means of livelihoods outside the camps and returning after securing an income/saving, salvaging materials or belongings, fixing of some makeshifts near their previous homes but the majority had come back to ensure that when relocations occur that their eligibility will not be missed or better understand of the criteria in relation to eligibility while still receiving the basic services still on-hand at the sites. Currently the DTM captured a total of 1,374 HHs with the addition of 635 HHs coming from the additional camps (Nan Saung Pu and Ral Hmung)



The assessments/data figures available tend to only partially capture the reality of displacement as they generally reflect

the initial movement of people who seek refuge in camps. They sometimes fail to account for, or at least underestimate, the number of IDPs who opt to stay with host families or in makeshift shelters. They also generally fail to capture secondary movements of those for whom return may not be possible or who chose to settle elsewhere.

### **Camps overview**

All the sites visited by the DTM teams in Chin State and Sagaing Region were observed to have functioning site management committees. The committees were found to be well informed of the needs, concerns and issues present at their sites. Provision of basic services are on-going although somewhat irregular as transfers to relocation sites occurs. IDPs mentioned the support was being provided by Local Authorities, WFP, MRCS, UNICEF, IOM, KMSS, Kalay Lwin Pyin (LNGO), Ar Yone Oo (LNGO) were delivering assistance for all displaced community in Kale.

Some camps in Hakha are facing issues with limited budgets for care and maintenance. During the data collection some of the campsites raised that they were lacking financial resources to be able to connect water to the camp. Currently in Kale only one camp named Nan Sung Pu remains open with 435 households. Displaced families from the closed camps in Kale were to be relocated in Hlain Bon, Wong Mwan and Khaing Kam relocation sites near Kale Township. According to KMSS and camp management committees in Hakha, most of the residents from sites in Chin are likely to be resettled at a new relocation site called 'New Town' in Hakha.

### **Relocation site overview**

In the wake of Komen, a large response by the Government, faith-based organizations, local NGOs, Civil Society and the international community provided essential support to help mitigate the consequences of the crisis. The government has made considerable efforts to address the immediate needs of those displaced by the flooding and landslides in the provision of housing solutions for those whose homes were damaged due to the natural hazard. Little information is available however about progress towards the next steps/plans for these relocation sites. In the meantime the government has been fully encouraging the return of all those displaced by support for the finding/negotiating of new land and setting up relocation sites as a result where return to some areas may not be considered safe due to risk of natural hazards. In Kale, a majority of the IDP population from the camp sites were already relocated at 6 separate relocation sites. Movements have been of voluntary nature. However, some of the basic services such as water for drinking, schools are still under construction, and medical services are not yet adequate. Access to livelihoods remains a major concern.

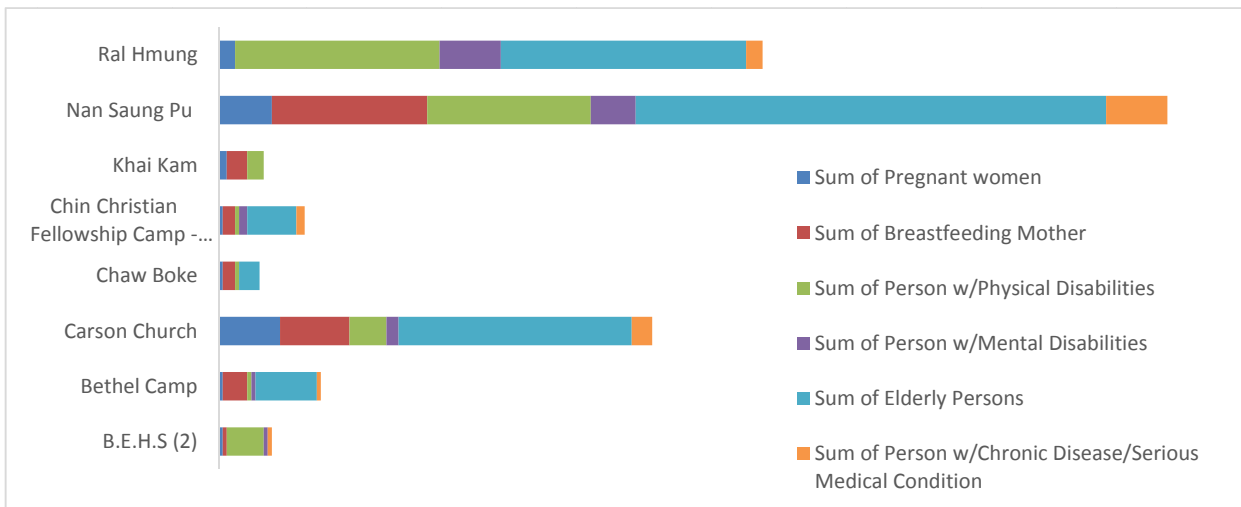
Population by Site type and largest location of origin of HH

<b>Camp</b>	<b>1,374</b>
Caw Bak	20
Hakha(Sang Te)	200
Hakha, Zey Thit qtr.	77
Hakha, Zey Haung QTR	34
Hakha, Myo Haung	31
Hakha Downtown	107
Hakha Oldtown	470
Sagaing	435
<b>Relocation</b>	<b>423</b>
Hakha,Khuabe	34
Sagaing	348
Kale, Natkyigone, Natkyigone (New ward)	41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,797</b>

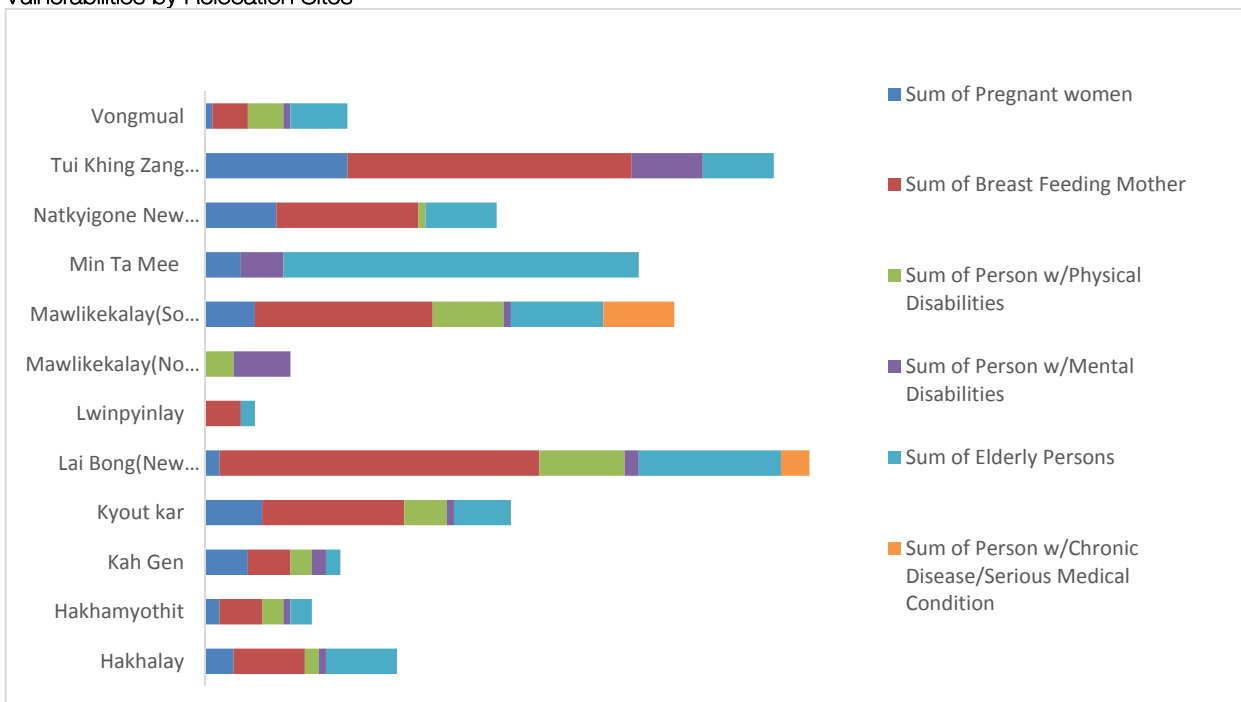
**PERSONS WITH SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES**

During this round of 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 are not included in this document but will be shared with relevant working groups upon request. 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.

**Vulnerabilities by Camp**



**Vulnerabilities by Relocation Sites**



	Pregnant women	Breastfeeding Mother	Person w/Physical Disabilities	Person w/Mental Disabilities	Elderly Persons	Person w/Chronic Disease /Serious Medical Condition
<b>CAMP</b>	38	73	115	33	264	28
B.E.H.S (2)	1	1	9	1		1
Bethel Camp	1	6	1	1	15	1
Carson Church	15	17	9	3	57	5
Caw Bak	1	3	1		5	
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	1	3	1	2	12	2
Khai Kam	2	5	4			
Nan Saung Pu	13	38	40	11	115	15
Ral Hmung	4	0	50	15	60	4
<b>RELOCATION</b>	65	182	46	33	136	14
Hakhalay	4	10	2	1	10	0
Hakhamyothit	2	6	3	1	3	0
Kah Gen	6	6	3	2	2	0
Kyout kar	8	20	6	1	8	
Lai Bong(New Village)	2	45	12	2	20	4
Lwinpyinlay	5			2		
Mawlikekalay (North)	4	8				
Mawlikekalay (South)	7	25	10	1	13	10
Min Ta Mee	5	0	0	6	50	0
Natkyigone New Village	10	20	1		10	
Tui Khing Zang (Location A+B)	20	40		10	10	
Vongmual	1	5	5	1	8	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	103	255	161	66	400	42

### SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTERING SOLUTIONS AND MOBILITY

All of the 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. IDPs in these camps generally receive basic assistance, including food, water, sanitation and shelter. However, such assistance has generally been inadequate to meet basic needs. Little information was available on IDPs who opted to stay in host family or in private rented accommodation following the last round of DTM Round 2. In Hakha, where previous rounds of DTM were conducted still showed that the main concerns of the displaced were related to lack of access to shelter, health services, WASH and livelihoods.

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
<b>Most common type of shelter</b>	Compound	Community Centre / Hall	School Structure and Tents	Community Centre / Hall	Tent and Community Centre / Hall	Community Centre / Hall
<b>% HH living outside</b>	None	None	None (	None	None	None

DTM RND 3 Report | **Cyclone Komen:  
Chin State & Sagaing Region**

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
% of HH living in Tents	None	None	<25%	None	<75%	None
% of HH living in makeshift/self-made shelter	None	None	None	None	None	None
% of HH living indoors (Solid Walls)	>75%	>75%	<25%	>75%	<25%	>75%
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%	<25%	>75%
% of HH have access to safe cooking facilities	<50% (DTM Rnd 1 None)	<25% (DTM Rnd 1 None)	>75%	None	>75% (Previously <75%)	>75% (Previously None)
% of HH have private living area	None	None	None	None	None	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)

Site Name	Most common type of shelter	% HH living outside (no shelter)	% of HH living in Tents	% of HH living in makeshift/s self-made shelter	% of HH living indoors (Solid Walls)	% of HH have access to electricity	% of HH have access to safe cooking facilities	% of HH have private living area
Nan Saung Pu	Tent/ Make Shift	None	>75%	>75%	None	>75%	None	None
Ral Hmung	Tent/ Make Shift	None	>75%	>75%	None	>75%	None	None

### Security

No major security incidents or Gender Based Violence incidents were reported. The factors increasing protection risks for women and children that many of the camp residents believed were that the lack of adequate lighting or lack of electricity and limited police presence in camps, particularly at night. They did however feel they were relatively safe at the sites.

Site Name	Security is provided on-site	Who provides the main security in the site	Reporting referral mechanism
B.E.H.S (2)	Y	Self Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Bethel Camp	N	Self Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Carson Church	Y	Self Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Chaw Boke	N	Community leaders	Some form not very clear to all
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp - CCF	Y	Self Organized	Some form not very clear to all

Khai Kam Camp	Y	Self Organized	Yes
Nan Saung Pu	Y	Local Authorities	None
Ral Hmung	Y	Self Organized	None

### WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Lack of drinking water had been raised as a major issue concern for the IDPs as the frequency of support has dwindled and many have to resort to boiling water from available sources to use as drinking water.

#### Average quantity of water available per person daily

Site Name	Avg amount of water available/day/person
Bethel Church Camp	< 5 ltr (Previously >15ltr)
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	>15ltr
Caw Bak Camp	< 5 ltr
Khai Kam Camp	>15ltr
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	5-10 ltr
Carson Church Camp	10-15 ltr
Nan Saung Pu	>15ltr
Ral Hmung	<5ltr

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

All sites had garbage disposal systems in place with the majority of the sites using garbage pits as their main method for disposal or alternatively burning the garbage and in some instances collection support were provided by the municipal workers.

#### 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 recommended Sphere guidelines



DTM RND 3 Report | **Cyclone Komen:  
Chin State & Sagaing Region**

Caw Bak Camp	9 (1 more increase this DTM Round 3)	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	95	5	None Needed
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	18 (2 more functioning this DTM Round 3)	Good (Hygienic) Improvement from last Round	Y	Y	Y	139	8	None Needed
Carson Church Camp	33 (Increase in population with additional 29 toilets added from last DTM)	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y (Previously none)	N	1639	82	49
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	14	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	551	28	14
Khai Kam Camp	8 (Additional 4 toilets from last DTM round 2)	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	N	N/A	357	18	10
Bethel Church Camp	6	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y	N	185	10	4
Nan Saung Pu	20	Good	Y	N	Y	1678	84	64
Ral Hmung	35	Not so good (Not hygienic)	Y	Y	N	population data under verification		

**HEALTH**

All sites had access to medical services provided by the local Township Medical Office. No major health issues were reported during this round of DTM.

Site Name	Most	2nd Most	3rd Most	Regular access to medicine	Access to health facility	Location of Health facilities/services
B.E.H.S (2)	None	None	None	Y	Y	on-site<3km
Bethel Camp	None	None	None	Y	Y	off-site<3km
Carson Church	None	None	None	Y	Y	on-site<3km
Caw Bak	None	None	None	Y	Y	on-site<3km
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp - CCF	Minor illness	None	None	Y	Y	on-site<3km
Khai Kam	Diarrhea	Malaria		Y	Y	on-site<3km
Nan Saung Pu	None	None	None	Y	Y	
Ral Hmung	Diarrhea	Malaria		N	unknown	on-site<3km

**FOOD**

Food distributions remain fairly consistent to that of the last round of DTM with noted issues on type of quality of food assistance vary from distribution to distribution.

Site Name	Is there access to food	Is there access to a market near from the site?	Frequency of food (or cash / vouchers) distribution	Most common source for obtaining food
B.E.H.S (2)	Offsite	Y	Once a month	Distribution
Bethel Camp	Onsite	Y	Once a month	Distribution
Carson Church	Onsite	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Caw Bak	Onsite	Y	Once a month	Distribution
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp - CCF	Offsite	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Khai Kam	Onsite	Y	Once a week	Cash
Nan Saung Pu	In the site	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Ral Hmung	Onsite	Y	Irregular	Host Community Donation

## IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Not many requests were made for NFIs. There were requests made for Kitchen Sets, Soap, Buckets and Groundsheets but not as pronounced as in the last two rounds of the DTM. Many of the IDPs focus for immediate needs have now shifted to longer term recovery in the areas of livelihoods and a place for their families to stay permanently.

## Issues faced by IDPs

### Relocation

While many IDPs have been informed they will be relocated, the absence of clear guidelines from the national government on eligibility criteria has raised fears amongst camp residents that local authorities may choose criteria based on tenure status, excluding from housing assistance those IDPs with weak security of tenure, renters, and informal settlers. While some have been promised access to relocation sites once reconstruction is finalised, few have been given any dates or clear information on when this will happen. The fact that criteria determining eligibility for housing assistance had not been formalised or communicated has kept the IDPs concerned. There is confusion and scepticism amongst many IDPs who fear they may not be eligible to the houses in the relocation sites. It was also not clear if these relocation sites would offer comparable living conditions and livelihood opportunities, a key concern for those targeted by these plans.

And while each situation must be examined individually, there are many common characteristics that are prevalent among IDPs and which, over time, exacerbate their instability and suffering; the lack of access to livelihood opportunities due to geographical isolation or other reasons. Another is the loss of assets as many IDPs have few or no assets, while those who do have generally seen their assets depleted over time. The lack of formal financial systems have often led the displaced to rely on informal mechanisms such as moneylenders, group savings schemes, storing assets in insecure environments, or money carriers.

### Access to livelihoods

Most IDPs in the camps have lost their livelihoods as a result of their displacement. It has now become critical to restore the livelihoods of the displaced who are unemployed or considered to have vulnerable forms of employment. The poorest among them are believed to face considerable challenges in recovering their livelihoods due to their need to recover all that they have lost and the limited amount of income they can currently generate. Finding suitable land adjacent to livelihoods opportunities will be difficult given the limited availability of land, in particular in urban areas, and the lengthy and expensive land acquisition processes

The potential negative impact of relocations, in particular with regards to access to livelihoods, also needs to be carefully identified and mitigated. The majority of those targeted relocation areas are geographically isolated from their livelihoods. However the Government is working on ensuring that infrastructure is in place for possible commutes for accessing places for their livelihoods.

IDPs have the right to receive information and be consulted about whether to return, integrate locally or relocate, and to participate in the process of finding sustainable solutions. Useful information for ensuring that they are able to make a free

and informed choice means providing them with details of the situation at their home village, what possible alternative options are available and the consequences of these options. At the various IDP sites where interviews were conducted, the communities generally described receiving information about their home village via their families, from other IDPs from the same village who went back to cultivate the land, or from vendors that come to their site. They had not received 'formal' information on possible options for durable solutions (for example via an awareness campaign or meetings with the authorities). They generally knew the following: 1) that the assistance at the camps would come to an end 2) that they could be eligible for relocation (although many are still unaware of the criteria for eligibility), and 3) transport would be provided. Unfortunately, they didn't always understand the implications of these choices. The main sources of information mentioned came from committee members, and friends as listed previously. It was also observed during the interviews that committee leaders, administrators or community leaders had better information than other persons interviewed, which indicated that they did not share all the information. The women interviewed also tended to be less well informed than the men. All persons questioned wanted to receive more information, mostly on the status of relocation dates and eligibility.

## **CONTACT**

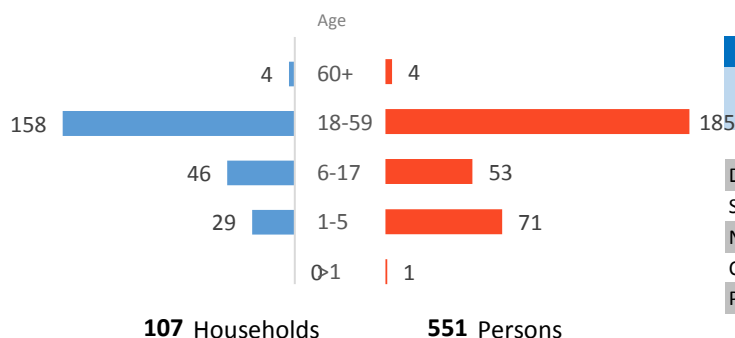
### International Organization for Migration – Mission in Myanmar

No. 318 (A), Ahlone Road, Dagon Township, Yangon  
Tel. +95 1 210588 | Fax. +95 1 210588 Ext. 5010

Phyo Wai Kyaw

Information Management Officer

Email: [pkyaw@iom.int](mailto:pkyaw@iom.int) Web: [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)



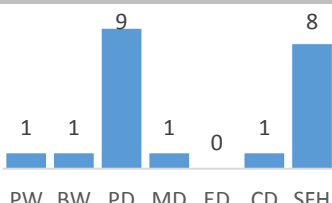
Select Site	
B.E.H.S (2)	
Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	U Hrang Thawng
Contact details	B.E.H.S (2)
Phone Number	252107130

## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	Myopaw Qt
Village	Myothit Qt
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	30.7.2015
Site End Date	unknown
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	20Arc
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	6.Rreligious Entity

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	107
	
Sex / Age	
Total Male	237
Total Female	314
Pregnant Women (PW)	1
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	1
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	9
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	1

Number of Persons	551				
	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
	N/A	29	46	158	4
	1	71	53	185	4
Elderly Persons (EP)	N/A				
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	1				
Serious Medical Conditions					
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	8				

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	30.7.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	314
largest IDP group	6. No

Date of arrival of last IDP group	15.8.2015
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	4. Lack of safety

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	None
% of HH living in tents	>75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	None
% of HH living indoors	None
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	None

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
2nd most needed NFI	6. Bucket
3rd most needed NFI	7. Other
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	4. Off-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	1. Ponds/canals
How operational are water points	<50%	Main drinking water source	3. Piped water supply
Condition of most latrines	2. Not so good (Not hygienic)	Separate M/F toilets available	N/A
Number of functioning toilets	14	Separate M/F bathing area available	N
SPHERE standards = 28 toilets	14 more toilets needed	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	Y
Main garbage disposal	2. Garbage pit	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Offsite	Frequency of food distribution	5. Once a month
Is there access to a market	Y	Most common food source	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	N/A	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Location of health facilities/service	on-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

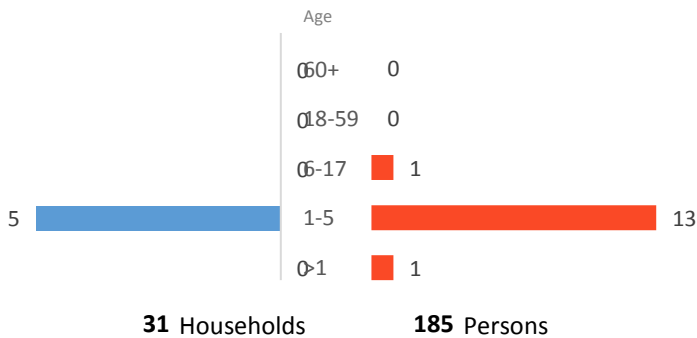
Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Onsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	-------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	Y	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	1. Self Organized	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	6. Theft	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	N	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	N	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	2. Families/friends	Main info requested by community	4. Shelter
-----------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------	------------



Select Site	
Bethel Camp	

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	N/A
Name of Respondent	U Lian Cin
Contact details	Agricultural Camp
Phone Number	263046033

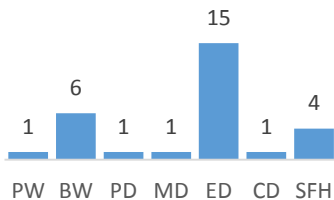
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	Agriculture Group
Village	Agriculture
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	27.9.2015
Site End Date	<2 mth
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	About 4Arc
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	N/A
Is SMC made up from community?	N/A
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	6.Rreligious Entity

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	31
---------------------------	----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	N/A
Total Female	N/A

Pregnant Women (PW)	1
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	6
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	1
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	1

Number of Persons	185
-------------------	-----

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
Total Male	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Female	1	13	1	N/A	N/A

Elderly Persons (EP)	15
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	1
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	4

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	27.9.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	N/A
largest IDP group	2. Nearest Village

Date of arrival of last IDP group	N/A
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	N/A

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	None
% of HH living in tents	>75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	None
% of HH living indoors	None
% of HH have access to electricity	N/A
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	N/A

% of HH have private living area	N/A
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	N/A
2nd most needed NFI	N/A
3rd most needed NFI	N/A
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	13. Other
How operational are water points	1	Main drinking water source	N/A
Condition of most latrines	1. Good	Separate M/F toilets available	N/A
Number of functioning toilets	N/A	Separate M/F bathing area available	Y
SPHERE standards = 10 toilets	#####	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	Y
Main garbage disposal	5. Other	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Onsite	Frequency of food distribution	5. Once a month
Is there access to a market	Y	Most common food source	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	7. None	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	7. None	Location of health facilities/service	off-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	7. None	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Offsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	--------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	N	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	1. Self Organized	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	8. None	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	1	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	N	Do people have ID/documentation	N

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	5. Mobile phone	Main info requested by community	13. Relocation
-----------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	----------------

Age	
60+	0
18-59	0
6-17	0
1-5	0
0-1	0

470 Households      1639 Persons

### Select Site

Carson Church

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	U Tial Kung
Contact details	CarSon Camp
Phone Number	400308094

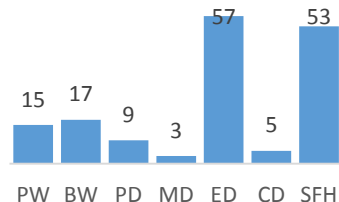
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	oldtown qt.
Village	N/A
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	30.7.2015
Site End Date	N/A
Site Closing Date	no
Estimated Site Area	300'*250'
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	3.Local NGO

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	470
---------------------------	-----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	762
Total Female	877

Pregnant Women (PW)	15
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	17
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	9
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	3

Number of Persons	1639
-------------------	------

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
Total Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Elderly Persons (EP)	57
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	5
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	53

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	30.7.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	877
largest IDP group	3. Other in the Country

Date of arrival of last IDP group	13.8.2015
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	3. House damaged/destroyed

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	<25%
% of HH living in tents	<75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	<25%
% of HH living indoors	None
% of HH have access to electricity	<75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	<25%

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	6. Bucket
2nd most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
3rd most needed NFI	1. Plastic Sheeting
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

<b>Location of main water source</b>	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	<b>Main non-drinking water source</b>	3. Piped water supply
<b>How operational are water points</b>	Unusable	<b>Main drinking water source</b>	3. Piped water supply
<b>Condition of most latrines</b>	1. Good	<b>Separate M/F toilets available</b>	N
<b>Number of functioning toilets</b>	33	<b>Separate M/F bathing area available</b>	N
<b>SPHERE standards =</b>	<b>82</b> toilets	<b>Toilet/bathroom locks from inside</b>	Y
	49 more toilets needed	<b>Hygiene promotion campaign</b>	Y
<b>Main garbage disposal</b>	2. Garbage pit		

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

<b>Is there access to food</b>	Onsite	<b>Frequency of food distribution</b>	6. Irregular
<b>Is there access to a market</b>	Y	<b>Most common food source</b>	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

<b>Most prevalent health problem</b>	N/A	<b>Regular access to medicine</b>	Y
<b>2nd most prevalent health problem</b>	N/A	<b>Location of health facilities/service</b>	on-site<3km
<b>3rd most prevalent health problem</b>	N/A	<b>Main provider of health services</b>	Gov

## EDUCATION

<b>Access to formal/informal educational services for children</b>	Y Offsite	<b>% of children attending school</b>	>75%
--	--------------	---------------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

<b>Security provided on site</b>	Y	<b>Security incidents are reported</b>	Y
<b>Who provides the main security</b>	1. Self Organized	<b>GBV reporting/referral mechanism</b>	N
<b>Most common type of security incident</b>	8. None	<b>Relationship amongst IDPs</b>	Good
<b>No. of safe spaces for children</b>	N/A	<b>Is there adequate lighting</b>	3. Yes but not adequate
<b>No. of safe spaces for women</b>	N/A	<b>Do people have ID/documentation</b>	Y

## COMMUNICATION

<b>Where do residents get info from?</b>	5. Mobile phone	<b>Main info requested by community</b>	13. Relocation
--	-----------------	---	----------------

Age	
60+	0
18-59	0
6-17	0
1-5	0
0-1	0

20 Households

95 Persons

## Select Site

Chaw Boke

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	U Huai Cung
Contact details	Chawboke qt.
Phone Number	7022184

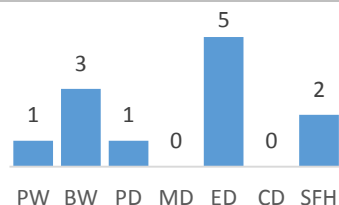
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	N/A
Village	N/A
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	4.8.2015
Site End Date	N/A
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	3Arc
Ownership of land of Site	N/A
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	9.Other what?

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	20
---------------------------	----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	50
Total Female	45

Pregnant Women (PW)	1
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	3
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	1
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	N/A

Number of Persons	95
-------------------	----

>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Elderly Persons (EP)	5
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	N/A
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	2

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	4.8.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	45
largest IDP group	2. Nearest Village

Date of arrival of last IDP group	N/A
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	N/A

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	N/A
% of HH living in tents	N/A
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	N/A
% of HH living indoors	N/A
% of HH have access to electricity	<75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	<75%

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	N/A
2nd most needed NFI	N/A
3rd most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	10. Spring
How operational are water points	<50%	Main drinking water source	10. Spring
Condition of most latrines	1. Good	Separate M/F toilets available	Y
Number of functioning toilets	9	Separate M/F bathing area available	Y
SPHERE standards = 5 toilets	-4 Standard Met	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	Y
Main garbage disposal	5. Other	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Onsite	Frequency of food distribution	5. Once a month
Is there access to a market	N	Most common food source	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	N/A	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Location of health facilities/service	on-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

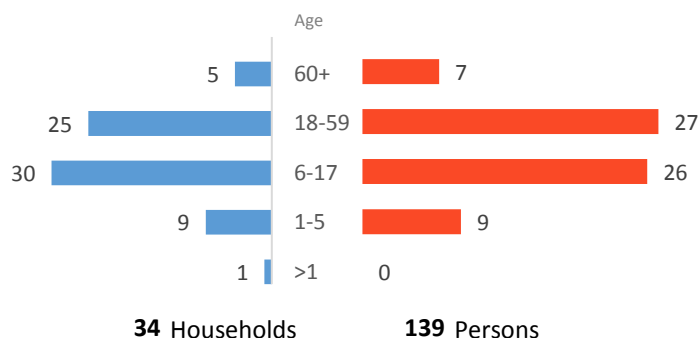
Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Offsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	--------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	N	Security incidents are reported	N/A
Who provides the main security	5. Community leaders	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	8. None	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	N/A	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	N/A	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	9. Other	Main info requested by community	13. Relocation
-----------------------------------	----------	----------------------------------	----------------



## Select Site

Chin Christian Fellowship Camp - CCF

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	U Biak Cung
Contact details	CCF
Phone Number	400507606

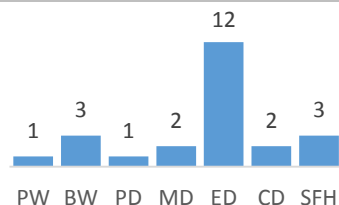
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	Hakha Oldtown
Village	Hakha Oldtown
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	2.8.2015
Site End Date	N/A
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	3Arc
Ownership of land of Site	2. Private Building
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	8.Unknown

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	34
---------------------------	----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	70
Total Female	69

Pregnant Women (PW)	1
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	3
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	1
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	2

Number of Persons	139
-------------------	-----

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
Total	1	9	30	25	5
Female	N/A	9	26	27	7

Elderly Persons (EP)	12
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	2
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	3

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	2.8.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	69
largest IDP group	3.Other in the Country

Date of arrival of last IDP group	N/A
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	4. Lack of safety

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	unknown
% of HH living in tents	None
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	None
% of HH living indoors	>75%
% of HH have access to electricity	<75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	None

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
2nd most needed NFI	2. Blankets
3rd most needed NFI	5. Soap
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	12. None
How operational are water points	<50%	Main drinking water source	12. None
Condition of most latrines	1. Good	Separate M/F toilets available	Y
Number of functioning toilets	16	Separate M/F bathing area available	Y
SPHERE standards = 7 toilets	-9 Standard Met	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	Y
Main garbage disposal	5. Other	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Offsite	Frequency of food distribution	6. Irregular
Is there access to a market	N	Most common food source	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	8. Other	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	7. None	Location of health facilities/service	on-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	7. None	Main provider of health services	NGO

## EDUCATION

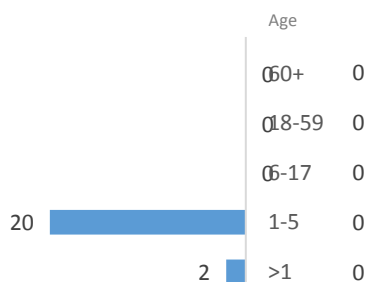
Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Onsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	-------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	Y	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	1. Self Organized	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	8. None	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	Nursery School	Is there adequate lighting	3. Yes but not adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	N	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	5. Mobile phone	Main info requested by community	13. Relocation
-----------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	----------------



77 Households      357 Persons

## Select Site

Khai Kam

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	Daw Fam Pir
Contact details	Khai Kam Camp
Phone Number	263232249

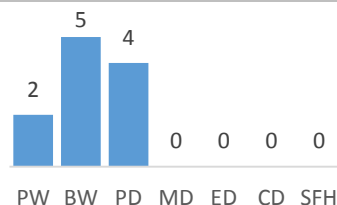
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	Zey Thit
Village	Ke Thei Bo Bung
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	29.7.2015
Site End Date	unknown
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	N/A
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	N/A
Type of Organization	3. Local NGO

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	77
---------------------------	----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	116
Total Female	191

Pregnant Women (PW)	2
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	5
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	4
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	N/A

Number of Persons	357
-------------------	-----

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
	2	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Elderly Persons (EP)	N/A
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	N/A
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	1+1

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	29.7.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	191
largest IDP group	2. Nearest Village

Date of arrival of last IDP group	31.8.2015
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	3. House damaged/destroyed

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	<25%
% of HH living in tents	>75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	N/A
% of HH living indoors	N/A
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	None

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	6. Bucket
2nd most needed NFI	5. Soap
3rd most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
Is there a need for repair materials?	N

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	N/A	Main non-drinking water source	9. Lake/dam
How operational are water points	N/A	Main drinking water source	9. Lake/dam
Condition of most latrines	2. Not so good (Not hygienic)	Separate M/F toilets available	N
Number of functioning toilets	8	Separate M/F bathing area available	N
SPHERE standards =	18 toilets	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	N
	10 more toilets needed		
Main garbage disposal	2. Garbage pit	Hygiene promotion campaign	N

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Onsite	Frequency of food distribution	3. Once a week
Is there access to a market	Y	Most common food source	1. Cash

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	1. Diarrhea	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	2. Malaria	Location of health facilities/service	on-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

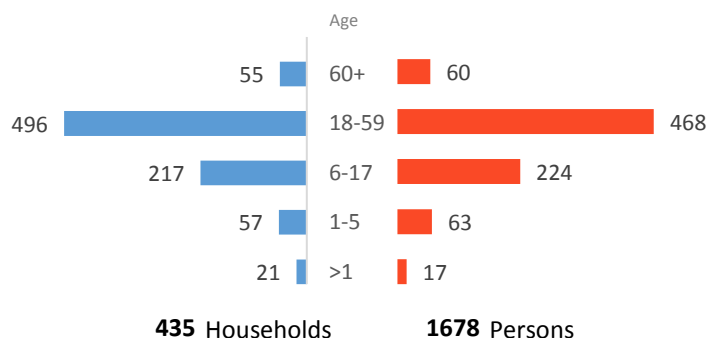
Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Offsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	--------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	Y	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	1. Self Organized	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	Y
Most common type of security incident	8. None	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	Y	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	Y	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	5. Mobile phone	Main info requested by community	6. How to get information
-----------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------



Select Site
Nan Saung Pu

Date of Current Survey	13.1.2016
Survey Round	1
Name of Respondent	U Khin Maung Myint
Contact details	Nan Saung Pu
Phone Number	9400457902

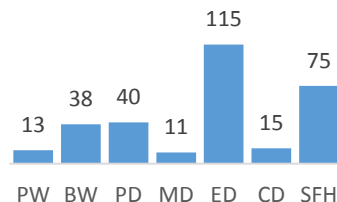
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Sagaing
District	Kale
Village Tract	Nan Saung Pu
Village	Nan Saung Pu
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	30.8.2015
Site End Date	unknown
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	N/A
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	5. Individual/Private

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	435
---------------------------	-----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	846
Total Female	832

Pregnant Women (PW)	13
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	38
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	40
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	11

Number of Persons	1678
-------------------	------

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
Total	21	57	217	496	55
Female	17	63	224	468	60

Elderly Persons (EP)	115
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	15
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	75

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	30.8.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	832
largest IDP group	N/A

Date of arrival of last IDP group	30.8.2015
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	Y
Reason preventing return home	3. House damaged/destroyed

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	None
% of HH living in tents	>75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	>75%
% of HH living indoors	None
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	None

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	N/A
2nd most needed NFI	N/A
3rd most needed NFI	N/A
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	N/A
How operational are water points	<50%	Main drinking water source	N/A
Condition of most latrines	1. Good	Separate M/F toilets available	Y
Number of functioning toilets	20	Separate M/F bathing area available	N
SPHERE standards = 84 toilets	64 more toilets needed	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	Y
Main garbage disposal	N/A	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	In the site	Frequency of food distribution	6. Irregular
Is there access to a market	Y	Most common food source	2. Distribution

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	N/A	Regular access to medicine	Y
2nd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Location of health facilities/service	N/A
3rd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y Onsite	% of children attending school	>75%
---	-------------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	Y	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	4. Local Authorities	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	8. None	Relationship amongst IDPs	Good
No. of safe spaces for children	None	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	None	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	5. Mobile phone	Main info requested by community	13. Relocation
-----------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	----------------

Age	
60+	0
18-59	0
6-17	0
1-5	0
0-1	0

200 Households **tion exactly.** Persons

## Select Site

Ral Hmung

Date of Current Survey	20.1.2016
Survey Round	3
Name of Respondent	Daw Thida Win
Contact details	Ral Hmung
Phone Number	26567691

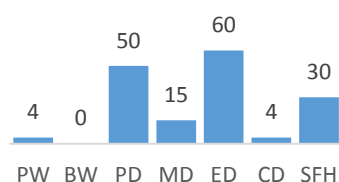
## SITE / SETTLEMENT AREA DETAILS

Region	Chin State
District	Hakha
Village Tract	Hakha Oldtown
Village	N/A
(GPS) Longitude	N/A
(GPS) Latitude	N/A
Site Classification	Spontaneous
Site Type	Camp
Accessibility to Site	Y

Site Start Date	15.10.2015
Site End Date	unknown
Site Closing Date	N/A
Estimated Site Area	N/A
Ownership of land of Site	1. Public/Government
Site Mgmt Committee present?	Y
Is SMC made up from community?	Y
Is there a Site Mgmt Agency?	Y
Type of Organization	5. Individual/Private

## POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS (BEST ESTIMATE NUMBER OF)

Number of Households (HH)	200
---------------------------	-----



Sex / Age	
Total Male	unknown
Total Female	unknown

Pregnant Women (PW)	4
Breastfeeding Women (BW)	unknown
Persons w/ Physical Disabilities (PD)	50
Persons w/ Mental Disabilities (MD)	15

Number of Persons	unknown population exactly.
-------------------	-----------------------------

	>1	1-5	6-17	18-59	60+
Total Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Elderly Persons (EP)	60
Persons w/ Chronic Diseases or (CD)	4
Serious Medical Conditions	
Single-female headed Households (SFH)	30

## MOBILITY

Date of arrival of first IDP group	15.20.2015
Area of intended return for the largest IDP group	3. Other in the Country

Date of arrival of last IDP group	N/A
Is there relocation planned for IDs?	N
Reason preventing return home	3. House damaged/destroyed

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

% of HH living outside (no shelter)	None
% of HH living in tents	>75%
% of HH living in makeshift shelter	>75%
% of HH living indoors	N/A
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%
% of HH have access to cooking facilities	None

% of HH have private living area	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75%
Most needed NFI	N/A
2nd most needed NFI	4. Kitchen sets
3rd most needed NFI	N/A
Is there a need for repair materials?	Y

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Location of main water source	1. On-site (<20 Mins)	Main non-drinking water source	3. Piped water supply
How operational are water points	Unusable	Main drinking water source	3. Piped water supply
Condition of most latrines	2. Not so good (Not hygienic)	Separate M/F toilets available	Y
Number of functioning toilets	35	Separate M/F bathing area available	Y
SPHERE standards = ##### toilets	#####	Toilet/bathroom locks from inside	N
Main garbage disposal	5. Other	Hygiene promotion campaign	Y

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

Is there access to food	Onsite	Frequency of food distribution	6. Irregular
Is there access to a market	Y	Most common food source	3. Host Community Donation

## HEALTH

Most prevalent health problem	1. Diarrhea	Regular access to medicine	N
2nd most prevalent health problem	2. Malaria	Location of health facilities/service	on-site<3km
3rd most prevalent health problem	N/A	Main provider of health services	Gov

## EDUCATION

Access to formal/informal educational services for children	Y N/A	% of children attending school	>75%
---	----------	--------------------------------	------

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Security provided on site	Y	Security incidents are reported	Y
Who provides the main security	1. Self Organized	GBV reporting/referral mechanism	N
Most common type of security incident	1. Alcohol/drug-related disturbance	Relationship amongst IDPs	Excellent
No. of safe spaces for children	N	Is there adequate lighting	1. Yes and adequate
No. of safe spaces for women	N	Do people have ID/documentation	Y

## COMMUNICATION

Where do residents get info from?	2. Families/friends	Main info requested by community	4. Shelter
-----------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------	------------